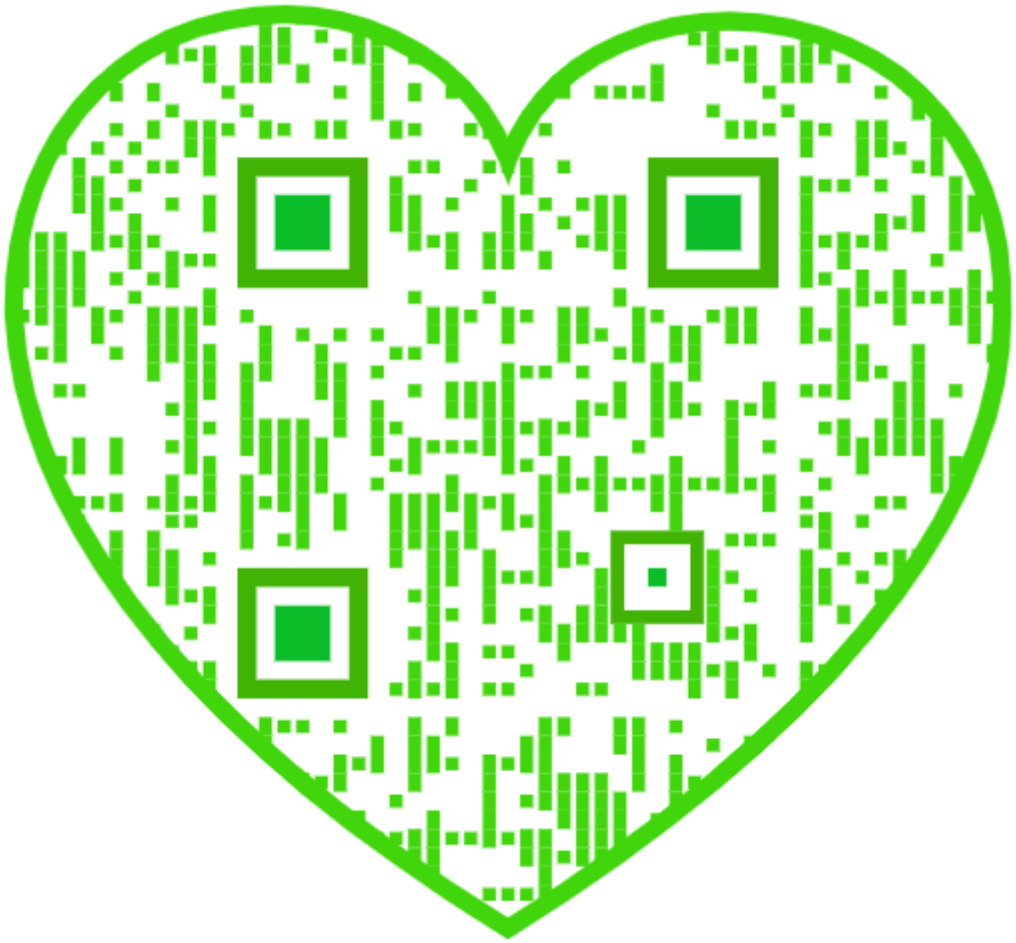

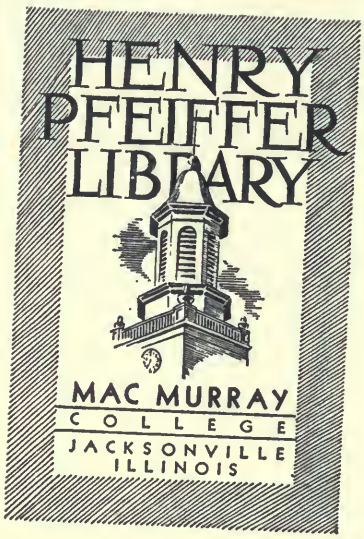
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RECREATION

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April 1947

Playground Issue

Vol. XLI, No. 1

Price 35 Cents

RECREATION

in April 1947

A Last Will, by Williston Fish 1

RECREATION—Bird's-Eye View 3

Playgrounds 1946 5

Winning Spirit 8

Story of Sportest, by R. A. Bratton 9

Paradise 11

To Soot with Safety, by V. C. Knowles ... 13

Kids Form PAC 15

Day Camps in St. Louis by Lucile Smith Friedli 16

Detroit's Day Camp, by Jim Schultheis ... 20

Rec-Riesta, by Carol Pulcifer 22

Corinne Fonde, by Marguerite Turner ... 24

Fly-Tying for Recreation, by Walter S. Nichols 27

No Trouble at All, by Catherine F. Weikart 34

Now Off the Press 40

Magazines and Pamphlets 40

Paul P. Harris 42

Frederick Noble Evans 43

World at Play 44

George W. Ehler 47

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 48

Birthday wishes to the National Recreation Association are in order this month. The Association will be 41 years old on April 12, 1947

RECREATION is published monthly by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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PRINTED IN THE U. S. A.

VOLUME FORTY-ONE, NUMBER ONE

JUN 24
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A "Last Will was written in 1897 by Williston Fish. It is reprinted here in tribute to the creative imagination that saw so deeply into the needs of young people, and foreshadowed by half a century the nation-wide effort to supply those needs.

Public Library
Jacksonville, Ill

He WAS stronger and cleverer, no doubt, than other men, and in many broad lines of business he had grown rich, until his wealth exceeded exaggeration. One morning, in his office. he directed a request to his confidential lawyer to come to him in the afternoon—he intended to have his will drawn. A will is a solemn matter, even with men whose life is given up to business, and who are by habit mindful of the future. After giving this direction he took up no other matter, but sat at his desk alone and in silence.

It was a day when summer was first new. The pale leaves upon the trees were starting forth upon the yet unbending branches. The grass in the parks had a freshness in its green like the freshness of the blue in the sky and of the yellow of the sun,—a freshness to make one wish that life might renew its youth. The clear breezes from the south wantoned about, and then were still, as if loath to go finally away. Half idly, half thoughtfully, the rich man wrote upon the white paper before him, beginning what he wrote with capital letters, such as he had not made since, as a boy in school, he had taken pride in his skill with the pen:

paragraphs ago, those accusations are justified. Sometimes, however, they are not justified by the facts. As a matter of interest, therefore, we are including here an analysis of the feature stories that appeared in RECREATION from January 1946 through January 1947.

Arts and crafts	5
Camping and hiking	5
Church	5
Clubs	4
Community centers	6
Dancing	1
Drama	5
Education-recreation	6
Gardening	1
Hobbies	5
Inter-group activities	3
Layout and equipment	5
Leadership and training	3
Memorials	3
Movies	3
Museums	2
Music	5
Nature	5
Philosophy of recreation	7
Programs-in-action	10
Publicity	1
Reading and libraries	6
Radio	6
Recreation for the elderly	3
Recreation for the workers	1
Recreation for the armed forces	3
Recreation in institutions	3
Recreation in small towns	1
Rural recreation	5
Social recreation	2
Special day programs	6
Sports, games and athletics	12
Youth programs	3

For Contributors

The more articles you send us, the better magazine *we* can send *you*. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the two words in bold type at the head of this section will come to mean all of you. There are one or two facts that we'd like all you potential contributors to know because these facts will save time and energy all around.

Many of you have, as readers, indicated your preference for short articles — articles which can be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested in the relatively short reading time at the disposal of busy people. So we suggest that, wherever possible, you keep your stories within a limit of 1,500 to 1,800 words. This is not to say, however, that if you need 2,000 or 2,100 words to speak your piece the way it should be written the material will not be considered.

Good action photographs are very gratefully received. We are always on the lookout for excellent pictures of people doing things. If pictures are submitted, they should be glossy prints and, like the artcles, they cannot be paid for.

Material should reach the editor's desk at least six weeks before publication date. This, of course, is especially important to remember if you are sending in seasonal material. Remember, too, that we try to anticipate special occasions by at least a month. Hallowe'en material appears in the September issue, suggestions for the Christmas program in November, and so on. We cannot promise, sight unseen, to publish everything that reaches us. We can and do promise to send you a letter telling you why we turn down your material—if we have to turn it down.

Toward the Future

Some of you have been good enough to send us suggestions about changes you would like to see in the magazine. We are grateful indeed for all your ideas, and we'll welcome them any time you want to send them along. Some we have incorporated into our editorial policy. Others we have had, regretfully, to leave alone. In nearly every case this let-it-be policy has been dictated by finances—or the lack of them. The magazine's production costs are now greater than ever before. It is not, therefore, currently possible to use such attractive but very expensive features as color, cartoons and the like. Increased circulation, with its corollary of increased advertising, is one answer to more interesting issues. Until the time comes when circulation reaches the place where it will attract advertisers, the luxury items of publishing must, for RECREATION, remain in a dream state. We are working "tooth and nail" to reach this point and we are making progress. Any of you who are interested can help us by following the slogan that used to hang on a hair-dresser's wall many years ago — long before the time of the "Beauty Salon." The slogan read "If you like me tell others, if you don't tell me."

An editor had cause to admonish his son because of the lad's reluctance to attend school.

"You must go every day and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father, "otherwise you can never be an editor. What would you do if your magazine came out full of mistakes?"

"Father," was the reply, "I'd blame the printer."

And the father wept with joy, because he knew he had a successor for the editorial chair.

Playgrounds 1946

Spotlight on Energy and Imagination

Courtesy Recreation Department, Montclair, N. J.

SUMMERTIME IN 1946 was playtime for hundreds of thousands of Americans. Automobiles were rolling again. Parks and beaches were full of men and women and children with nothing on their minds and a holiday gleam in their eyes.

And playgrounds were full—full of small people and large people, young people and middle-aged people and old people. Staffs, war-drained for the past few years, were back to their normal complement of leaders; had, in some cases, increased in response to the increasing demand for community recreation. Returned servicemen and women were finding opportunities to try out new ideas. The reports of summer playground activities from every part of the country reflected a new spirit of energy, a fresh eagerness to get at the job and do it well. Playgrounds in 1946 "gave themselves a shake, shake, shake, and turned themselves about."

In the short compass of a page or two of magazine print, it isn't possible to point with our kind of avuncular pride to all the excellencies the summer produced. What follows is a running comment culled from many reports, a composite picture of a summer patched together from many programs.

Themes and Special Occasions

There were more ideas for themes — for the whole season and for each week in the season—

Courtesy Recreation Department, Montclair, N. J.

than you could shake a whole hedge of sticks at. One community built the program around a United Nations Summer. The seven playground weeks were assigned to Great Britain, China, France, Australia, South America, Russia, America. Each country was highlighted on its proper occasion by a quiz and national stories, games and songs woven through the usual activities on the grounds.

Hi! Neighbor week seemed to be a pretty general favorite for a starter. Many communities stressed getting acquainted, and quickly, not only with the children who would be coming over and over to the grounds but with the neighborhoods which each ground served. Leaders were urged to make neighborhood visits. One playground director suggested for first week special events a Hi! Neighbor party, a name party or an autograph hunt. Again and again playground leaders' manuals talked about family participation—father and son teams and games, mother and daughter activities. "The playground is for the whole neighborhood, not just for the small fry," runs like a ground bass beneath the summer's play tunes.

Special events were, in general, planned with ingenuity and imagination. Some leaders found inspiration for program highlights in local history and folklore or in the signs of local geological events that were shaking the world long before the first man came along to record history. Others adapted tested playground procedures to new moods and new uses.

One city made a survey of the special events used on its 48 playgrounds. Rather to their own amazement, staff members found that in one week there were 85 different kinds of special programs. Included in this list were such intriguing activities as a book hike, a bubble-blowing contest, bug and insect races, a hodge-podge day, a pigtail style show and freckles contest.

The moral of the sum of all the reports seems to be that where imagination is in the driver's seat there is no speed limit for program movement.

All Together

Many playground executives were putting their minds to the job of mixing neighborhood ingredients now and again in a community-wide broth. One city department, in its pre-season instructions to playground leaders, suggested a list of activities to be carried on at individual playgrounds and another list of community-wide activities. Field days, play days, and play festivals were other services used to bring many groups together for an "all together" occasion.

In one city children were picked up at their nearest neighborhood playground and driven to a central place where they took part in this varied schedule of events:

Courtesy Recreation Department, Montclair, N. J.

10:10 Skip rope race (girls)
10:20 Kangaroo race (boys)
10:30 One-foot hopping race (girls)
10:40 50 yd. dash (boys)
10:50 50 yd. dash (girls)
11:00 100 yd. dash (boys)
11:10 Horseshoe tournament
Tether ball tournament
11:15 Ping-pong tournament (boys and girls)
Volleyball tournament (team from each park)
11:30 Newcomb tournament (team from each park)
Box hockey tournament (boys and girls from each park)
11:45 Checkers (boys and girls)
Chinese checkers (boys and girls)
Croquet (boys and girls)
Washers (boys and girls)
Jacks (girls)
12:00 Lunch (children bring sack lunches, drinks furnished by the recreation department)
1:00 Nature quiz
1:15 Storytelling
1:45 Tug-o-war

When the field meet was over the children had an hour or so of play in the wading pool before they were returned to their respective parks.

Another city held its thirteenth annual recreation festival on June 7, 8, and 9. "This festival," says the program, "marks the opening of the summer playground season. It is held at this season of the year to inform our citizens of the facilities available in the city for occupying the time of their children in recreational activities. It also serves to acquaint the adult population . . . with the splendid facilities which we have here for recreation and sports activities for people of all ages." During the three days, the city's parks and playgrounds paraded their promises for summer enjoyment. The activities listed in the program included boxing and fly-casting and golf; baseball and softball; badminton, archery and tennis; square dancing and boating, by motor or sail; star gazing and music; visiting the zoo and swimming; crafts and games and cooking and parties and recreative sports.

Courtesy Recreation Department, Montclair, N. J.

Courtesy Recreation Department, Montclair, N. J.

Another town chose a twilight play festival in late August as the occasion and the time when all playgrounds should meet to demonstrate their programs and their skills for the whole community. The youngsters gave impressive exhibits of folk dancing and games, relays and skits, arranged to show how boys and girls of all ages were spending parts of their vacation. Another exhibit was set up to show the craft fruits of the grounds.

Safety

Safety was a very real consideration in the season. Report after report emphasizes safety rules, stresses the absence of accidents or their small

number. One department took for its slogan "Play Today and Tomorrow," got out an attractive, mimeographed safety bulletin for its playgrounders. The bulletin pointed out that safety can be fun and proceeded to show how this fact could be demonstrated by safety clubs which would hold regular meetings and adopt a safety project. Each club would keep a record of all accidents on its ground and would discuss them and analyze their causes. The bulletin suggested games for stressing safety and 17 safety projects among which were:

Poster and slogan contests
Puppet shows
Constructing first aid boxes
Scrap books
Quiz programs
Making up safety "nursery" rhymes

The rest of the bulletin was given over to safety rules to be followed when using playground apparatus and equipment.

Publicity

Many heads were scratched, many brains wracked, many thinking headgears donned last spring over the question of setting the whole town to talking about playgrounds. Probably the most generally used media of communication were newspapers and radios. Many communities found that their playgrounds were basically good copy for the city editor. And, with the war pressure off public service radio programs, more and more playgrounds went on the air for 15 or 30 minutes a week. The increase in the number of playgrounds reporting radio programs was so marked as to indicate a more or less general trend toward this combination of publicity and activity program.

Some cities worked out supplementary kinds of publicity. The recreation section of a council of social agencies worked out a summer schedule of activities sponsored by youth serving agencies and recreation groups. It included such activities as band concerts, baseball, camping and day camping, co-ed activities, daily vacation Bible school, fishing, handcrafts, hiking, picnic areas, playgrounds, swimming programs, training courses. A recreation department issued a bulletin titled *Suggestions to Parents,* designed to help mothers and dads help their children find wise and happy vacation fun. "The use of free time," said this bulletin, "can make or break anybody, child or adult. The influences which determine how it will be used are many. But the home and parents are probably the most potent influences. To be able to guide young people in their choices when they confront leisure, parents need some knowledge of ways and means, understanding of children's interests and a lot of imagination." The bulletin then listed things to do in the home, in the backyard and away from home with the whole family. In still another town every resident received each week a copy of the *Playogram,* an attractive one-page bulletin which carried each week's program and one or more photographs taken on the playgrounds.

So went a summer with games and revels and high good times. There was more, much more, of imagination and energy and ingenuity. This sampling of some of the many reports that came into the National Recreation Association's offices will, we hope, raise a small fire in the hearts of all recreation workers everywhere—and, perhaps, suggest some fresh approaches for *Playgrounds, 1947.*

Winning Spirit

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS was recently manifested by a small boy who was learning to skate with a number of older playmates. The frequent mishaps of the little fellow awakened the pity of a tender-hearted woman.

"Why, Sonny, you are getting all bumped up," she said. "Come up here and watch the others skate."

The tears of the last downfall were still rolling down his glowing cheeks, but he looked from his adviser to the shining steel of his feet, and answered: "I didn't get some new skates to give up with; I got 'em to learn how with!"—*The Benefitter. Safety Division, Globe Oil and Refining Co., Wichita, Kansas.*

The Story of Sportest

By R. A. BRATTON
Columbus, Ohio

Volunteers from the Jaycees lend a hand on the playgrounds

IN JANUARY 1946, a member of the Columbus Junior Chamber of Commerce, after attending a state meeting of the Ohio State Junior Chamber of Commerce, got the idea that more could be done for the youth of Columbus. His idea was a program in the summertime when youngsters do not have the aid of school curriculum and school recreation programs to fulfill their time.

Before presenting his plan to his organization, this Jaycee member had a long talk with the head of the City of Columbus Recreation Department about the possibilities of using Jaycee man power to aid the city recreation program. It was suggested that perhaps the Jaycees might spend some time on the playgrounds developing an activity which could extend from one visit to the next and thereby create interest that would bring about a back-to-the-playground-and-off-the-street migration of the kids. It was felt that the war years had permitted little more than a policing of the playgrounds, instead of planned programs with proper recreation leadership. This feeling was verified by the recreation executive and his wholehearted support was given to any plan which the Junior Chamber of Commerce might follow. He suggested the possibility of following a plan inaugurated by the National Amateur Athletic Union in their Junior Proficiency Tests as a good guide for starting a program.

Three days later, at a luncheon with the president and the board members of the Junior Chamber, a possible plan for organizing a summer youth program was outlined and approved.

An interesting committee was set up with five time-tested Jaycee workers, four new members and four returning veterans. From this nucleus sprang the success of the summer youth program.

The committee first met on March 21 and at that time, the chairman outlined his program and asked the committee for suggested changes that might develop its possibilities. At this meeting, the importance of publicity and supervision was outlined. The proper publicity men were chosen. Supervision was charged to two returning veterans who had had physical training experience in the Navy. The other member was a former all Big Ten football player at Ohio State University.

A complete planning meeting was called on April 16 where the whole structure of the "summer youth program" was outlined and dates for its start and completion were set. It was decided to have an orientation meeting of workers for the purpose of training. At this meeting, too, it was decided that a fitting name for the program should be decided upon, and a contest was planned among the Jaycee members for selection of this name. It was decided to take over the regular Junior Chamber May 2 luncheon as the "Kick-off Luncheon" when a prize would be given for the winning name.

Sportest Is Born

At the May 2 luncheon, Sportest was announced as the winning name. The name was derived from sport contest. This luncheon was attended by two members of the recreation department, one of whom gave a dramatic talk on the weakness of recreation facilities and showed how a program such as ours could greatly aid the youth of Columbus.

At the same time, through the courtesy of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce a movie, *As the Twig Is Bent,* was shown. The film showed two children, one getting the proper start, the other a bad start; one following the path the right way and the other the way to trouble.

Newspaper publicity was started early in June. It had been planned to precede the start of the project by about two weeks, and a natural build-up was made to the first entrance of the Junior Chamber of Commerce on the playground.

A bright, three-colored badge was secured as emblem of the project. It served as registration certificate for each child who entered Sportest.

A captain's notebook was made for the captain on each playground. It included a place for registering each contestant as to age, sex, and accomplishment. It also had instructions for administering the project.

Contestants were registered in the age groups 6 to 15. There were five groups for competition so that every age had a fair and equal chance. The plan was to follow six pre-selected A.A.U. events and run one event each week on Wednesday night when the Jaycees would be on the playground.

In choosing only six events for participation the committee in charge departed somewhat from the A.A.U. physical fitness tests. The A.A.U. plan calls for the completion of six events, five of which are required while the sixth may be chosen from among four alternates. The Sportest program eliminated the element of choice. The six events offered in Columbus were the five A.A.U. requirements—sprints, walk and run, sit-ups, pull-ups, standing broad jump — and the baseball throw, which was one of the four choices allowed in the physical fitness tests.

Two other programs were set up, one a district elimination, the other city-wide finals at the Ohio State University stadium. On June 12, one week before the start of the program, the Jaycees held a picnic with the purpose of training workers.

A committee was set up with the purpose of securing prizes, donations of money and gifts totaling over $300 for the city-wide finals.

Evaluation

Sportest was rather slow in catching on as it was an extremely new and different idea in Columbus. By the time of the finals, the name had become known and the finals were very well received. Newspaper publicity in the three major newspapers in the city and neighborhood papers was very generous. Radio also cooperated to the fullest.

The National A.A.U. furnished proficiency certificates to be given to each contestant who proved his ability in the six events held. The standards were not so difficult but that the greater part of the contestants could get a certificate. The number, however, was held down to 96 by the lack of continuous weekly participation, since a contestant was required to participate every week for six weeks. Some of the supervisors of the playgrounds or the Jaycee captains on the playgrounds went out of their way to run events on other nights so that absentees could qualify.

The finals held at Ohio State University stadium were very well accepted by the contestants. Contestants were chosen from the winners on each playground and, one week before the finals, a district elimination—three playgrounds to a district—was held. Then the district finalists competed in the city-wide finals. One especially interesting event was a relay race combining the five age groups as a relay team.

Following the Sportest finals, the committee was called together and asked about undertaking the project in future years. The group was unanimous in its decision to continue next year, though they felt there should be some change of procedure. Plans for 1947 will show changes as follows:

The eight week Sportest program is to be cut to four weeks by combining two events per evening. The length of the program brought about a dwindling contestant interest and presented a severe manpower problem due to vacations.

Publicity will be better planned and a means for wider distribution to neighborhood papers will be found.

Next year's captains' notebooks will be given to one person for preparation. This year's notebooks served their purpose, but they were too short.

A meeting with the recreation department playground supervisors will be held outlining the complete program and introducing each supervisor to the captain assigned to his playground.

The prize commitee will start work at the first of the project and secure a suitable trophy for the finals.

The Ohio State Junior Chamber of Commerce may adopt a similar project as a state-wide project with possibilities of accepting the Columbus ideas. There would then be local participation, city-wide finals and a state-wide final for the youngsters of Ohio wherever there is a Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"The health of a democratic society may best be measured by the quality and quantity of the volunteer leadership which it produces."—*Work with Youth,* December 1946.

Paradise

Courtesy Recreation Department, Tallahassee, Fla.

PARADISE is a place on a map. It can be located exactly and given bounds in Meridian, Mississippi. But this physical plot of ground, together with its buildings—designed for use rather than proportion — fulfills all the promise of the dictionary definition of a less tangible paradise. Paradise (Mississippi) is "a place of bliss, a region of delight . . . a state of happiness" for an assorted collection of children, goats, dogs, kittens and bugs.

Paradise is part of an adventure in mingling work and play so that nobody knows where one leaves off and the other begins. The adventure belongs to "Miss Sadie"—to Miss Sadie and Emmaline and Leonard and all the children from two to six years old who have made it and are continuing to make it. It is, in a sense and putting it pompously, an educational experiment. Miss Sadie believes that children should do what they like, to be sure, but that they should also learn to like what they have to do. She practices her preaching at Kendallwood of which Paradise is a part.

Paradise got its start four years ago when Miss Sadie bought—as play space for a group of children left in her charge—a piece of land on the outskirts of Meridian and adjacent to the city's Highland Park. She thought she'd need a shelter for cold weather and rainy days and there was an unused building in her backyard. The problem was how to move it. Miss Sadie was stumped — stumped, that is, until she found Leonard and his craftsmanship and his truck and his endless patience.

Leonard is thick-set and slow and unlettered—a carpenter, plumber, mover, barber, bricklayer, hog-killer, cook, gardener. By the time he finished moving that shelter house, he had used all his skills (with the possible exception of hog-killing) and he had become, with Emmaline (Miss Sadie's young assistant) a permanent part of the "organization." Later Miss Sadie and Leonard made a bigger house for Paradise, made it from the discarded doors of ancient box cars and joined it to the shelter house by a covered passageway.

Paradise is the place where, within reason, Miss Sadie's children do as they like. A block away stands a brick building, once a store. This is the "schoolhouse" and here activities are carefully planned. For at the schoolhouse the youngsters learn, along with simple skills; to like the things they have to do.

At Paradise the buildings are heated—for convenience and health insurance— by gas, for fun by coal and wood burned in a little, pot-bellied stove and a wood-burning fireplace. But by far the greatest charm of the place is its out-of-doors—the flower beds whose outlining rocks are always upturned, left that way by Don and Buddy, the three-year-old bug collectors; the weed and wild-flower bed; the branch, whose clear waters are a magnet, come summer, for bare feet tired of the hot sandpile; the bird's drinking fountain; the jungle; the nearby park to tempt young explorers.

Pets

There are a thousand and one exciting adventures waiting at Paradise when the time comes to leave the schoolhouse. There are, for instance, the pets. Some of the animals live in cages. But Miss Sadie thinks a kitten on the shoulder is worth two anythings in a cage, so most of the creatures are free to roam around at will.

Princess, the strong, gentle Shetland pony probably leads all the rest of the pets in the affections of the youngsters. A local blacksmith made a small wagon for Princess and almost any day is a good time for a ride—with at least two of the youngest on the pony's back if the weather is fine.

The cart, on rainy days, sprouts an awning and becomes a covered wagon to take the children from the schoolhouse to Paradise. And on highdays and holidays Princess and the wagon are decorated from fetlock to back gate with crepe paper and flowers and field grasses.

Of course there's a dog—*Cicero*—constant companion to his thirty small human friends. Sometimes there are many puppies. And there are always kittens of assorted sizes and sexes. The park provides ducks and geese to be watched, and the rabbits in the cages may be taken out and petted, but not too much. One day a mule came to visit and spent the day to the delight of the whole community.

Goats, from Miss Sadie's point of view, are almost too much trouble, but the children love them. So, Miss Sadie has worked out a compromise. In the warm months there are always baby goats—at least one—on hand. When they grow to goat's estate and their buttin' blood awakes from the quiet of immaturity, they go. Currently there are two young goats, *Sweet William* and *Billy Boy*. Each gets a bottle of milk each morning and no telling how many bottles of water. At noon they look and feel like balloons. The children take turns (as they do with all activities) with the feeding and watering. Even the littlest youngsters can fill up the bottle, but they do have trouble with the nipple and this gives rise to the frequent cry, "Button the nipple on, Miss Sadie."

On one occasion Sweet William broke a leg. Miss Sadie and the children set it and put it in a plaster cast. Said Judy, with a noble unconcern for adult opinion on goats, "It looks like a birthday cake!"

Perhaps Ronnie made the classic remark about the animals. One day he threw his arms around Miss Sadie in a huge hug and said, "Miss Sadie, I loves you because you has ponies!" Then, as an afterthought, he added, "I loves you because you has goats, too."

Infinite Variety

Although the animals are an endless source of pleasure, Paradise offers other fascinations. The youngsters are great gardeners. They have their own vegetable gardens and their own garden song:

> Plant the seeds now just so, now just so, now just so
> We're helping God make flowers grow, flowers grow.

They play endlessly with puppetoys, an invention of Miss Sadie's. Puppetoys come in families and double (as the name implies) as puppets to act out a story or a play in the schoolroom and as dolls which may be freely used in the sandpile or under the great oaks. Puppetoys have their clothes painted on (or made of crepe paper and pasted over the painted ones for variety) and so can be easily and quickly restored no matter how dirty.

And there are picnics. The children help Miss Sadie and Emmaline get the food ready and choose the picnic place. Sometimes it's the barbecue pits. Sometimes it's the Cowboy Hideout across the road in the bushes under the oaks. When the Hideout is chosen, the Cowboys decorate it—with cowboy hats and perhaps a blue handkerchief and a red, white and blue sweater borrowed from one of the girls.

Hallowe'en is a very special occasion. Thirty youngsters climb into Leonard's truck (specially decorated for the day) and go to town in costume to make a parade. At other times the children take the bus with Miss Sadie or Emmaline and ride into the mysterious world beyond Paradise. Miss Sadie says there's never any trouble because all the other passengers and the bus drivers are interested and anxious to help.

Rules and Regulations

A visitor to Paradise once said, aghast, "All those children and no fence around them!" There are no fences because the youngsters don't need them. "We have," says Miss Sadie, "rules and boundary lines and sense enough to know that the youngest members can't be expected to keep them and must be watched." All the children, two-year-olds to six-year-olds, are drilled to the saturation point in the eight fundamental *Outdoor Safety Rules* which read:

> Stay with the crowd unless you get special permission to go and play somewhere else
> Always answer when called
> Get in the pony cart from the back or the front, never over the wheel
> Stay away from swings in use
> Don't hold or push on the sliding board
> Look over the bridge only when a grown person is present
> Stay away from the branch except in summer (But when the branch is swollen with rain, padlocks rather than honor are relied upon!)
> Don't PET ANY COWS!

There have been few accidents other than bumped noses and skinned knees, and none of them have been serious.

Miss Sadie wonders sometimes about the proper name for her venture. It is not a kindergarten nor yet a playground—nor is it, in the strictest meaning of the word, a playschool. Perhaps the best thing, Miss Sadie, is to forget the technicalities and just keep on calling it "Paradise."

Courtesy Plymouth Recreation Department

To Shoot With Safety

By VIRGIL C. KNOWLES
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Plymouth, Michigan

THE SEARCH FOR SOMETHING new and different, for something which will appeal to the youngsters of the city and to the adults, is one of the main jobs of any recreation director. He wants to find new avenues of expression for those who attend his playgrounds and recreation centers. If it is possible, he plans to include in the program constructive training so that a double purpose of fun and re-creation may be accomplished.

With such a thought in mind the program herein discussed was developed. It is not, perhaps, new. But we believe that the thought behind it, the work and preparation that went into it and the purposes and methods of conducting the event plus its anticipated use in the future, will make for something new. It is definitely a live activity and there is a real need for it, not only as a means of satisfying the participants, but also from the standpoints of safety and education. Although we did not use lethal weapons the Recreation Department of Plymouth, Michigan, presented on the playground, as a playground activity in 1945, regular range practice and shooting.

In thinking about the 1945 summer playground season the director wanted to plan a program to appeal to participants and spectators alike, a program that would give both groups definite satisfaction. During a meeting of the recreation commission someone suggested an air rifle contest. (Because Plymouth is the home of the Daisy Air Rifle there is, perhaps, more consciousness of these "weapons"—but no more rifles per capita—than elsewhere.) This suggestion fell into line with the director's thinking on the basic need for recreation to satisfy a human need, so he gave it more than passing consideration.

Program Values

From the participant's standpoint this seemed a genuine avenue for personal satisfaction. Later it was also found to be a satisfaction to the parents because of their children's achievement. From such a contest there would come, too, fellowship with other boys as is the case in any group activity.

Such an activity appealed to the sense of adventure, for in imagination Bill could visualize himself in the woods after game with a real gun. While he was actually shooting at a small target and getting lessons in safety, he would be, in fancy, out in the open stalking deer.

We knew that all the boys who took part couldn't be winners, but each one could have the desire to win and an equal chance to satisfy that desire. In such a contest neither size nor age were deciding factors. Each boy would know that, with practice, with the use of his eyes for aiming and his mind for correcting aim he had as much chance as the other fellow.

The boys would learn about service to their city, about preservation of property and life. They would learn what to shoot at. They would eliminate the accident factor from shooting.

So the project was set up.

A careful check showed that the usual age of air rifle purchasers was 11 to 16. Therefore it was decided to divide the shoot into two groups, boys 13 through 16 and those 12 and under. The latter group caught the youngsters in the "Big Injun" stage of self-assertion when the child revolts from make-believe and longs for something real, the age of investigation, of mischief, of skepticism—and therefore of learning, of the critical, clear intelligence demanding proofs; the age of "self-measurement against others and against the world." For the older group the contest appealed to the specialization instinct.

Eighty-one boys—more than 12 percent of all boys between 7 and 15 enrolled in the schools—entered the contest. The two youngest were seven, the two oldest 15. The average age was 11. Parent

interest was high and many dads were present at shoots.

The police department smiled on the contest for its members had the same interest as the parents. The main reason for this interest was safety. We taught the boys how to shoot, what to shoot at, and how to handle a gun. Adults knew that one of the best ways for boys to learn good shooting practices was by group instruction and competition. Safety and discipline were necessary for the future well being of their children.

From some old National Rifle Association figures it was found that in 1943 2,200 people were killed with firearms in and around their homes and places of business. Another 2,300 were killed in the field that year. The figure for field accidents reached such proportions in 1945 that it became alarming and much emphasis was placed upon safety by the various states of the nation in which hunting is a major sport. Another fact from the 1943 National Rifle Association figures which impressed the director was that there were *no* men, women or children trained by the National Rifle Association in the list of 4,500 deaths caused by carelessness. In some 150,000 cases of people under 18 years of age trained by the association in 1943 there was not *an accident of any kind.* This emphasized the fact that safety is in training; in knowledge of how to handle a weapon; in knowing how, where and when to shoot. We wanted to supplement National Rifle Association training, perhaps to start with younger boys and reach many who were not so trained because of age or because of parental objections to lethal weapons.

Mechanics

We chose the air rifle because it has all the appearances of a lethal weapon—it shoots hard and fairly accurately—but is not lethal. The manner of handling and shooting closely approximate a regular rifle. There is relatively little cost in running off a contest with this gun. Ammunition is very reasonable and hundreds of rounds can be fired for a small price. Because it is accurate for a short distance only, the necessity for a large range area was eliminated. Nor did we need elaborate equipment or mechanical devices. We got baled hay*, the targets, some lime for marking—and the boys were ready to go.

Ordinarily prizes of any intrinsic value are not given by the Plymouth Recreation Department, but, in this instance, an exception was made, primarily to get our safety message over. The prizes were not announced until after registration. Therefore, it was proven to the department's satisfaction that the prizes were not the main attraction.

We conducted the tournament in the following order. Four days were set aside for registration. Then shoots and lectures were held each morning from 10 o'clock till noon on seven consecutive days. On the eighth day elimination shoots were held and 12 boys—six in class A (13-16), six in class B (12 and under)—were chosen as finalists. On the following day these 12 met for the final shoot-off. They were given an hour's practice session, a break of approximately 15 minutes, and then shot for first, second and third place awards.

Approximately 50 shooters were present at each shoot. Distance for the shoot was 18 feet from the muzzle of the gun to the target. The targets were 4½″ x 5″ with a 15/16″ bull's-eye. Score counting was five for the bull; next ring, four; next ring, three; next, two; and the outside, one. There was a possible perfect score of 25 for each target. Three targets constituted a shoot in the match with a possible 75. The boys shot standing, sitting and prone with five rounds at each position.

Courtesy Plymouth Recreation Department

*A bale of hay is the only backstop needed. There is no danger of going through it and at 18′ anyone can hit it so there is no danger of hitting anything behind it. To hit the small bull's-eye is something else again as the writer knows. He practised along with the boys and didn't do so well as they!

The highest score made was a 64 in the qualifying round by a 13-year-old boy. He slipped on the day of the finals and shot a 57. The highest score on the day of the finals was 59 by a 13-year-old boy. In the class B shoot the highest score was a 57 by a 12-year-old. Second place was won by an 11-year-old with a score of 56. A special prize for boys nine and under was won by a nine-year-old with a score of 29, which was good shooting for a youngster.

The 18-foot distance is *not* the most accurate range for the rifle used. The most accurate *maximum* distance for this gun is set at 12 feet. We used the longer range to add interest to the contest and to allow the boys to learn to correct their pieces for accurate shooting.

Regular range rules applied, with firing by rounds under the oversight of the director who acted as instructor and range officer. We naturally chose an area which was more or less clear and apart. However, there were both a road and a path behind us. Safe walking was possible on this path at any time because the boys followed specifically the instructions of the range officer and halted instantly at the command "cease fire." The path, though little used, was in the background for the definite purpose of training the boys. We wanted them to get used to observing in front of them, to make sure of their target and to take the range officer's instructions and follow them. The director was assisted during the shoots by two playground leaders. In practice the boys shot in groups of nine on the firing line. In the elimination match they shot six at a time, and in the finals three at a time. Judges stood immediately behind the boys to determine whether or not two shots came from a gun or whether any gun had misfired.

Values

What did we accomplish? Everything we expected and more! The boys want to form a club and keep it going the year round. We have a group of boys who, young as they are, know how to handle a gun. They learned not to point a gun at anyone; never to point without expecting to shoot; to be sure of their target; not to shoot at song birds or live trees, bottles, street lights, windows or—above all—people; to treat every gun as if it were loaded ready to shoot; not to fire on the line until given the order. There were no accidents.

What do we hope to do next year? Have a bigger and better contest spread over the whole season with ranges on *each* playground and a bigger city finals shoot. Bring in the girls. They made many inquiries and requests this year. Bring in the fathers to shoot with and against the boys, though not in competition or championships. We expect to have regular rifle range practice in our program with regular weapons but we are going to continue to pre-train our youngsters with air rifles so they will be range and weapon wise when they do start their rifle shoots.

No, we do not necessarily want to raise a bunch of shooters, but we do believe that youngsters should be aware of the dangers of a gun and know how to handle it to eliminate these dangers—not only at the time of their youth, but throughout adult life.

Kids Form PAC, Score Victory

BUTLER, PA., (UP)—The kids of Butler have their own political action committee, and an effective one, too.

On election day, scrawled signs were found tacked to trees and fences near the polls. They read: "Us kids can't vote for the swimming pool. So we ask you to vote for us. (signed) The Kids of Butler."

Butler citizens answered the plea, passing a bond issue authorizing the building of the swimming pool.—New Orleans, La., *Item.*

Day Camps in St. Louis

By LUCILE SMITH FRIEDLI
Director, Girl Scout Day Camps
St. Louis, Missouri

Diary

"JUNE 18, 1946—First day of a day camp. Camp was planned for 135 campers. We thought it might possibly grow to 160. We actually had 201 campers. If we had had tails, we would have been swinging from the trees. I came home hot and tired. Was I glad to see the bath tub! My feet hurt clear up to my hips and I wondered how I did ever get mixed up in this anyway."

. . . . .

"JUNE 20—Second day. Cloudy day but spirits were high again. Two more registrations came in. Where, oh where, should the registration deadline be? Things seem to be going smoothly however. If I can only keep my unit leaders happy, I'll be okeh."

. . . . .

"JUNE 27—Fourth day. We wanted head bands with feathers—no feathers—so we had to make arrowheads (our camp emblem). I wonder—do all camps have so many disappointments? Our bright spot of the day was $8.50 collected for the cow."

. . . . .

"JULY 2—Fifth day. A beautiful day! First pop out of the box, a unit leader had an accident in her family and will be out of camp from now on. Practically wore a path back and forth to her group to be sure everything went okeh—which it did. The day ran so smoothly we just knew something would happen. It did. I lost the keys to the supply shed. We hunted high and low and finally pried the whole lock off the shed. While we were putting the supplies away the keys were found. Ten more gray hairs!"

. . . . .

"JULY 9—Seventh day. Cook out day. I awoke at 5:00 A.M. to hear it raining. I could just see my staff and me sitting in the park with all those bot-

Courtesy St. Louis City and County Girl Scout Council

tles of milk and those muffins that had been ordered for dessert. However, the weather straightened out. Our cook out, through the cooperation of everyone, turned out grand. We had some visitors—which gave us a chance to show off."

. . . . .

"JULY 11—Last day. All hustle and bustle, with costumes and all. A very nice program put on by the six units and a job well done by unit leaders and all helpers. I went home happy that everything went so well and sorry it is all over. If our day camp was a good one, it was because I had the cooperation of everyone, including my husband who was my unseen assistant."

The Camps

These quotations were gleaned from the diary of a director in one of the day camps operated in the summer of 1946 by the Girl Scout Council of Greater St. Louis. There were 22 other camps with equally interesting and human stories of day by day experiences.

There are many ways of setting up a day camp program. The Girl Scout Day Camp Committee plans a series of camps on sites scattered throughout the city and county. The season starts the first week in June and closes late in August. Most of the camps operate two days a week for four weeks. A few offer only six days and a few 10 days. It is possible for a girl to have four days a week of day camping for eight weeks simply by registering with four different camps. Last summer we totalled 200 days of camping and gave to 2,700 children a week of camp program.

The one certain thing about day camping is its uncertainty. Anyone who has to have things cut and dried should not attempt this program. The director of the diary was concerned about the numbers registering. Her camp was divided into two large groups with an assistant director working with each group. We attempt to limit the camps to 125 campers, but like the growth of children in a family, growth in day camping is not consistent. Each day camp must be in operation for at least four days to be included as a day camp and it must include in its registration the same group of campers and staff.

In addition to registration problems, the director is concerned with the happiness of her staff, which is a volunteer group; a budget; community relations; publicity; records; safety and health of the camp; and the actual activities of the program as they relate to campers and staff. We say that program is everything that happens to Susie from the

Courtesy St. Louis City and County Girl Scout Council

time she packs her lunch at home in the morning until she returns to her doorstep in the evening.

People ask for examples of a day's program. How can you plan a set program for 23 different day camps on different sites and serving different people? Each day camp is divided into units, varying in numbers depending upon the registration, and each unit is different from every other unit.

Last summer I "traveled" all over the world. In one day camp, I visited Hawaii, Holland, China and Italy. "China" had an interesting experience. The girls found a family of flickers living upstairs. They watched quietly while the parent birds fed the baby birds. The girls learned games and songs. They brought eggs to cook at one meeting.

"Holland" became interested in drawing, singing and playing games. These girls decided to make their own cooking utensils out of No. 10 tin cans.

Incidentally, the boys' unit was a very busy place. These youngsters made themselves a swinging table which they put up each and every camp day.

Equipment

Skills in campcraft are learned. As one little girl said, "Today we put up the sink." It was a No. 10 tin can. You do not need a lot of equipment at day camp. You do need a heap of imagination. At no cost, and certainly no effort, a world of

Courtesy St. Louis City and County Girl Scout Council

materials lies at your feet and over your head. For instance, beautiful tall oak trees where one could see many different birds, and sink holes where tadpoles were found were a great delight to the children.

One group found and used for modeling a streak of white clay in the bank of the stream. Even the Brownies enjoyed digging it and carrying it back to their unit for working into glorified mud pies. The oldest girls used it to help build their pioneering village. The woods provided material for lashed tables, pioneer cooking equipment, and primitive looms. The little brook was a source of material for the freshwater life and searching for tadpoles, little frogs and anything to be caught in a homemade net was a good excuse to wade under tall trees, through splashes of sun, crossing rocky places, with bird songs, blue skies and a sense of wild wood all about.

Program

Because our neighbors no longer live just across the street, because we also have neighbors across the ocean, we gave the children an opportunity to get their teeth in an experience of international friendship. We started out to buy one heifer to be sent overseas and ended up with money for two.

We took the pattern of living of the pioneer exploring a new land and turned it into program for day camps, not to explore new lands, although you may explore the site, but to explore the great area of human relations. Program is this business of getting on together, of helping each other, sharing responsibilities, making decisions and carrying them out, giving an opportunity to campers to try out things, make mistakes and try again. Each camp has a Junior Camp Council made up of girls and the director and a staff representative. From each camp there is a representative to a city-wide Junior Camp Council. These girls are an intercultural group of all ages, headed by their chairman.

Leadership and Training

All of these fine things are enjoyed by the girls of this community—Scouts and non-Scouts—be-

cause a group of women and Senior Girl Scouts give their enthusiastic leadership to the Girl Scout Day Camp program. There were 400 women who served in this capacity including the directors, the four specialists and the members of the very active day camp committee. Last year 227 women attended our spring day camp course. Each director meets with her staff to learn and plan meetings. At the camp sites, units for nursery children and boys are provided so that the mothers can serve as staff members.

Four thousand, five hundred and forty-seven hours of training were given in the training course. The philosophy back of the course is that a leader cannot have a happy experience with the campers unless she is familiar with the skill or crafts. The course offers a combination of theory and practice. It includes sessions on leadership; organization; special sessions for directors; sessions for staff members; workshop on crafts, campcrafts, singing, dancing, art, storytelling, dramatics; sessions at day camp sites where actual experience is given in setting up units, building fires, cooking, nature trails and nature projects, cleaning up camp and closing.

The day camp adult leaders all agree that the training we offer to the Senior Girl Scouts—older high school girls—is one of the highlights of the program. The group, composed of about 150 girls is inter-cultural. The girls are interested now in camping, in leadership, in service. They are also interested in this phase of recreation from the standpoint of a vocation later on. The year's training starts out with a week-end workshop held at Sherwood Forest Camp, Troy, Mo. Each girl has 64 hours of theory and skill. The girls at this workshop have an opportunity to set up the work and carry out the plans. A group of specialists in leadership and program skills serve as consultants and leaders of groups. In addition, each month a "huddle" on some topic pertaining to the day camp program is scheduled. In this way it is possible to acquire 20 more hours of training. In May, job assignments are made in consultation with both the girls and the directors. During the summer the girls and the directors are interviewed frequently and at the end of the season both groups evaluate their experiences. These are future leaders getting training and work experience which should prove valuable to the community. Needless to say, this program cannot take place without the support of the Girl Scout organization and the cooperation of community groups. Our day camp program enjoys the full cooperation of the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation of St. Louis and his staff of department heads, superintendents of the various parks, and the men who work in the parks. In training, we have the help of the park and playground association, the people's art center, the public library, the faculty members of Washington University and the St. Louis public schools, and the naturalists of Rockwoods Reservation, Missouri and Pere Marquette State Park, Illinois. There are other community groups that lend support to the Girl Scout Day Camp program.

For 1947, a $2 fee is to be charged for each camper for an eight day period. The budget we take in our stride. A small sum of money is allocated for a large venture. As yet society does not see the value of this type of program in dollars and cents. The cost to the community last summer was 17 cents per person. The total budget was $5,000 in round figures. For 3,000 persons, campers and staff, that means an expenditure of about $1.66 per person. Each camper paid $1.50 for eight days.

Publicity — newspaper, neighborhood and city, radio programs, talks to parents and church groups, lectures at the universities—is part of the year-round program. In every community there is a gold mine—lay leadership. Each adult has a gift to give and it's the job of the leader to help an adult to develop his gift. Then let the leader find for him a place in the community where the adult may have a satisfying experience. And that is real adventure!

Department of Misinformation

PARDON US while we take time out for a spot of plain and fancy blushing. Glad as we (and presumably Providence, Rhode Island) would be to verify passage of the $100,000,000 bond issue for recreation reported in the March issue of RECREATION, we must confess that somebody picked up a couple of extra zeros somewhere along the line. The issue voted was $1,000,000—and since, as the saying goes, "that ain't hay" congratulations to Providence are still in order.

Detroit's Day Camp

By JIM SCHULTHEIS
Day Camp Director
Department of Parks and Recreation

DETROIT'S FIRST day camp season, sponsored by the City of Detroit, Department of Parks and Recreation drew to a close on August 30, 1946. It was a dream come true for a big-city child.

The Department wanted to reach those areas where few, if any, recreation facilities were available. So a few months before the opening of the camp season in early July, the director got in contact with community leaders and school principals in the congested areas of Detroit about plans for a day camp.

Together these leaders worked out a system whereby the schools in these areas received a quota of registration forms containing complete information regarding the new program. The principal of each school distributed these forms to teachers who in turn selected the most financially needy children to go to camp.

As the completed registration forms were sent to the department of parks and recreation, a duplicate card was sent to each child concerned. One section of the card contained complete information as to time, date and place of meeting for each camp day. The other section was to be returned to the department with the notation that the child would attend camp on the days appointed. Each child could go to camp one day a week for a period of eight weeks—eight times in all.

Health Examination

Before the season opened on July 8, all children were given an opportunity to take a physical examination free of charge from the city physician provided for the day camp. In many cases, however, a family physician gave the examination, and the report of such an examination was noted on the registration form given each child.

Size and Age of Group

Because of limited facilities and funds only children from 9 through 12 years of age were eligible the first year. Facilities were available to accommodate a maximum of 100 boys and 100 girls for this first season and, in spite of the polio epidemic in August, the attendance remained well over 100 daily. If attendance fell, as it did somewhat in August, the children were permitted to bring a friend the following week. During the season, 2,100 Detroit children participated in the day camp.

Transportation

Chartered coaches (50 children to each bus) picked up the group each day at 9 A.M. from predesignated schools in the congested areas. Where possible, each child brought 20 cents weekly to help defray the cost of transportation. One day a week the coaches stopped at one of Detroit's largest orphanages and took these youngsters to the campsite. The trip lasted from 30 to 50 minutes, but the children were happily singing the entire distance under the leadership of a department play leader.

Campsite

The camp is located about 15 miles from the heart of Detroit. During the war years it had been used as an Army post. The wooden barracks and administration buildings made an ideal shelter for indoor activity during inclement weather. These

Courtesy Detroit Parks and Recreation Department

buildings can be utilized, too, on a year-around project. Only about five of the dozen or so buildings were used the first season. One building, facing a large cleared, grassy field became the main administration headquarters for the campers and supervisors. Another of equal size (most of them are about 20′ x 80′ or 20′ x 100′) made a splendid arts and crafts building.

Leadership

The camp was carried on by one director, four playleaders, and ten volunteer, full-time counselors. A period of instruction before the opening of the camping season was conducted for all counselors by the director, who has only the highest praise for the men and women volunteers who devoted their full time and energies to making the camp the success it has proved to be.

Program

When they arrived at the park at 9:30 A.M., all campers assembled around the flag pole in the play area for the flag raising ceremony. This was usually followed by a patriotic song. While still assembled, the director made such announcements as were necessary—coming events, safety rules to be followed and the day's program.

After storing excess clothing and lunches, the group split up into small groups under the leadership of capable counselors and started on a leisurely hike through the woods and trails of the park. During the hike, the counselors identified trees, brooks and shrubs for the children, pointing out harmful poison ivy, poison oak, berries, and the like. The destination for the hikers was usually one of the wading pools located about the park. Here the children frolicked until a keen appetite demanded a return to camp.

Back at camp once more, the youngsters cleaned up for lunch and each child received a cold bottle of milk—donated by the Detroit Friendship Club —and occasionally an ice cream bar. The children brought their own lunches of sandwiches and fruit. On several occasions when nature lore was being taught, a fire was built and roasted marshmallows, hot dogs and similar delicacies were added to make up the meal for the day. The half hour lunch period gave the counselors an opportunity to discuss together the morning's happenings and the afternoon's plans.

Storytelling came next on the daily program and in this activity the children developed a keen interest. Paul Bunyan tales and folklore were well received.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the campers' choice of many activities including

Courtesy Detroit Parks and Recreation Department

arts and crafts (clay modeling, woodcraft, leathercraft and papercraft predominating), nature craft, music appreciation, group singing, fishing parties, dramatics, outdoor games and sports and safety movies. Each week the program varied so that there was little repetition of activities.

During the eight-week period, a week at the zoo, a week of fishing, talent week and a special parents' week were included.

We had three rainy days. Then the campers went into the largest recreation room and took part in indoor games, songfests, movies and arts and crafts.

Medical Care

The camp boasted a fine up-to-date first aid room with complete equipment for taking care of minor injuries by well-trained, first aid counselors. A city doctor and nurse were available at all times. Only three minor accidents occurred while camp was held. It is felt that the safety features inaugurated daily throughout the season were largely responsible for this splendid record.

From the director's viewpoint, the camp season appeared to be tremendously successful in spite of the small drop in attendance during the last two weeks of August when Detroit was besieged with a polio epidemic. The children had the time of their lives and in many cases it was known that some children experienced activity in the woods for the first time.

It was a great pleasure and satisfaction to direct the functioning of Detroit's first day camp. In the years to come this activity will prove itself to be one of the finest and most popular undertakings ever devised and carried out by the City of Detroit, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Rec-Riesta

Summer Wind-up for a Recreation District

By CAROL PULCIFER
Supervisor, Hayward Area
Park, Recreation and Parkway District

PLAYGROUND directors and office staff of the Hayward Area Park, Recreation and Parkway District in California were determined to have a summer wind-up in the style of the best established recreation departments. Nothing that was worthwhile for the children in other communities was going to be denied the children in their area. True, this was a recreation district and not a municipal department. True, this was the very first summer program attempted. True, the district was young, lacked experienced personnel, and covered a widely scattered area of rural communities, housing projects, unincorporated towns and an incorporated town. But the children and the playground directors were determined to have a summer wind-up for the entire recreation district — so they planned the Rec-riesta.

Early in the summer a committee of playground directors met to lay the initial plans. The guiding principles decided upon were: the Rec-riesta program should be based on the children's interests and on the summer activities and it should be the climax of the summer program for the entire area.

The final plan evolved from these principles resulted in the following program of events which was presented on Friday, August 23, 1946 at Memorial Park in Hayward.

10:00 A.M.—Playground orchestra selections

10:15 A.M.—Play—*The Maid Was in the Garden*
San Lorenzo Village Playground

10:30 A.M.—Play and pageant—*The Prince Who Could Not Dance*
Ashland Playground
Burbank Playground
Markham Playground
Tennyson Playground
Castro Valley Playground
John Muir Playground
Russell City Playground
Sunset Playground

12:00 NOON—Picnic lunch

12:30-2:00 P.M.—Concessions, exhibits, and amateur hour (Each playground planned and ran a concession and contributed to the arts and crafts exhibit. The day camp and the teen-age centers also contributed to the exhibit.)

2:00-3:00 P.M.—Games and sports
Watermelon eating contest—100 participants
Boys peanut scramble
Girls peanut scramble
Greased pig contest
Push ball contest
Girls shoe kicking contest

3:00 - 4:30 P.M.—Championship softball game — Ashland vs. Sunset

The final result was a huge success with hundreds of children participating and over 1,000 spectators.

The program is not in itself remarkable. It is similar to other summer wind-ups and presents nothing particularly original as to program. The interesting and unusual part of the Rec-riesta was the overcoming of the problems and obstacles peculiar to the district situation.

From the supervisor's point of view, the first problem was stimulating the enthusiasm of the leaders. Before the first meeting of directors was called, a great many casual conferences were held with all the playground directors. Summer wind-ups were explained. Experienced personnel responded with understanding and enthusiasm, but the less experienced directors — some of them housewives, some of them high school seniors — didn't quite grasp the total picture. The supervisor need not have worried — when the whole event was made the responsibility of the central committee, enthusiasm reached a high point and original ideas were plentiful. The name, Rec-riesta, was coined and the supervisor's problems became those of guidance rather than stimulation and promotion. The directors carried these ideas and the enthusiasm back to their own grounds and, in turn, received a double dose of ideas and enthusiasm from the children — but not without a great deal of promotion and leadership.

Telling the People

Promotion and publicity were particularly difficult because of the heterogeneous nature of the communities being served, the size of the district (154 square miles), and the lack of any community feeling for the "area." Local events were easy

to promote, but area-wide events did not call forth the same personal interest and pride.

Working on the basis that the final attendance at the Rec-riesta would probably be proportional to the number of actual participants in the program, the playground directors made every effort to enlist the children's interest in being on the concession committee, helping with plans, and being in the pageant. The latter event was probably the biggest single factor in making the children and the local communities aware that they were part of a larger area and a bigger program. One of the directors talented in teaching folk dancing was scheduled to visit eight playgrounds to develop folk dance groups to be used in the pageant. Inasmuch as the director had no car, the final working out of the schedule was a masterpiece of coordination in which all the cars in the department were probably used at some place along the way. Many playgrounds had no indoor facilities and the folk dances were taught to the music of a portable phonograph on a shadeless gravel play area. Costumes for the pageant were provided by the district costume room, which also had its difficulties because of the scarcity of materials.

The usual methods of publicity were used—posters, pictures, newspaper articles, public address system, speeches to local groups, special invitations—but the participation and efforts of the children themselves, in the final analysis, was the real selling-point for the Rec-riesta.

The choice of a place to have the Rec-riesta was fortunate. The only municipal park in the whole area, which happened to be also the location of the only swimming pool in the whole area, was chosen. Unlike the average playground, this location offered a fine picnic area with an ideal setting for an outdoor theater, a playfield for the concessions and sports events, a Boy Scout cabin for a pageant dressing room, and a parking area.

Organization

The organization presented no great problems except that of the bigness of the districts. Frequent meetings were not feasible, but a clear delineation of responsibilities through office bulletins made

Courtesy Hayward Area Park District

complete decentralization of most major operations possible and every director came through. A final rehearsal preceded by a final meeting of the whole department cleared up most of the problems for both directors and children.

Transportation, we thought, presented a real problem because some of the communities were so isolated that some children would have to walk two or three miles to the nearest public conveyance. (This situation exists because the rapid growth of the entire area has left housing, transportation, and nearly all public utilities with their slower rate of development far behind.) An elaborate scheme was worked out whereby school buses were used to serve all areas not served by public transportation. Although many children took advantage of this, the surprising fact was that so many found their own means of getting to the Rec-riesta. This gave the office staff to wonder if isolation, after all, wasn't more of a mental than a physical problem since means of getting in to town seemed to be quite available when sufficient reason for coming was stimulated in the individual.

Expense for the first Rec-riesta was not a primary concern. As an initial summer wind-up of the district, it was not supposed to be self-supporting. Tickets were used, but they were free and served as a means of publicity and control rather than a means of financing. The only charge was for transportation.

The Rec-riesta was proof positive that a successful summer wind-up is possible for a recreation district.

Corinne Fonde

By MARGUERITE TURNER
Houston, Texas

CORINNE FONDE, modern crusader for recreation for all the people, resigned her post as Assistant Director of the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Houston on July 1, 1946, after 27 years of uphill pioneering in municipal recreation.

"A task well done," said the voice of a grateful people, and the people were right for Miss Fonde's story is the story of community recreation in Houston. But to Corinne Fonde the task will never be complete until every child has an opportunity for wholesome recreation—until every adult may re-create himself by a full expression of his leisure time interests.

Through 24 years as superintendent, Miss Fonde guided the growth of the Houston Recreation Department. She improvised equipment, she drafted volunteers and she juggled a scrawny budget to keep the enterprise afloat. There never was enough of anything to meet the ever louder demands from a city that doubled its population in every decade.

Corinne Fonde

Miss Fonde came to Houston in June 1916 to supervise the work of the Houston Settlement Association of the Houston Social Service Bureau. Her headquarters were at Rusk Settlement in a squalid neighborhood of 23 nationalities.

Her early training and experience served her well in the multiple duties she found there. She began her career as a kindergarten teacher, first in the public schools of her home city, Mobile, Alabama, and later as an instructor in the Sophie Newcomb College kindergarten training school in New Orleans.

She was a disciple of Eleanor McMain of Kingsley House Social Settlement, New Orleans, where she was a resident and volunteer worker for eight years. She supplemented her work with studies related to play in education at the Universities of Chicago and Tennessee, and for four summer sessions taught kindergarten methods and play in education at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. For one year she was assistant director of Kingsley House summer camp on the Gulf coast. She spent one year at Lane Cotton Mills and one at MacGinnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, as director of employee welfare and recreation.

Beginnings

The activities which were carried on at the settlement house under Miss Fonde's leadership paved the way for the formation in 1919 of the Recreation Bureau of the Houston Foundation. In February of that year, Miss Fonde was given sole charge of the bureau office. The equipment was scant. Money for operating was limited—the first year's budget amounting to less than $2,500. Funds were raised through personal gifts, tag days, benefit ball games and numerous such activities.

But the need for a public recreation department was city-wide. People were eager for the many things that could be done through recreation work, they had confidence in Miss Fonde's ability and vision, and they threw their support behind the movement wholeheartedly. Civic groups, and Parent-Teacher Associations lent their help. Teachers in the public schools gave their cooperation.

Play days and play weeks were organized by Miss Fonde, who had the ability to get other people interested in doing things and the driving force needed to coordinate their efforts into successful undertakings.

Five summer playgrounds were operated by the infant department. One of the first projects of the new department was to conduct an investigation of the local dance hall situation. A report was submitted to the City Council which soon thereafter amended its dance hall ordinance to require that minors at public dances be accompanied by parent or guardian.

Somehow Miss Fonde retained her high idealism and with remarkable resiliency was able to turn temporary defeat into successful progress. She fought always for the principle that municipal recreation should not be limited by age, sex, race, creed, locality or condition, or special interest. She believed that the entire community of people, the free hours of all the people, and all the interests of the people that may be expressed during leisure is the legitimate field of the recreation department. Her program was always based on the premise that the recreation department is an integral part of the municipal government, it belongs to all the people and is designed for their service.

Miss Fonde was director for many years of the annual school conducted under the auspices of the Houston Recreation Institute Association. In 1927 she was appointed one of seven recreation superintendents in the nation who constituted an advisory committee to study health and juvenile delinquency.

She is a member of the National Recreation Association, the Society of Recreation Workers of America, and a member and past president of the Texas Recreation Association. She served for many years as a member of the executive committee of the group work section of the Houston Council of Social Agencies.

"Recreation, properly supervised, is the natural preventive of crime," Miss Fonde said in an early interview. "Health, moral and physical, cannot fail to result from the wholesome activity of a creative recreational program."

Setbacks and Progress

In 1921 the Recreation Bureau was merged with Houston's Community Service, and the City Council passed an ordinance creating it a full department of the city government. Two years later the department was made a Community Chest agency as well. It was not until 1937 that the department relinquished Chest support and assumed its place as a department of the city government, fully though not adequately supported by tax funds.

Depression days brought a setback to the then flourishing department. In 1930, it had attained its peak financially with a budget of $42,321.15 augmented by $12,966.68 from the Community Chest. Two years later, the depression having made itself felt in Houston, the budget was cut to $16,000—$10,000 from the city and $6,000 from the Chest.

Miss Fonde's heart shed tears as she necessarily cut the program to fit the budget. Many of her loyal staff members, either without pay or much reduced salaries, manned the centers and play-

grounds to salvage the program until the budget could be restored.

In reviewing the work of the department on its twentieth anniversary, Miss Fonde generously attributed the things that had been accomplished to the loyalty of friends. "There have been times when the department was like a very sick child," she said. "There have been days when we thought all our work was going for naught. But our friends stood by us. They are our greatest asset. Now the cause of public recreation in Houston is safe."

The 27 year old traditional Tree of Light ceremony was given to Houstonians by Corinne Fonde, who first introduced the idea in Rusk Settlement and later made it an annual city-wide event. There have been annual kite tournaments in Houston since 1919—each one attended by this energetic department head. Her department directed the organization of the local Central Girl Scout Council of which a member of the Recreation Board became the first Commissioner. There have been playground tours conducted to better acquaint interested citizens with the activities, and countless numbers of visitors and department friends have enjoyed playground tours and special events as the personal guests of Miss Fonde. She never spared herself at the expense of public recreation, even though it meant that grinding, busy days in the office were followed by equally busy evenings, and often week-ends, on the playgrounds. Just seeing the joyful happiness her program was giving to others seemed to renew and strengthen Miss Fonde's unselfish desire to provide the highest possible type of recreation program.

In 1943 the City of Houston adopted a new charter which called for the consolidation of the Park and Recreation departments. Miss Fonde was named assistant director of the enlarged department.

At the time of her resignation in 1946, the recreation division was operating 21 year-round white playgrounds and centers, and six Negro centers, in addition to 12 championship tennis courts, three swimming pools, three golf courses and four lighted softball fields. City-wide activities of the department in 1946 also included junior and senior community chorus groups, junior and senior civic theater groups, and a centrally located teen-age canteen.

This report speaks for the progress made since 1927 when Miss Fonde and her staff launched a campaign for the following equipment: lights for courts in all the playgrounds in order that they may be used at night; a civic theater and workship; a centrally located athletic field; at least three municipal swimming pools, and buildings for the year-round operation of a number of the playgrounds. For the most part, these objectives have been accomplished, the land having been acquired only last year for the athletic field. Renovation of an abandoned incinerator provided an attractive civic theater on the banks of Buffalo Bayou.

Toward the Future

The loyal friends who have supported Miss Fonde in her activities through the years are members of the Houston Parks and Recreation Association, Incorporated, an organization which has at times supplied personnel and funds to demonstrate recreation activities, which, when proven, were transferred to the department budget as rapidly as it permitted. Two years ago these friends endorsed and pledged themselves to secure a $25,000,000 improvement program for the Parks and Recreation Department for the next 10-year period.

And the citizens of Houston in July voted a major bond issue with $4,000,000 earmarked for parks and recreation use. This was the second time in three years that the people voiced their approval at the polls of the parks and recreation program, the first bond issue having set aside $1,800,000 for the department's post-war improvement program.

Upon her resignation the City Parks and Recreation Board adopted the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as Miss Corinne Fonde, after 27 years of devoted service as head of the Recreation Department of the City of Houston, has felt it necessary on account of ill health to resign:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of the Parks and Recreation Board that the department has suffered a great and serious loss by reason of her resignation. The members of this board hereby wish to express not only for themselves but for the entire City of Houston their appreciation of Miss Fonde's untiring efforts and inspiration and planning through many difficult years when we needed her vision and courage.

"We hereby tender our undying gratitude to her for her labors and loyalty to our cause during her long tenure and trust that the leisure she has at last gained will bring her the joy and happiness which she so richly deserves because of a task well done."

Younger hands will carry on where she left off, but no one will guide the destiny of public recreation in Houston with more self-less love than the courageous little brown-eyed "mother" of it all.

Fly-Tying for Recreation

By WALTER S. NICHOLS
Director, Wisconsin Avenue Social Center
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

A COUPLE THOUSAND years ago, some fellow fishing in the Nile River discovered that he had better success with his crude bone fish-hooks if he colored them red, yellow, blue, green, with dyes, yarn, silk, or bright colored feathers. After making this important discovery, he probably scampered home and raided his wife's sewing basket for bits of silk, yarn, thread, or whatnot; pilfered the feathers off her current hat; and swiped her manicure scissors when she wasn't looking. From that day to this fishermen have been doing the same thing, and have been putting together odd assortments of colored yarns, silks, feathers and hooks in various shapes and designs for the purpose of luring the wily trout, or the lowly pan fish into the old fish-basket. As a matter of fact, a veritable craft has sprung up, with standard patterns, and standard procedures, until now there is hardly any community, large or small, in the length and breadth of our land which doesn't boast of its champion fly-tier—or organized group of fly-tiers, for they are inordinately gregarious.

A definite vocabulary has developed with the craft, and the uninitiated may have some little trouble at first with the proper terminology, until he discovers at long last that most fly-tiers are a little "tetched" and that when speaking of colors the fly-tier's "red" is really a delightful dark brown, that "dun" is a cross between green and gray and blue, and that "furnace" is not something down in the basement to keep one warm, but really a hackle of brownish tint. Likewise, a real fly-tier never speaks of the feathers of a bird, but usually confuses the amateur with such terms as hackles, capes, skins, quills, primaries, and the like.

Forewarned!

To enter the sacrosanct fraternity of fly-tiers one needs but a little instruction and an inexpensive kit of materials. It is only fair, however, to warn the reader right now that the author assumes no responsibility from here on in for what might happen to those taking up the craft as a hobby or for light recreation, especially to those who actually use the results of their labors on stream or pond or lake! Wives have been known to up and leave well-meaning husbands for littering up the kitchen floor and table with bits of hair and feathers. Children slyly tell the neighbors that Daddy has been looking at the chickens with a speculative eye turned to the value of the shoulder hackles thereon. Friends do not call at our house anymore for fear of a diatribe on the relative merits of the Royal Coachman as against the Grizzly King fished wet on a dark day.

Compared to other types of recreation, golf for example, fly-tying has its merits. First, it is usually done at home and doesn't require the upkeep on 40 to 60 acres of land. Second, it can usually be indulged in at a moment's notice, down in the basement where one can litter up the floor to his heart's content. Third, it is relatively inexpensive, with no lavish outlay of cash for tools, or other materials. Fourth, it is an acquisitive hobby providing the rider with tangible finished products which he can put to use himself or give away to unsuspecting fishermen friends. Fifth, it offers an inexhaustible field for experimentation and research. And, finally, it's like the opium habit in that the enthusiast seeks every opportunity to pass "the curse" on to others.

Age seems to make little difference in enthusiasm. The youngster of 10 or 12 seems to get just as much kick out of tying his own flies as does the grizzled fly-fisherman. During the past summer fly-tying classes were offered to children on 10 selected playgrounds in Milwaukee under the sponsorship of the Department of Recreation of the Milwaukee Public Schools. Many of these playgrounds were located in slum areas, where children seldom had an opportunity to fish. Each playground had a group of from 25 to 100 children enrolled for a series of six lessons, one each week, of two hours in length. Each lesson started with a demonstration of a basic skill, and the tying of a complete fly. At the conclusion of the series, hundreds of youngsters had received enough training in fundamentals to enable them to tie any fly desired. The culmination of the course was a series of lessons on how to use the fly under actual fishing conditions.

As a winter and spring activity for the community center it is without equal. It is a recreation

activity in which young and old mix on an equal basis. Very little in the way of furniture is necessary, usually just any kind of a table on which a vise can be clamped. Class members provide all their own tools and materials. A good light is necessary — and if possible, droplights or desk lamps which can be adjusted to within a foot or two of the vise.

Fly-tying appeals to boys and girls, and to men and women. The girls are interested from the standpoint of the use of the finished fly for ornamental purposes on hat or coat lapel. Many ex-servicemen learned to tie flies while in service, and every life-raft was equipped with a fly-tying kit and directions for its use. Fly-tying soon became the number one recreation activity in occupational therapy programs in veterans' hospitals, and in keeping with the traditions of the craft, fly-tiers throughout the country are voluntarily giving of their time in teaching the skill to bed-ridden veterans, particularly to the victims of tuberculosis.

Procedure

To recreation directors planning to inaugurate a program of fly-tying, a word as to procedures. The first requirement is a teacher, and usually a little inquiry in any community will turn up a good one. In organizing classes, it is well to begin by a demonstration of fly-tying to a group organized for the purpose, or to any group organized for any purpose. This approach usually is more successful than to announce the organization of a fly-tying class or a fly-tying club, as it gives the prospective enrollee an idea of what it's all about before he is asked to commit himself to registration for a class or club the purpose of which might be somewhat vague to him at the moment. At the initial demonstration, a movie film on fly-fishing for trout usually provides the clincher. These films may be obtained from various sources throughout the country, some of the best coming from *Field and Stream* magazine. Sometimes two or three demonstrations are necessary in order to show a variety of fly patterns for trout, bass, or pan fish.

There is an erroneous idea prevalent that fly-fishing is both difficult and expensive. Neither is correct. The beginner can learn to fly-fish with greater ease and with less practice than it takes to learn bait-casting. Fly-fishing can be done with inexpensive equipment: a cane pole, a heavy chalk line, and some sort of winch or contraption to hold excess line while not in use. On our playgrounds in Milwaukee, children are taught to make complete and workable fly-fishing equipment for a total outlay of 50 cents. As a matter of fact, one can fly-fish with good results by using a cork or hair bodied bass bug on the end of an ordinary light fish line attached to an ordinary cane pole.

To stimulate community-wide interest in the sport of fly-fishing, and fly-tying, a tie-up in Milwaukee with a local newspaper proved exceptionally helpful. An American Legion post sponsored instruction in fly-tying and fly-fishing at two nearby veterans' hospitals. This sponsorship consisted of providing transportation to and from the veterans' hospitals for the instructors, purchase of necessary tools and materials to put the program into effect quickly, and a general endorsement of the program for the veterans. To assist in the fly-fishing lessons, the Milwaukee Casting Club provided top-notch talent, some with national championship ratings, to work with beginners' classes in the social center and on the playgrounds, and also to instruct ambulatory patients in the veterans' hospitals. This angle of the program culminated in tournaments during the summer months at which the winners were awarded prizes donated by the American Legion.

During the winter months, fly-tying classes run from about October 15 to about May 15 indoors. After May 15 all lessons, either fly-tying or fly-casting, are outdoors. Classes are divided into beginners and advanced groups. Every enrollee spends six weeks in the beginners' class before he is admitted to the advanced group. Basic skills are taught in the beginners' classes, and a new class is formed each six weeks.

As in every craft, there are certain fundamental skills which must be mastered by the beginner before he can become an expert. It is surprising how quickly these skills can be mastered by patient practice. In our social center classes during the winter months, and on our playgrounds during the summer months, the same procedure is used in the teaching process, which, for the benefit of the uninitiated is outlined below:

1st Session: Nomenclature of fly-tying with display of materials and tools used in the craft. Difference between a wet fly (one fished below the surface) and a dry fly (one fished on the surface) in basic construction. Hook sizes and thread sizes. How to start a fly.

2nd Session: Demonstration tying of a common wet fly. How and where to obtain materials and tools.

3rd Session: Tying the streamer flies, bucktail and feather types.

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4th Session: How to tie cork bodied and hair bodied bass bugs.

5th Session: The dry fly.

6th Session: How to tie nymphs.

Materials and Tools

In gathering together a kit of materials, the fly-tier has unlimited opportunity to exercise his ingenuity. Much of the material used need not be purchased but can be constructed at home from odds and ends found around the house. Corks of various sizes, bits of yarn, silk, floss, chenille, thread, wax, and razor blades can be found in most households. An awl can be made with a darning needle stuck into a cork.

Materials and tools fall into two classifications: those which are absolutely necessary, and those which are nice to have but not absolutely necessary. The list below is divided on this basis:

Absolutely Necessary:

Vises: These can be obtained from sporting goods dealers in prices from 50 cents to $6. The cheap ones work just as well as the expensive ones. The only purpose of the vise is to hold the hook firmly while making the fly. Small bench vises on wood-working tables are very usable.

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Hooks: A supply of hooks of various sizes ranging from size 2/0 to size 20. The beginner should obtain about a dozen each of size 2/0, 1/0, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Also needed are a few long shank hooks (about 2 x 0) in each of the above sizes. For general fly-tying purposes, the Turned Down Eye (TDE) hooks are the best. Do not invest over $1 in hooks to begin with. Hooks vary in prices, but good imported or domestic hooks can be bought for about 20 cents per dozen.

Thread: A spool or two of ordinary sewing silk, any color, size A, or size 00 will do to start.

Wax: A small piece of wax to waterproof and preserve the silk thread.

Body Materials: Bodies of flies are usually made of colored yarn, silk floss, chenille. Bits of these materials can be "borrowed" from mother's sewing basket, or purchased on cards for a nickel or so per color. The important colors are red, yellow, green, black, white and brown.

Tinsel: A small card of plain silver tinsel and one of gold tinsel, for body ribbing. Cost about a nickel or dime each.

Feathers: A small quantity of hackles (small neck and shoulder feathers) in various colors. Plymouth Rock hackles, sometimes called Gray, Barred Rock, or Grizzly, come first. Then a small quantity of black, one of brown, and one of red will do for a starter.

Primary Feathers: One package of dyed (various colors) goose quills, red, green, yellow, orange.

Paired Duck Feathers: A package of paired duck feathers for making wings on dry flies. Natural colors are best. If possible get both left and right wings of mallard drake and pull feathers as needed.

Deer Tail: Small pieces of dyed deer tails in red, yellow, and natural brown and white. Also a piece of gray squirrel tail and a red squirrel tail.

Scissors: Small sharp-pointed manicure scissors are best. Round-pointed scissors will not do. Scissors with curved blades are useful in many operations.

(NOTE: Some sporting goods dealers have fly-tying kits all made up with most of the above items included in the amounts needed. These kits sell for various prices ranging from $2 to $5. There is enough material in each kit to make hundreds of flies.)

Nice to Have But Not Absolutely Necessary:

Hooks: A supply of all sizes of hooks ranging from size 2/0 (the largest) down to size 20 (the smallest). Hump hooks in sizes 2/0, 1/0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are also useful in making cork bodied bass bugs.

Hackles: The best hackles are obtained from neck capes from various birds, such as the game cock, Rhode Island Red roosters, Plymouth Rock roosters, and the like. Hundreds of flies can be tied with the hackles in each such cape. The advantage in buying hackles in this way is that each one obtains all sizes needed, and they keep better. Capes sell for about $1 and up depending on the size and quality.

Kit Box: Keep your materials orderly. Make yourself a little box into which you can put everything you need. Such boxes can be made of scrap lumber, and need be only large enough to hold four average size cigar boxes.

A Place to Work: Find a spot at home, preferably down in the basement, where you can work without getting your materials all over the house, and where you can leave your materials so that they will be undisturbed if you are called away. It's good to have a light close to your work. An extension cord with a droplight can usually be rigged from some nearby outlet.

Other Materials: Lacquer in various colors for cork bodies on bass bugs. Red, yellow, and black are enough to start. Glue for cork bodied bugs. Peacock herl, Golden Pheasant tippets, Amherst Pheasant tippets are useful for bodies, spikes, and tails. Deer body hair (quite different in texture from deer tail hair) for hair bodied bass bugs in natural color, and also in dyed red and yellow. Calf tails in natural color (called impali), and also a few pieces of dyed red, black, and yellow.

Pieces of body hair, and pieces of tail hair from such animals as the badger, polar bear, skunk, and woodchuck.

Books

All libraries have books on fly-tying and on fly-fishing. Some of the better libraries have complete shelves of all books published on the subject. For the benefit of those living in small communities where library facilities are unavailable, the following may be of assistance:

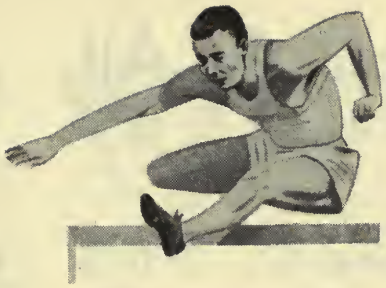
Modern Fly Craft . . . James Hyndman. Published by Binforts & Mort Co., Portland, Oregon. Copyright 1938.

How to Tie Flies . . . E. C. Gregg. Published by A. S. Barnes Co., New York, N. Y. Copyright 1940.

Fly Patterns and Their Origins . . . Harold Smedley. Published by the Westshore Press, Muskegon, Michigan. Copyright 1944.

New Lines for Flyfishers . . . Wm. B. Sturgis. Published by Derrydale Press, New York, N. Y. Copyright 1936.

Fur, Feathers, and Steel . . . Reuben R. Cross. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, N. Y. Copyright 1940.



WHAT IS THE PERFECT SPORT?

What sports or recreations will be most popular five, ten years from now? We don't know, but we can hazard some guesses based on what existing sports offer the participants. Aside from large-scale promotion, we think probably the perfect sport would rate high on all these features:

1. UNIVERSAL APPEAL We acknowledge now that playing, or engaging in any sport, is really play-fighting. Therefore the perfect sport must be deeply rooted in fight-instinct or survival-instinct.

2. BROAD PARTICIPATION BASE That is, not only should the sport appeal to all people, but all not specifically handicapped should be able to play.

3. FAIRLY EASY TO LEARN The Spanish game of Jai-Alai requires ten years' apprenticeship. It's a great game, but we question its future as a popular participation.

4. OUT-OF-DOORS Indoor sport is all right as a substitute, but in the last analysis an important ingredient of any wholesome recreation is fresh air.

5. ONE PART LUCK, THREE PARTS SKILL Sports are games, and we agree that the elements of chance and uncertainty are important. But we hold out for a valid premium on skill in the perfect sport.

Now, let's check archery against that list. Archery has many excellent features which have brought it into the very forefront of participation sports in recent years. But let us now consider only those features which refer to the five cardinal points for the theoretically perfect sport:

"Universal appeal" is the first consideration in evaluating archery. Archery is the civilized sublimation of the hunter instinct—strong in you, strong in us. Once our survival depended upon it. Today, on the archery range, it's just fun.

"Broad participation base" is the largest single factor in the tremendous increase in archery participation. Archery is for all ages, both sexes, athletes and invalids, "joiners" and hermits. Anyone with two arms and one eye can become a quite respectable archer.

"Easy-to-learn" might count against archery if you compare it with Chinese checkers, but compared with other sports in which proficiency is developed through thoughtful practice, archery ranks right at the top. Archery will repay the serious student, but anyone can have fun with a bow after twenty minutes on the range.

"Out-of-doors" is the province of archery, especially if you do not happen to own an auditorium.

"One part luck, three parts skill" is a fairly accurate description of archery. That is, if you count under "luck" all the non-talent circumstances that will keep a champion from shooting his best, or cause a neophyte to whang two bulleyes in a row.

Is archery the perfect sport — destined to be the first participation sport of the American people in, say, the 1950's? We don't know. But we do know two things:

1. Archery has grown steadily.

2. Archery checks out against any list of qualifications for the perfect sport, at least in the opinions of those recreational directors with whom we have talked so far.

So, make your own decision. Personally, we're going right on selling archery tackle. More each year, incidentally, for each year of the 17 we have been in business. Archers buying tackle only from us, last year bought $3,000,000 worth of equipment. That, you know, takes quite a few archers.

No Trouble At All

By CATHERINE P. WEIKART
Youngstown, Ohio

SCHOOL WAS SOON to be closed. The car was old and there were no tires to be had. What was one to do in the city with summer vacation and four healthy children?

We called a family council for suggestions. Emily, who was 12, said, "Let's run a camp at home." Run a camp in our own backyard—a city lot 80′ x 116′! We had planted many trees and bushes to make it a nice place to play. But a camp program? . . . Well, we did that very thing. Together we set up a schedule of work, handcrafts, special interests, trips, parties, overnight camping and cook-outs.

The family consisted of *Daddy,* who was not on vacation and not always home even at dinnertime, but was great on cook-outs, making beanhole beans or a pie baked in the ashes; *Mom,* who became camp chief; *Emily,* who named herself Pocahontas; *David,* 10 years old, Chief Wahoo; *Hubert,* seven years, called Little Feather; and *James,* the Papoose, who was only two.

Though that sounds like an Indian Camp it was so in names only, for we did whatever seemed interesting and did not follow a theme. Every morning Chief set up the schedules and posted them on the bulletin board on the back porch. No camp is complete without work—so we did all that was necessary.

Schedules

Our schedules varied from day to day. Each period was marked by chimes—three long pipes of different lengths hung to a tree limb and struck with a croquet mallet. Rising chimes were at 7:30 A.M. Breakfast was at 8. By 8:30 each camper was to have made his own bed and be ready for personal schedules. Monday schedules went as follows:

	Pocahontas	*Chief Wahoo*	*Little Feather*
8:30	Dishes "Pick up" downstairs	Help with laundry	Look after Papoose
10:00	Piano or personal interests	Hang out clothes	Help bring out clothes Play in yard
11:30	Prepare lunch	Free time	Free time
12:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
12:30	Dishes	Dishes	Begin rest period
1:00	Rest	Rest	Rest
2:00	Handcraft in backyard	Handcraft in backyard	Handcraft in backyard
4:00	Free play	Free play away from home	Free play at friends'
6:00	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner
7:00	Free play at home or friends'	Free play at home	Free play at home

In the evening period we took special trips to the park for baseball or games or went on a nature hike or cook-out.

On Tuesday, Chief ironed while Pocahontas practiced the piano. Wahoo did the breakfast dishes. Little Feather played with Papoose and picked up trash in the yard. At the 10 chimes Pocahontas did her ironing while Chief mended the clothes. Wahoo mowed the lawn and Little Feather built his tree house and played in it. Lunch at noon was followed by doing the dishes and rest period until the 2 chimes rang for handcraft. The schedule proceeded as on Monday for the rest of the day.

Wednesday was a special day. Chief did up the dishes with Feather's help, while the others looked after Papoose and straightened up the house. By 10 all were ready, on alternate weeks, for a trip to the public library. Papoose enjoyed it as did the rest, spending his time in the Mothers' room looking at the picture books. He always had a number of books to bring home, never failing to include a train picture. Rest period was never hard to keep on these days, for each had his nose in his favorite book, well satisfied to be left alone. At the end of the season the two older children had read 14 books and all had borrowed many more.

Wednesday was a good day for Little Feather and his friends to do handcrafts. (The others could not be pried from their books.) Such things as little weather vanes or paddle boats could be made of orange crates or small scraps of boards in the two-hour period. Every boy and many girls in the neighborhood made a brightly painted boat. The rubber for the paddle wheel we cut from an old inner tube that somehow had missed the scrap collection.

Daddy was seldom home on Wednesday. So at 5 o'clock we would start out, each with his own lunch, for Indian Circle in our beautiful Mill

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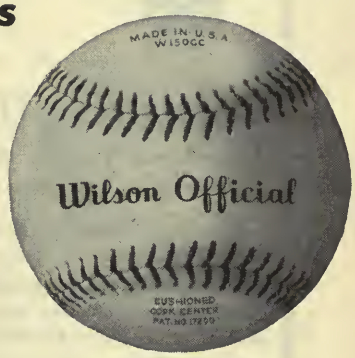

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Creek Park. "We" meant everyone in the neighborhood who cared to go. One Wednesday, 10 of us went for our picnic. A group of office girls just leaving the picnic spot asked if we would like some weiners. Would we! Just try to keep a group of young ones from wanting weiners. We accepted the gift and added it to our baked beans, pickles and marshmallows. My, what a feast we did have!

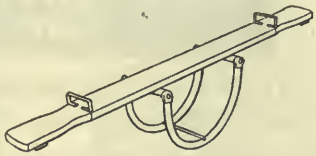
Thursday we got back to business. At 8:30 chimes Chief and Wahoo went upstairs to do the cleaning. A country friend of Pocahontas came in on Thursday to swim at a nearby pool. After the dishes were done, the two went swimming with the Girl Scouts. The friend stayed all day. At 10 chimes the others went each to his own interest—swimming, piano, garden, tree house. This was the time when Chief did a lot of "finishing up" and "catching up" and preparing lunch, giving Pocahontas a rest. By the first Thursday our handcraft project was well under way. Four o'clock was free play time for all.

Friday Wahoo and Pokey, as we came to call her, exchanged work. Wahoo did the dishes. He never liked the job, but since it was on the camp schedule he accepted it. Pokey helped clean the downstairs and fixed the flowers as a special concession.

Mowing the lawn was too hard for Little Feather. The porches suffered under his efforts, but he had to have some scheduled work that he could do. He helped a great deal by playing with Papoose. For Papoose, we had a chicken wire pen which was fixed around the bushes and trees so that he didn't realize that he was in a pen. It was large enough to have sun and shade and the playthings necessary for a two-year-old. He could see right through the chicken wire, so it wasn't really like being fenced away. When we could, the rest of us spent time in the yard, too, so he didn't feel alone.

After handcraft on Fridays the free time was given over to games, to croquet, badminton, ping-pong, duck-on-the-rock, quoits, singing games, hide-and-seek—the usual games that little folks like to play. One Friday there were 10 different games going on at once. This was open-house night and a campfire followed, with stories, songs and refreshments.

Soon after camp got under way we pitched a tent and one or another of the children could have a friend to spend Friday night in the tent with him. In the morning they cooked their own breakfast over the fire. Little Feather had a friend one night who went home about midnight so Chief had the rare privilege of spending the rest of the night



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in the camp "bed" — the ground! Soon Friday night camp was in great demand. The tent was filled up and doubled up until more nights had to be granted for the privilege. We found that four were too many in one pup tent!

Saturday we ran our schedule until noon. The older ones took turns with Sunday preparations. All work was done by noon and we were off to Grandpa's to work in our garden and to cook our supper in the old orchard picnic grounds. Sunday we went to church and Sunday school. Nothing else was especially scheduled for that day.

Activities

We had our bulletin board on the screened back porch. Every morning Chief posted the individual schedules for the day, adding little surprise items that came up (such as invitations to birthday parties). These surprises stepped up interest in the schedules. Any member of camp could post interesting items such as:

Two cardinals hatched this morning.

The bunnies were drowned in the cloudburst yesterday.

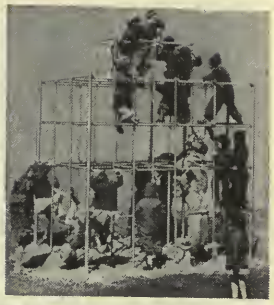
A queen ant wandered out of the rotten stump Little Feather is chopping up.

The staghorn beetle had a fight to the death under the cherry tree.

Surprising isn't it how many things can happen in one's own backyard?

This camp started one week after school closed in June and continued until August 21. In our handcraft work we made five lawn chairs of assorted sizes to suit different ages. The lumber was discarded crating from a nearby furniture store. When they were completed, we painted the chairs green. The one for Papoose was made of an orange crate. Three were for friends. Five weather vanes were placed on as many garages. We finished an unknown number of paddle boats of all sizes and other odds and ends of woodcraft the boys took a notion to make.

Best of all were our seven completely equipped and costumed marionettes. (Two others were started but not finished.) There were seven neighborhood children besides our own who worked on marionettes in our shop—the backyard. We completely equipped a miniature stage with velvet curtains (made from a neighbor's castoff dress) that pulled as any stage's should. Two Christmas tree strings furnished the lights. The scenery was hand-painted on the back of a piece of old oilcloth which rolled on broom handles (Wahoo's idea). The furniture was all made from cheese boxes and covered with the most extraordinary materials.



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OFFICE OF THE DEAN

We could make such lovely little things for that stage with lace or velvet scraps from the rag bag.

For our closing night the players made handbills and delivered them in our immediate neighborhood. When the curtain rose (in this same backyard) 55 adults, sitting about on the lawn, were waiting with eagerness to see *Little Red Riding Hood*. The wolf was of great interest. He had been made from a fur neckpiece and was *very* realistic. Little Feather had the job of wagging his tail and controlling his head. A Welchman of the neighborhood led the group in community singing and others who were musically inclined added to the evening with special numbers. The show was a great success—in interest, if not as a finished production. The cast served punch to complete the evening and camp came to a close.

Many interested visitors dropped in during the season. We didn't keep a total attendance chart—too much book work for Chief—but our estimate is that over 500 people "camped" during the summer. We had a wonderful vacation. No, the baby didn't suffer—he really thrived on it.

In the fall a casual acquaintance said to me, "We didn't have any trouble with our 10-year-old. When school was out we bought him a bike. In the mornings I packed him a lunch and we didn't have to bother with him until dinnertime. We never even knew where he was."

We did! He came to our handcraft sessions almost daily! No, no trouble at all!

Now Off the Press

As we go to press with this playground issue of Recreation, two new booklets have come from the printers ready for distribution. We are glad to be able to tell you about them, for we think they will be of interest to playground leaders and to all recreation workers everywhere.

Clubs in the Recreation Program (price 25 cents) charts a course for the leader who wants to set up all kinds of clubs for all kinds of people. There is a special section on "Clubs in the Playground Program." The whole booklet is designed to put together in one place the answers to all the hundreds of questions about clubs that have come into the National Recreation Association office over the years, and to answer them simply and directly and effectively.

The second new publication is planned to help you explore the increasing need for recreation programs tailored to fit the past-middle-agers. It is titled *11% Plus—Recreation for Older People* and is also priced at 25 cents. It suggests some questions that must be asked before any community sets up a program for this important segment of our population, points to possible answers to those questions, and cites examples of different kinds of community action that has been taken in meeting the problem.

We think you'll like these booklets — like the format worked out to give you a maximum of information in a minimum of reading time, like the gay illustrations and the fine job of layout and printing, like having between one set of covers a digest of all the information that has come to the National Recreation Association from over the whole country.

Magazines and Pamphlets

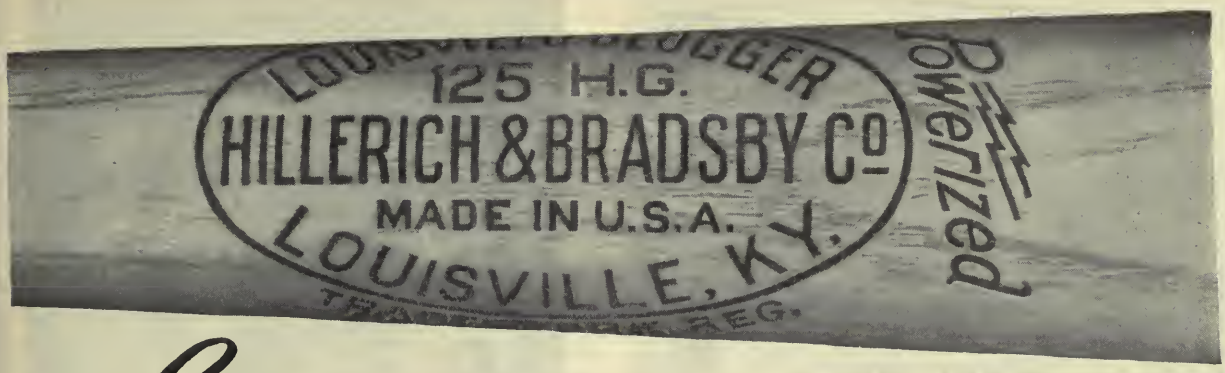
Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Public Management, January 1947

Management Policy on Employee Relations, Orin F. Nolting

Library
Jacksonville, Ill.



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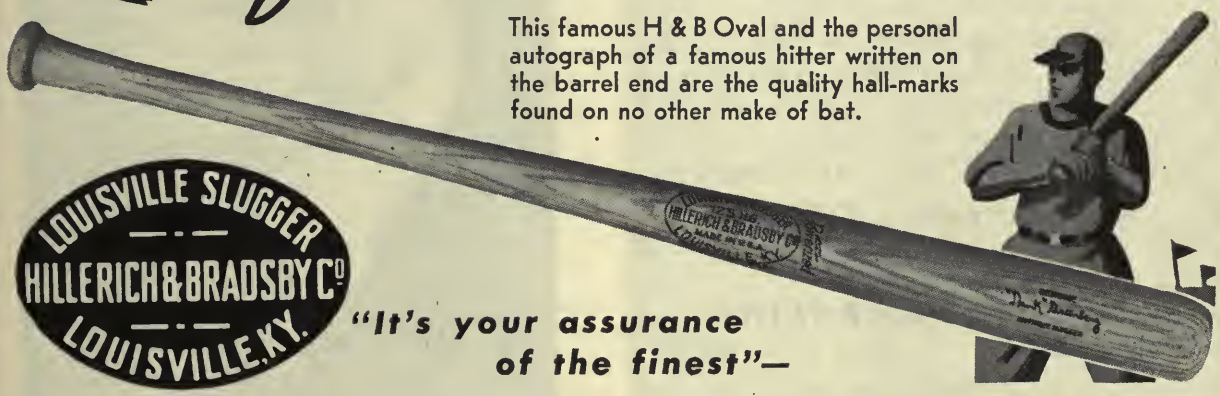

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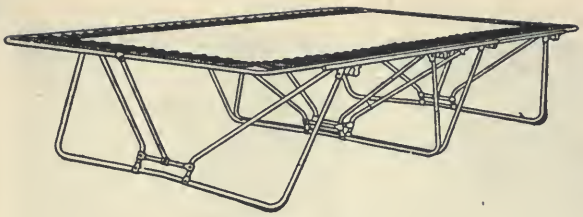

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Paul P. Harris

Founder of Rotary International

PAUL P. HARRIS, founder of Rotary International, was always a good friend of the National Recreation Association and of the whole movement. During the first World War the Association did much in cooperation with Rotary International and came to know the rare spirit of Paul P. Harris.

Improving the Appearance of Cities, David D. Rowlands

Architectural Record, February 1947
Riverfront Redevelopment for Cincinnati

The American City, February 1947
Plans for a Cooperative "Balanced Community"

NEA Journal, February 1947
The Schools and Juvenile Delinquency, Donald DuShane

Parks and Recreation, February 1947
Park Commissioners Conduct Panel on Concessions
Chicago's Lake Front Parks and Parkways
Park Finances for Smaller Cities (Institute Convention address by George L. Chesley)

Frederick Noble Evans

FREDERICK N. EVANS' death November 30, 1946, brought to an end the long career of municipal service of Sacramento, California's, superintendent of parks. After receiving his Master's Degree in landscape architecture Mr. Evans spent several years in Cleveland, Ohio, designing gardens in that area. Then for two years he gave short courses on parks and subdivision designing at the University of Illinois and later was assistant professor of the Division of Landscape Architecture. In 1920 he resigned from the University of Illinois to become city landscape architect for Sacramento. In this position he had charge of over 1,200 acres of city land and designed many other parks, and he was the first to promote Sacramento's flower show on a large scale. Mr. Evans was the author of the book *Town Improvement,* and he wrote many articles on street trees and gardens. His hobbies included painting in oils and tending his own garden.

Vandalism (Institute Session talk by Hermann Karrow)
The Maintenance Mart

Camping Magazine, January 1947

Winter Camping—A New Frontier, Fay Welch
Too Much Freedom for Camp Counselors? Henry E. Utter
New Building Construction Materials, Julian H. Salomon
Outline of Insurance, William V. Dworski
Camping in France, Susan Fleisher

The American City, January 1947

New Satellite Town of 25,000 Planned, Philip M. Klutznick
Distinctive Features of Insurance Company's Individual Home Development, Van Ness Bates
Development Plans for Cincinnati's Blighted Riverfront

Safety Education, February 1947

Chicago Plans for Safe Neighborhoods, H. Evert Kincaid

Parks and Recreation, January 1947

Training for Park and Landscape Management (Talk by George J. Albrecht)
The Maintenance Mart

Think, January 1947

Sportsmanship and World Peace, Thomas V. Haney

Junior League Magazine, January 1947

The Strategy of Art
All This and Transcriptions Too

PAMPHLETS

Recreation in Cambridge

Planning Board, City Hall Annex, Cambridge 39, Mass.

Report of the Recreational and Cultural Resources Survey of the State of Washington

Office of the Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington

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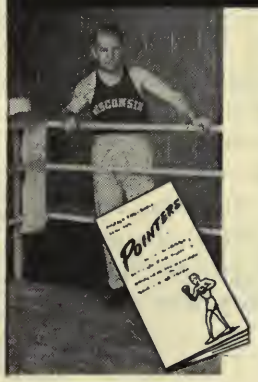

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WORLD AT PLAY

Getting Together

OKLAHOMA City's Teen Time program was three years old last November. Recreation, dancing, a discussion period, and a closing Candlelight Worship Service have been bringing teen-agers together at the First Unitarian Church. There were only 14 young participants when the program was first begun, but now, because of increasing popularity, Teen Time members have been divided into a junior high group meeting on Sunday nights and a senior high group meeting on Saturday nights.

Sing a Game

THE "Farmer in the Dell," "The King of France," "London Bridge," and "Lobby Loo" shared the spotlight with more than 500 youngsters in a singing games contest. The annual competition, held in St. Paul, Minnesota, for children under 12 years of age, was under the direction of junior leaders. One of the primary purposes of the contest was to give the junior leaders an opportunity to develop leadership and gain confidence in their ability to direct groups. Scoring points for the singing games were awarded to the competing recreation centers on the basis of their leader's ability, the play spirit displayed, total participation, general organization, and the number of spectators who cheered the local program.

Free Wheeling

A BICYCLE built for one is part of the recreation and exercise prescribed for veterans. Bicycles are being distributed among 110 Veteran Administration hospitals and homes. Two wheelers are also being made available to men and women veterans for rides about hospital grounds, group trips to nearby points of interest, and for other recreation and entertainment purposes.

For the Ladies

WINONA, Minnesota, encouraged its female citizens to be creative. A textile painting class for women was organized at two recreation centers. Members designed hand towels, pillow cases, aprons, dish towels, table cloths and napkins, handkerchiefs, dresser scarfs and other household necessities and luxuries.

On Your Feet

WALKING devotees were well taken care of in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A hiking club was organized which met alternately Saturday and Sunday afternoons during the spring and autumn months. The hikes were for grown-ups, but children were invited to attend if accompanied by an adult.

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Folk Festival — The thirteenth annual National Folk Festival will be held May 21, 22, 23, 24 in St. Louis. Folk songs, music and dances of diverse cultural heritages will be feature attractions. The festival, sponsored by the Associated Retailers of St. Louis, will be held in the Opera House of Kiel Municipal Auditorium. Groups wishing to participate should write to Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, National Folk Festival Association, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

On Stage—The show must go on—even after a four year layoff. So the Berkeley Community Players of California were reorganized. The Players lent their talents to productions of *Stage Door, The Male Animal,* and *M'liss.* They also put on three one act plays *Still Stands the House, Way of a Wife,* and *Heaven on Earth.*

Our Future Fishermen — Don't be too surprised if your son and daughter become fish conscious. A new, non-profit corporation, Better Fishing, Inc., has been organized with the initial purpose of teaching youngsters how to fish. Its program is three-fold—educational, recreational and scientific. Better Fishing, Inc. proposes to make boys and girls aware of the fun in fishing and the value of the preservation of our country's natural resources.

Training Institutes for Recreation Leaders— The School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation of Indiana University announces the following training institutes for recreation leaders for the spring of 1947: May 23, 24 and 25, Indianapolis; June 6, 7, and 8, Calumet Extension Center, East Chicago, Indiana; June 13, 14, and 15, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The institute is sponsored by the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Division of Adult Education and Public Services of Indiana University with the cooperation of local directors of municipal recreation. Correspondence should be directed to Garrett G. Eppley, Field Recreation Consultant, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Teen-Agers Take Over—In Richmond, Virginia, the usual recreation situation was reversed. Teen-agers helped plan activities for their mothers, fathers, and other adults at 19 evening community centers. Crafts, drama, club work and parties were the highlights of their programs. Industrial, civic, social, and religious groups participated. Young and old enjoyed square dancing

George W. Ehler

On February 15, George W. Ehler died at his home in Kew Gardens, New York, at the age of 81. About six years ago he retired as assistant to the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America and Director of the Boy Scout Statistical Service.

In the early days of the National Recreation Association he was closely associated with his friend Luther Halsey Gulick, and very active in helping with the work. He served as Secretary of the Public Athletic League and the Children's Playground Association in Baltimore, and later was professor of physical education and director of athletics at the University of Wisconsin. He was active in working with Dr. Clark W. Hetherington and others on the first normal course in play, which appeared about 38 years ago. He saw very clearly much that was to happen in the recreation movement in America.

---

with string music, shop, sewing, drama, forums and other activities. There were 113 recreation workers at the center and an attendance of 106,164. The school board contributed the full use of school buildings and assisted with special leadership.

National Boys and Girls Week—"Youth—the Trustees of Posterity" will be the theme of the 27th annual observance of National Boys and Girls Week, April 26 to May 3. Activities planned for the celebration will emphasize education, recreation, home life, health, safety and other important factors in the growth of youth.

Competition—Baitcasters were challenged to show their skill in Minneapolis at a playground baitcasting tournament climaxing the Northwest Sportsman's Show. A total of 255 boys and 70 girls entered the preliminary tourneys. Casters from Anoka, Mankato, and New Brighton as well as from Minneapolis competed in the final round.

Facts and Figures — Westchester County, New York, according to a recent report is going places recreationally speaking. It has 17 year-round public recreation programs with annual budgets running from $5,000 to $103,000. There are, in addition, 15 part-time or seasonal programs. A total sum of $620,000 was appropriated in the county for recreation in 1946.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

Summer Session Offerings

Second Annual Workshop in Recreational Leadership, June 23-July 25, 2-8 credit hrs. Complete offering of undergraduate and graduate courses in Health, Physical Education, Recreation. Coaching School, August 4-9. inc. Organized trips to Yellowstone, The Black Hills, Grand Canyon, Pike's Peak, Central City, Fishing and outdoor life in the "Old West" and the "Rockies." Fees reasonable. Housing available. Quarter June 6-Aug. 15. "Session," June 23-July 25.

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Boxing Without Thumbs — Boxing gloves have been revolutionized—no thumbs! MacGregor-Goldsmith, sports equipment company of Cincinnati, Ohio, developed the "thumbless" glove to prevent dislocation of thumbs and protect opponents from eye injuries resulting from thumb jabs. Created four years ago, the "thumbless" model is described as an internal, cone-shaped palm grip placing the knuckles on a level line, thereby absorbing the blow through the hand and consequently reducing injuries. Foamed leather is provided for the heel of the hand.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Your Manners Are Showing

By Betty Betz. Verses by Anne Clark. Grosset & Dunlap, New York. $2.00.

HERE'S GOOD ADVICE for the teen-age crowd that's easy to take because the author speaks teen language in both words and pictures. Many of the problems that come with the business of growing up are handled with cleverness and dexterity and without the kind of solemn adult superiority calculated to irritate any young thing under 21. The book is highly recommended for teen-age libraries be they in teen centers, schools or elsewhere. Adult leaders, incidentally, might find some hints for handling the younger set, will certainly find an hour's entertainment in *Your Manners Are Showing.*

Band and Orchestra Handbook

Pan-American Band Instrument Company, Elkhart, Indiana. $1.00.

THIS LITTLE BOOK has some useful information for those interested in the larger instrumental ensembles. The chapters on organization give special attention to the group instruction method, and further chapters are devoted to aptitude tests, proper care of instruments, seating plans, tuning charts, the marching band, conducting and recording and broadcasting. There is an initial chapter on music and the basic objectives of education and a comprehensive section outlining practical fund-raising ideas. A model constitution for a "Music Parents Club" indicates how such a group could function as a stimulus and a standby for a band or orchestra composed of young people.

Sing in Praise

By Opal Wheeler. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

HERE IS ANOTHER of the delightful songbooks compiled by Opal Wheeler. Like *Sing for Christmas, Sing Mother Goose* and *Sing for America* this volume combines with the words and music of familiar songs, stories of the creation and illustrations in color and in black and white.

Sing in Praise is a book of 19 hymns that are, or should be, a part of every child's musical vocabulary. The stories and Marjorie Torrey's pictures add interest and pleasure for any individual singer or group of singers.

River of the Sun

By Rose Calom. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. $3.50.

THESE "STORIES OF THE STORIED GILA" can be helpful to the recreationist in many ways. The book itself is full of stories well worth including in any library of leisure-time reading. Beyond that there is much lore and color, many facts and word portraits that may well form the background for pageants or plays, craft classes or nature clubs. Or, on a more academic plane, the book could be useful for any club or group which has for its collective hobby the collection of interesting facts about the United States.

Group Process in Administration

By Harleigh B. Trecker. The Womans Press, New York. $2.75.

THIS IS A BOOK not only for administrators but also for board members and for other volunteer workers. Various groups in each educational, religious and social agency ought to understand what the needs are to be met, think problems through together and work together on plans for meeting the needs. It is important to avoid wasting time on what is not essential and to take plenty of time for what is vital. The primary function of administration, as Mr. Trecker sees it, is to provide leadership of a continuously helpful kind, so that all persons engaged in the manifold workings of the agency may advance the agency to ever more significant service and accomplishment.

Fun at the Playground, Fun in Swimming

By Bernice Frissell and Mary Friebels. MacMillan Company, New York.

THESE BOOKS—priced $1.00 and $1.20 respectively—are delightfully illustrated by Kate Seredy. They are attractive and very interesting "sports readers" for young children with second grade reading ability — excellent preparation for the enjoyment of the playground and the swimming pool. Teachers, librarians, and any leaders of groups of elementary-age children will wish to add these to their children's libraries. The situations are simple and natural, with realistic children as the characters. Recommended.

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Recreation Training Institutes

April, May and June

HELEN DAUNCEY	Watertown, S. D. April 21-25	George D. Jenkins, First Congregational Church
	*Peoria, Illinois June 2-6	R. L. Horney, Superintendent of Recreation
	*Lexington, Ky. June 9-13	Miss Anna S. Pherigo, Board of Park Commissioners
	*Janesville, Wis. June 16-17	Pat Dawson, Department of Physical Education and Recreation, Janesville Public Schools
	*Beloit, Wis. June 18-20	H. L. Jacobson, Department of Recreation, Board of Education
	Manhattan, Kans. April 28-May 2	Leo Green, Director of Recreation
RUTH EHLERS	*Akron, Ohio May 12-16	A. E. Genter, Director of Recreation
	*Davenport, Iowa June 9-13	Ted Corry, Director of Recreation
JANE FARWELL	Kennebec, Me. April 7-11	For information about any of Miss Farwell's Maine Iinstitutes get in contact with
	Oxford, Me. April 14-18	G. E. Lord, Agricultural Extension Service, Orono, Me.
	Franklin, Me. April 21-25	
	Aroostook, Me. April 28-May 2	
	Gates Mills, Ohio May 19-24	Mrs. Irving Gressle
	Oglebay Institute May 29-June 1	E. N. Steckel, Wheeling, W. Va. Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.
ANNE LIVINGSTON	Radford, Va. April 14-18	W. W. Dukes, Superintendent of Recreation
	Parkersburg, W. Va. May 5-9	W. D. Pearson, Director, Wood County Recreation Commission, 1811 St. Mary's Avenue
	York, Pa. May 19-21	Miss Margaret R. Swartz, Superintendent of Recreation
	*Steubenville, Ohio June 9-11	F. Y. Linton, Director, Parks and Recreation Department
	*Providence, R. I. June 2-6	John Cronin, Recreation Department
FRANK STAPLES	Austin, Texas March 31-April 11	B. S. Sheffield, Acting Director of Recreation
	Birmingham, Ala. April 28-May 9	King Sparks, Jr., Parks and Recreation Board
	Pennsylvania State College June 4-6	A. L. Baker, Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Pa.
GRACE WALKER	St. Paul, Minn. April 7-25	Dorothy T. Griffiths, International Institute, Inc., 183 W. Kellogg Boulevard

*Summer playground institutes.

In addition to the institutes listed above, the National Recreation Association is also conducting May 12-24 a two-week training course in recreation activities for colored leaders. This institute will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Banneker Center Servicemen's Club. The Recreation Department of the District of Columbia is cooperating in connection with local arrangements. The institute will be directed by E. T. Attwell, Field Representative of the National Recreation Association. On the staff will be Mrs. Anne Livingston, Miss Grace Walker, Frank Staples, James Madison and Arthur Todd. The course will include music; drama, choric verse and creative recreation; arts and crafts; social recreation; recreative athletics; and community organization and administration. The number of registrations for the institute is necessarily limited. Applications should be addressed to Mr. Attwell.

Staff workers of the National Recreation Association are also cooperating this summer in camp leadership training institutes in South Carolina and Tennessee. Both institutes will be conducted June 9-20. H. G. Metcalf is to be director of the Tennessee institute at Montgomery Bell State Park. (For further information write B. R. Allison at White Bluff.) Reynold Carlson will direct the nature program at the South Carolina institute. (For further information write to C. West Jacocks, State Commission of Forestry, Columbia, S. C.)

". . . there is a major and over-all objective toward which we aim. It is the preparation and adjustment of the individual for global living, which is of deep concern to all agencies serving youth today. In this particular field of endeavor, I believe recreation holds an enviable, as well as precarious position. We as recreation people work in the most precious material earth or heaven affords—humanity. Through correct interpretation, our service can transcend barriers of age, race, creed and color, and even the boredom of free time.

"If we are to believe the forecasts of leaders in education, scientific research, the world is about to enter (as one educator says) an era of 'bread and circuses.' Our concern will not be how to survive an atomic age, but how to *live* in it. We will be faced with two problems—security and boredom, the latter due to a superabundance of free time made available through inventions of an atomic age. There will, therefore, be ever increasing demands upon recreation programs to teach the individual how to use this time in ways enjoyable and profitable both to himself and his community."

—*Ruby M. Payne,* Director, Crispus Attucks Recreation and Community Center.

RECREATION

MAY
1947

ol. XLI, No. 2
ice 35 Cents

RECREATION

in May 1947

The Wealth of the World (editorial), by Howard Braucher 49

The Singing Yorkshiremen, by Lawrence and Sylvia Martin 51

Building on Old Foundations, by Jean and Jess Ogden 54

Achievement Record, by John J. Ward .. 57

For Joseph Lee 58

L. F. Kneipp of the United States Forest Service 59

Australians Really Play, by George M. Gloss 60

Set Your Sights for Summer, by Henry J. Bothwell 61

Goin' Fishin', Camper? by Harlan Metcalf 63

Wilbert E. Longfellow 66

Neighborhood House, by Delite M. Mower 67

Playgrounds or Reformatories 69

Optimists and Junior Optimists, by Harold D. Morgan 70

Competition and/or Cooperation? 71

Future Foresters, by F. J. Pipal 72

Padua Hills—Theater in Action, by Philip L. Seman 74

Hugh McK. Landon 76

Softball Rules 76

Music in the Air, by Helen Ladd 78

Attention, Children's Theatres! 82

Conservation Clubs, by Ed Adams and Earl Wallace 84

Combined Operations, by Robert L. Horney 88

Let's Go to Sea, by Stephen J. Smith 94

World at Play 96

Recreation for Youth 97

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 104

(Cover print by Gedge Harmon)

RECREATION is published monthly by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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MAY 6
MAY 21

The Wealth of the World

THERE is a new wealth.

There is a new world culture developing.

The new wealth is not gold to be buried in Kentucky.

This new wealth cannot be stolen.

This new wealth can be passed on to one's children without any estate taxes.

This new wealth can be exported and imported without tariff tax.

This new wealth is general enjoyment of living—is abundant living itself.

It is appreciation of music and drama and art and sport.

It is living in the beautiful in music and drama and sport.

It is comradeship in joyous human activity.

It is sharing of the cultures of people.

* * *

This kind of wealth is largely inside the individual.

This kind of wealth is the soul of a people working and playing together.

Once established in the individual, in the home, in the community, all is changed.

People are alive. The community itself lives. The nation finds all values greatly increased.

Exchange this kind of wealth of living between peoples, between nations, and the whole world becomes a different place.

A place of joy and strength.

A place of comradeship.

A place where people will to live because life is so worth while.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

May

Photo by Reynold Carlson

The Singing Yorkshiremen

By LAWRENCE and SYLVIA MARTIN

As BRITISH SOLDIERS on demob from Germany tumbled out of the train in Manchester one cold midnight last winter, suddenly through the drafty vaults of the station poured a great flood of song. *"Hal*-le-*lu*-jah!" thundered the roof. *"Hal*-le-*lu*-jah!" echoed the walls.

Dropping their bags, the soldiers stood transfixed. From a platform across the tracks a couple of hundred bundled-up figures were ringing out the paean in rich harmony. "My Gawd! Wot's that?" cried an awe-stricken sergeant.

The porter chuckled. "The choir from 'Uddersfield's been singin' in Blackpool, and their train is late. When they're riled they sing the Hallelujah chorus. 'Tis the loudest music they know."

"Huddersfield!" Many veterans recalled the black Christmas of '44. In Burma, Normandy, in Italy, Christmas had come to them via the BBC. In bunks, foxholes and hospitals, Christmas had meant the Huddersfield Choral Society singing Handel's *Messiah,* that thundering affirmation of faith. All over the world war-weary soldiers had sat down and scribbled their thanks.

You'd no more expect music from Huddersfield than you'd expect a slag heap to burst into bloom. A soot-blackened huddle of stone houses under smoking mill chimneys and leaden skies whose ceiling is normally zero, this town of 123,000 in the West Riding of Yorkshire is part of England's industrial Black Country. Here lives your true Yorkshireman, famous in quip and story, laconic, hardheaded and canny. His is the broadest dialect in England, and the most independent spirit. Two minutes after meeting you, he's calling you by your first name—if he likes you. If he doesn't, you're abandoned with a curt "Mornin'."

Yet from bleak Huddersfield's workaday people pours a torrent of passionate song unequaled anywhere in the world.

Long before the factory towns sprang up, the farmers and home weavers whose sons are now mill hands were caroling on the hills and moors. In the 18th century, when Wesley carried the gospel anew throughout the country, these people took to it with all the fervor of the early Christians. In hundreds of new chapels, choirs of shouters praised the Lord with lungs made powerful by hard toil. Today more than 5,000 Huddersfield men and women are organized into singing societies. For a hundred years the town has known no day or night which has not been filled with their roof-shaking song.

In the West Riding the great misfortune is to be born without a prime set of vocal chords. The illiterate is the child or adult who can't "read music." Instead of crooning movie hits, the children sing or hum snatches of oratorios as they skip along the streets. Glees, madrigals and hymns pour from the schools and churches—and from factories and pubs. It's an unusual walk on the moors that doesn't bring one within hearing distance of a rich, powerful voice letting go at the horizons with all stops pulled out.

Rehearsal

Pride of England, and Huddersfield's crowning musical glory, is the Choral Society, 330 voices strong. "There's not a better choir in the world," says Dr. Malcolm Sargent, one of England's foremost orchestral conductors. All are unpaid amateurs.

The Yorkshireman sings only for himself. You have only to smuggle yourself into a rehearsal, as we did, to sense the deeply religious feeling that these people otherwise hide away behind a dour facade. To hear Huddersfield sing is to feel that God is somewhere close by. The Choral Society was founded in 1836 by 16 men—merchants, mill hands, and innkeepers. In its first few years it met every Friday on or before full moon, so that the members could find their way home along the lonely roads. But it has been meeting every Friday now, full moon or no, for a hundred years without a break.

Half an hour before rehearsal time, the bare Sunday School is already filled. Members arrive early to gossip and compare notes on other choral groups, for most of them belong to at least one other singing group, and many to five or six.

The majority are middle-aged and elderly, because to be a member of the Choral Society is guarded as one of Huddersfield's highest honors. The chorus is limited to 330 because there's not room for even one skinny soprano more on Town Hall stage, where the concerts that finance the group are held three times a year.

At 7:30 Chorusmaster Herbert Bardgett's baton descended, and a single mass voice shook the old stone walls. After the first shock, the drab hall

became a celestial mansion. They sang Handel's lovely chorus, "For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given." All the joy and hope of the world were in that buoyant melody, tossed from sopranos to altos, from tenors to basses. But Bardgett wasn't satisfied. "I see basses still reading the score who've been with us for 30 years," he said. "Sing from the heart, not from the head."

The two-hour rehearsal passed quickly, and we were out in the little office around the fireplace with people who were no longer shouting seraphim but plain John and Willie, Ivy and Annie, inviting us to "have a wet" at their favorite pub, the "Double Duck," known formally as "The Swan with Two Necks."

"How is it that you sing like that?" we asked.

The group looked to Joe Broadbent expectantly. At 80, and after 60 singing years, he's the Society's grand old man. "That's exactly what Albert Coates asked when he came down to conduct his first rehearsal with us."

The members tried not to look complacent and failed.

" 'Tis the hills," said mill-worker Willie Ellis.

"Maybe the air," ventured a housewife.

"T' looms," said another mill hand. "We try to out-sing them."

John Scott, who owns a mill with 62 looms, remarked proudly, "My lads and lasses out-sang them only last week. One of my lasses was about to be married and her fellow workers were serenading her as they worked."

The incident casts further light on the mystery of the Yorkshire voice. Most large choirs are in big cities, their members only choir-acquaintances. But Huddersfield, heart of five valleys, is with its satellite villages a compact unit. People sing together who have played and worked together, and whose parents and grandparents sang together.

But all this could still fail to produce the world's finest mass singing. What counts finally is that the singing Yorkshireman is a perfectionist. He keeps at it until the teamwork comes out right. If chorusmaster or members are dissatisfied with a rehearsal, they'll put everything aside and practice in one another's parlors until they get it perfect.

Old Mr. Broadbent remembered the early days, when the singing was "every man for a'sen (himself)." Enthusiasm was greater than discipline then, as with the double-bass accompanist who, carried away, cried, "Pass me yon resin and I'll show you who t' King of Glory is!" And the conductor who used to lash the choir to greater fury of sound with "Damn your eyes! Praise the Lord!"

Sum of the Parts

But today the individualistic Yorkshireman loses himself utterly in the greater units of the choir. The example of Susan Sunderland had something to do with that.

Wife of a local butcher, Susan was a Choral Society prodigy of the Victorian age, a Jenny Lind who never went on tour. She had a phenomenally beautiful soprano voice, and was several times called to Buckingham Palace for command performances before Queen Victoria, who once told her, "I am Queen of England, but you are queen of song." In spite of her fame, she remained Huddersfield's Susan, singing with the Choral Society for 20 years without any thought of pay. Every Friday she walked through rain and fog the six miles from her home to rehearsal. The yearly Sunderland prize competitions perpetuate the memory of plain Susan.

Since Susan there have been no prima donnas of either sex in Huddersfield. When Chorusmaster Bardgett had to select less than half of the 330 for Columbia's 38-sided recording of the *Messiah,* and for recordings of Holst's *Hymn of Jesus,* and Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius,* there was no protest from those left out.

The choralists, once notorious as Yorkshire's noisiest singers, have learned to sing more softly than any other choir. In our after-rehearsal get-together, however, it was evident that the singing Yorkshireman remained true to his native tradition when one said, "T' BBC ran a Messa'ah at t' Albert Hall in London wi' a thaasand voices but they coudna' touch us. We lifted roof off wi' nobbut three 'underd on us."

A choralist counts his length of service by the number of Messiahs he's sung. Contralto Annie White "has been 35 Messiahs." " 'Tis nowt," she says. "There's Willie Ellis wi' 39, and Joe Broadbent wi' 60!"

Handel's great oratorio has been performed annually for a century on the Friday before Christmas. Weeks before that high event, the talk among the townsmen reminds one of discussions in Brooklyn or Detroit before the World Series. Instead of being about a pitcher's arm or a batter's eye, it's concerned with the rumor that "the basses are off this season. Now, I mind the Messiah of 1907. . . ." The Huddersfield public is an audience of experts, for everybody knows the score by heart.

Not even the war interrupted the Friday rehearsals. The wartime morale film, *Heart of Britain,* showed the choir rehearsing the Hallelujah

in a chapel while bombs were falling all around and houses going up in flames. Churchill was so moved by the film that he had it run off for Roosevelt. It symbolized the common man's shout of defiance to the forces of evil, and his faith, in the midst of violent death and destruction, that the good would win out.

Nor was it make-believe. All through the blitz, with bombs crashing and the drone of enemy planes in the air, the choir met as usual. As they had out-sung Wesley's devil so they out-sang the worst the Nazis sent over, groping their way to the hall in the blacked-out nights.

The Choirs

Besides the Choral Society there are a score of excellent choirs, large and small, in and around Huddersfield. The Glee and Madrigal chorus keeps up the folk-song tradition. The Amateur Operatic has been playing Gilbert and Sullivan and musicals like the *Vagabond King, Merrie England,* and *Erminie,* since 1896. Instrumental music is well represented with orchestras of various sizes performing chamber music and popular luncheon and holiday-at-home concerts, all free to the citizens.

Many a Huddersfield business, professional, and working man who hasn't voice enough for even the lowliest choir, but who has music in his soul, devotes himself without pay to the administrative side of local music. Among many such are mill manager A. Guy Crowther, president of the Choral Society, and building society manager Frank Netherwood, who is the managerial brains of several singing groups.

Malcolm Sargent is the latest of a long line of great conductors who have come up to lead the choir for its public concerts. The list includes Elgar, Henry Coward, Coleridge Taylor, Vaughn Williams, Albert Coates, and Hamilton Harty.

In their formal dress, the plain men and women of Huddersfield make a brave show packed on the big stage between a symphony orchestra and an organ. But where they really belong is on their native hills and moors. There, in the summer, unconsciously obeying traditions whose beginnings lie in a past beyond the West Riding's recorded history, they go out in throngs for Sunday and holiday "sings."

Such sings are traditionally held on the first Sunday in May, and on Whitsun and Trinity Sunday. The singing Yorkshireman tramps long distances to the villages to swell the nucleus of the local choir, going from one to another. On these occasions all Huddersfielders who have moved away swarm back to the home country.

The white GIs quartered around the town during the war were nice chaps, the people will tell you. You feel somehow that they're damning our boys with faint praise. Then the reason emerges. There were also Negro troops who, after they'd heard the singing, formed their own chorus and performed spirituals. After that the West Riding felt more confidence in America.

Yes, the singing Yorkshireman belongs on his native moors. When he dons black with an unfamiliar wing collar, and his wife fits her ample figure into a white gown, it is only because the chance to sing together is worth even this strange fuss. But the singing Yorkshireman knows in his bones that the true walls for full-throated hallelujahs are the rugged hills, that the right ceiling is the West Riding's reluctant blue sky. Here he can let his voice out to full dimension, and praise the Lord for the gift of a good life.

"THE PEOPLE DO NOT MAKE songs and poems for themselves. Folk songs and poems come from far back, and like any song or any poem they have had beginnings in a single mind. What the people of a country do with the music they take over for themselves, and the poems they take over for themselves, is to pass them along from hand to hand, from mouth to mouth, until they wear smooth in the shape the people—this particular people—is obliged to give them. . . . The people . . . who can leave their mark on the words or the music of a country, leave it for a long time and in an honorable place."

—*Archibald MacLeish* in *Our Singing Country*

Waterford Town

Building on Old Foundations*

By JEAN and JESS OGDEN

TO SEE THE QUAINT little town of Waterford, Virginia, is to know that it has a history of which it is proud. To visit it during the annual exhibit of the work of local artists and craftsmen is to be convinced that it has a present in which its citizens find real joy in creative living, and a future in which there is a promise of a continuously richer life for all. Waterford has found a way to use its fine traditions as a springboard rather than as a hitching-post.

About three years ago, says a citizen, "a small group of neighbors, more by accident than premeditation, found they were interested in the restoration of Waterford, in the preservation of its historical old homes and buildings, and in the revival of its former crafts and industries." This was during the war. Gasoline rationing kept people at home. There was time to sit around and talk. And these few neighbors talked about the future of their town—a future which might be built upon the firm foundation of two centuries of fine living. They decided they could begin immediately. That the beginning was at a time when small communities must draw upon their own resources for recreational and cultural activities may have contributed to the instantaneous and wholehearted response. At any rate, people were interested.

A three-day exhibit of arts and crafts "typical of Loudoun County" was planned. A committee invited residents of the area to send to a central place the treasures they had inherited from the past or the products of their own craftsmanship. Members of the committee were not content with a general invitation. They talked with individuals who were known to have things that should be exhibited. They did not risk having either modesty or lack of comprehension on the part of these individuals interfere with the plan. Then they urged the residents of the little town and the surrounding county to see the display.

The First Year

That first year there were more than 350 exhibits entered by 70 exhibitors and seen by about 600 visitors. Each visitor received an attractive little folder telling the story of Waterford and announcing the organization and aims of the sponsoring group as follows:

> Because of Waterford's historical significance and quaint charm, a group of people have, during the past year, united under the name of The Waterford Foundation, Incorporated, in an effort to try to revive and stimulate community interest in recreating the town of Waterford . . . with its varying crafts and activities.
>
> The aims of the present exhibit of arts and crafts . . . are to publicize the Waterford Foundation by informing the people of the county of its aims and objectives; to encourage the people of the county, especially those of the Waterford area, in the practice and spread of such handcrafts as the weaving of cloth, blankets, and rugs, the making of brushes, brooms, baskets, and furniture, chair-covering, bedquilt making, illustration and illumination, and other similar work; and to provide useful and remunerative employment for those with ability and capacity for handcraft work.

The first exhibit was an unqualified success. Everyone reveled in the display of fine old pieces of furniture, exquisite needlework, wrought iron hinges, hand-woven coverlets. The products of skilled artisans of the past stood side by side with those of their descendants who had carried on the heritage. Some visitors were remnided of things they owned or had made which should have been displayed. Others were inspired to try their own hands at similar production. Plans for "next year's exhibit" were discussed spontaneously and with enthusiasm.

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"It was immediately apparent," said one of the initiators of the idea, "that it was possible to stimulate a great deal of interest in the work."

One of the county papers prophesied that "out of the exhibit could come the revival of small industries engaged in the varying handcrafts that flourished in the early days of Waterford and the inauguration of new ones."

"There was a feeling amongst the thoughtful," another paper reported, "that the Foundation had sponsored an event that offered the possibility—even the strongest probability—of constructive undertakings when war is done, in which Loudoun folk might find profitable and congenial employment."

The first exhibit had been held in one of the beautiful old homes of the community, formerly the Friends' Meeting House. The Friends' Meeting had been established in 1733 and the building erected in 1775. It had been restored, after a fire, in 1868 and had continued to serve the Friends until the meeting was "laid down" (discontinued) in 1929. It then became a private home. Though this was a peculiarly suitable place for such an exhibit, the response of the community indicated the need for larger and less personal headquarters. The 1945 exhibit, therefore, was planned for the school auditorium. It, too, was held for three days —Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Whereas the first exhibit had attracted a total of 600 visitors, the second one averaged that number for each day. Local people who had attended before came again and brought their friends. They mingled with guests from 21 states, from Canada and from Russia.

The number of exhibits had increased, and these together with the greater number of handcraft articles produced and offered for sale attested to the stimulation and inspiration of the first exhibit. Sales of articles more than quadrupled. The supply did not nearly equal the demand. Orders were taken, by exhibiting craftsmen, to be filled during the winter. It seemed as if an industry were indeed launched.

For Fun

But something else had happened too. People were making things because they liked to. Woodcarving, weaving, painting, pottery, metal work were exhibited by persons who had no desire to sell. People who enjoyed similar arts or crafts had begun meeting and working together. A sketching club of women from 16 to 60 was meeting regularly. They had no "teacher" but criticized each other's work. A "hot-sketch" display of one day's work formed one of the most interesting corners of the 1946 exhibit.

The art of community singing was revived. There had been a tradition of singing Christmas carols. In 1941, a handful of residents had gotten together with a talented local leader to rehearse before Christmas and had sung carols through the streets on Christmas Eve. Each succeeding year interest and participation increased. The fall following the first exhibit, these singers decided that singing was appropriate and would be fun throughout the year. They began fortnightly rehearsals as the Waterford A Cappela Chorus. During the past three years this chorus of more than 50 voices has become an important part of the cultural life of the community, and its programs are in continuous demand throughout the county. The singers, too, are interested in perpetuating and building upon the traditional and the indigenous. The program it gave for visitors at the 1946 exhibit consisted largely of old English and Irish folk songs and Negro spirituals.

Growth and Objectives

By the time of the third annual exhibit (October, 1946) the Waterford Foundation had the Old Mill ready to serve as its headquarters. Need for a permanent center for the work had been apparent from the beginning. Two interested residents had advanced $3,000 the first year. The Board of Directors of the Foundation preferred to consider this as a loan. It was used to purchase an old house. After restoration was begun, the house was sold at a good profit. The Foundation then bought the picturesque Old Mill which stands on the site

Living past

of the earliest settlement of Waterford. Part of the building is believed to date back to 1740. It had continuous existence as a mill until 1930. It is a three-story spacious brick building and can well serve as a community center with space for permanent displays, rooms for classes in handcrafts or for hobby clubs, and even as a permanent shop which may become a part of the program.

Its capacity was put to a severe test on the third day of the 1946 exhibit. Interest in what Waterford was doing had spread far beyond the confines of Loudoun County. Many guests had driven out from Washington. Others had come from eastern and central Virginia and nearby Maryland. License plates from many other states appeared on cars parked in the large vacant lot designated for the purpose. Registration on the first day had reached 600; on the second, 1,200; and on this third day, almost 2,000. In addition there were hundreds of visitors who did not trouble to register.

To have this many visitors in a town of less than 300 inhabitants on a Sunday afternoon might well have upset its serene dignity. But Waterford was prepared. Dozens of volunteers offered their services to the guests in the parking lot, in the school auditorium where dinner was served, in the Old Mill in which the exhibits were housed, in the houses opened for inspection, and in the church where the community chorus sang. The number of children helping in various ways promised well for passing on the heritage to the next generation —and this is an important objective of the Foundation.

The long-range objectives also include restoration of all the old buildings. This is to be achieved through encouraging private initiative rather than through a public program. Evidences of real progress are already apparent. Twenty-three houses and public buildings were listed in this year's program as ready for inspection. Among these were the Old Mill; the small stone jail which now boasts "no padlock, jailer, or door;" the weaving house where once lived the community weaver "who not only worked on his own looms in that little house, but also rode around to different homes in the community to set patterns on their looms;" the home and workshop of an outstanding Negro artisan," famous locally for his basketry, chair seating, and broom making;" and several charming homes remodeled or restored.

The absence of commercialism is a distinctive and delightful feature of the whole enterprise. This is the result of planning rather than accident. The policy of the Foundation is to have "completely free participation." Hence there is no charge either for exhibiting or for admission. At the same time, there are expenses to be met, and the Board of Directors must plan for this. A commission of 10 percent is charged on all sales. These sales amounted to about $100 the first year. By the third year, the total had climbed to almost $2,000. To provide additional funds the board has this year created a "sponsoring-supporting membership entitling such persons as shall contribute not less than $10 to be sponsor-supporting members of the Waterford Foundation for the year in which said contribution is made." Indications are that income from this source will be considerable. Whether it will be sufficient, is as yet not known.

"But when the time comes," said one member of the board, "to do something more, we shall know. Our Quaker background is a help there." Certainly the success of each step taken thus far seems to justify her faith.

Aids for Your Program

THOSE OF YOU who are always on the lookout for new program material—and who isn't?—will be interested in three series of recorded dramatizations which have been prepared by the Joint Radio Committee of the Congregational Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian U.S.A. Churches. Each series is available both in transcriptions recorded at 33 1/3 r.p.m. and in victrola records recorded at 78 r.p.m. The transcriptions, designed for local radio use on non-commercial time, are $35 per set and each set becomes the property of the purchaser. The records are priced at $25 a set. Each series includes 12 programs.

The title chosen to identify the two series already available and others which will be prepared in the future is *All Aboard for Adventure*. The series now ready are titled "Adventures in Southeast Asia" and "Adventures in the U. S. A." "Adventures in India," the third series, will be released soon.

A leader's guide, a picture storybook of related material, and a map are available also as supplementary material.

All of these materials are being distributed by The Pilgrim Press at any of the following addresses: 14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts; 19 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois; 124 W. 4th Street, Dayton 2, Ohio.

Achievement Record

By JOHN J. WARD
Y.M.C.A. Secretary and Program Consultant
Middletown Park Board

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT, is enjoying the fruits of a well-balanced winter recreation program thanks to the fine cooperation between private and public institutions in the community. In this city of some 23,000 people we have a fine symphony orchestra, community chorus, art classes, a plane builders club, craft groups in pottery making, jewelry making and related crafts, contract bridge schools, basketball leagues for young and old, an indoor archery range and a fine skating area—lighted at night—with soft music to lend rhythm to the efforts of the hundreds of skaters who dot the ice by day and night. To some of you recreation folks this may not seem much, but when last season's program here in town is contrasted with this year's slate of activities, the difference is worth noting and passing on.

The superintendent of parks and playgrounds was so loaded with duties that he was unable to devote time to the organization and promotion of new activities. The local Y.M.C.A. secretary was added to the staff as program adviser and, working in connection with the park department, the city school, Wesleyan University, and the Y.M.C.A., the program was greatly expanded with all of the above institutions adding their bit to broaden the recreation facilities and program in the area.

Orchestra

Wesleyan University provided the leadership for the orchestra and worked closely with the park department to make it successful. The school board approved the use of the school auditorium for practice and concerts. The local newspaper published all the information about the proposed group and printed coupons that interested musicians could clip and fill out and send in to the park department office. Some 45 musicians of all ages from high school seniors to men and women retired from the music profession responded with gratifying results.

Chorus and Models

The community chorus found an excellent leader in the music department head at Long Lane Farm, a state institution for girls located in Middletown. Once again the high school came through and gave the use of their music room for rehearsals of the group.

The proprietor of a local hobby shop was approached to head a group of young men who wished to make model planes of all kinds. His response was instant. The group meets regularly and already this winter they have had a fine exhibition in one of the big department stores. Meets are being planned for the spring season and the model club is really having a fine time.

Games and Sports

A local high school teacher, who used to be a professional contract bridge instructor, was more than willing to conduct a course of 10 lessons in contract, and out of the large group of bridge enthusiasts has grown an excellent special interest group. Men and women come to the spacious Y.M.C.A. lobby one night a week and play a good game of bridge with folks who know how to play a good game of bridge.

The local trade school and the high school adult education department did their part by offering to provide space, equipment and instruction for any activity desired by 10 or more people. Once again the response was very satisfactory. Basketball leagues for all ages from 8 to 38 are conducted at the schools and the Y in a joint effort designed to provide for everyone.

It was just recently the local complaint that Middletown had nothing in a recreation line but the movies. This winter, thanks to planned community effort, men and women and youngsters can pursue their special interest with congenial, similarly interested folks. This is just a start. All really worthwhile programs take some time to develop, so with the cooperation of the city government and public and private organizations, Middletown should have an excellent well-rounded program for men and women of all ages and interests.

For Joseph Lee

Courtesy Marietta, Ohio, Recreation Commission

Fighting their way out of a paper bag

THE LAST FRIDAY in July comes on the 25th of the month this year. If you haven't already done so, put a large red circle around that date on your calendar, for Friday, July 25 is *Joseph Lee Day.*

It's not too early to put on your thinking caps—or whatever takes the place of a cap in these modern days when head coverings are rapidly becoming as rare as the duckbill platypus—and begin planning events and programs to pay tribute to the man who played so large a part in giving form and substance to the word *recreation.* It's neither possible nor desirable to set a single pattern of celebration for Joseph Lee Day. The day's activities will and should grow naturally out of the program worked out to fit the needs of the community. Your program may be as elaborate as a city-wide pageant, as simple as a special song at flag raising time. You might, however, like to pick some other brains—by remote control as it were. So . . . here are some highlights taken from 1946 reports in our files.

Living Memorial —

Piqua, Ohio, began its celebration with a parade at 1:30 P.M., ended it with a juke box dance from 9 P.M. on. In between there were field day events, a doll and decorated vehicle contest, a band concert, the crowning of a playground king and queen. Each playground chose its candidate for royalty by popular vote. From these youngsters a committee of P.T.A. officers selected the reigning monarchs. When evening came, the mayor dedicated all of the city's parks and recreation facilities and the larger plans being made for their expansion to the servicemen and women of two wars and to the men, Joseph Lee and Raymond Mote, who on the national and local level respectively were responsible for the facilities.

Namesakes —

San Francisco, California, in a week long celebration, planned a coordinated program in its 150 recreation units — playgrounds, housing project centers, school playgrounds, teen-age centers, gyms. There was a special issue of the weekly bulletin *ReCreation* dedicated to Joseph Lee. Many display windows in the downtown shopping center featured a Joseph Lee theme. A city-wide play day called, among other things, for games and a hike and swim. At each of the 150 units a play space was set aside and named in honor of Joseph Lee.

Drama and Crafts —

In **Lawrence, Massachusetts,** each playground leader set aside one activity during the day for Joseph Lee. One ground arranged a special amateur show and costume party. **Augusta, Georgia,** planned one-act plays on three playgrounds for the occasion, while playground youngsters in **Greensboro, North Carolina,** participated in a sandbox contest. The winning entry was called "Joseph Lee's Dream"; showed a model city complete with enough parks and playgrounds to "go round."

— and Many Another Activity

Half a world and more away from Mr. Lee's native Boston, Hawaiian children on Honolulu's playgrounds decorated his photograph with garlands of leis, played the games and sang the songs

and danced the dances he liked to play and sing and dance. At day's end, 28 boys and girls from 16 playgrounds received awards recognizing their help and ability as junior playground leaders.

On another sun-hot land—Louisiana—250 boys and girls in the city of **Monroe** played hard at softball, pole climbing, folk dancing, checkers, pingpong. When they had done with playing they revelled in a street shower, "and then," as the director put it, "in a good thunder shower from heaven."

White Plains, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Greensboro, N. C.—among other places—took to the airwaves to spread the gospel of recreation. Teen-age girl members of the White Plains Radio Workshop wrote and produced a program about Joseph Lee. Philadelphia and Greensboro presented dramatic scripts highlighting some of the events of his life.

And so the day went in 1946. There were few recreation departments that did not take cognizance of the man the day remembered. Games and sports, picnics and potluck suppers, open houses and community nights, craft exhibits and circuses and concerts—each community offered its recreation best for the occasion.

This year again the recreation world will single out one day to stand for all the days of happiness made possible in part by the loving care of Joseph Lee. Remember the date—July 25. What events you choose to mark it, matter little. The spirit of the marking matters greatly, for truly you are commemorating not a great man alone but the very essence of this thing we believe in—this joy of living through play.

L. F. Kneipp of the United States Forest Service

THE RETIREMENT of L. F. Kneipp from the United States Forest Service on December 31st after nearly 47 years of effective service in many branches of the department is an occasion to remind our readers of the outstanding contribution which he has rendered the recreation movement.

L. F. Kneipp became a forest ranger in 1900. From his early work in the Prescott Forest Reserve in Arizona on through a variety of assignments as forest inspector, chief of branch of grazing, district forester and finally as Assistant Chief, Forest Service, Mr. Kneipp was deeply interested in the outdoor recreation possibilities of forests and wilderness areas.

For the past 25 years of his service he has been in charge of land acquisition and planning. Areas acquired by purchase and in other ways now number some 23 million acres.

The close relationship of L. F. Kneipp with the work of the National Recreation Association began in 1924 in connection with the organization of the President's National Conference on Outdoor Recreation. He served as one of the original committee which under the executive direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., planned the conference. Later he served as Executive Secretary.

L. F. Kneipp attended meetings of the Recreation Congress, encouraged exchange of information and visits between recreation leaders and forestry workers, participated in early meetings of the Education Recreation Council and has always stood for sound development of recreation services under public and private auspices and at all times supported and worked for a cooperation between such agencies as each made its own special contribution.

Not the United States Forestry Service alone but the recreation services of all federal agencies and those of many private agencies have felt the great influence of his fine spirit and practical statesman-like approach of using natural resources for enriching the life of the people.

Mr. Kneipp has been succeeded by Mr. Howard Hopkins, an associate of Mr. Kneipp who has had over 20 years experience in the Forest Service.

"Can it be true that for our youth nature is no longer that beautiful, mysterious realm to thrill its adventurous heart as it once thrilled mine? In the dark woodland does youth still hearken to the magic of the wood thrush's evening song? Is it moved to discover the first wild anemones in springtime—that single oxheart clump gleaming yellow in the whiteness of a daisy field—a lone pink lady's-slipper blooming in the forest shade?"—*William A. Babson* in *Modern Wilderness.*

Australians Really Play

By GEORGE M. GLOSS

YES, AUSTRALIA really plays! Everybody in Australia plays and enjoys it. There are differences in the manner in which people engage in play activity. One man may run for the joy of running, another for a prize. One may play to secure a reward, to work more efficiently, to make better business contacts, to become healthy, or, as the Aussie does, for sheer pleasure—no reason needed, just part of the good life. All Australians love their sports, from kids hardly able to hold a tennis racquet to grandparents whose legs are just able to carry them around a croquet court or a bowling green.

Try asking your Australian girl friend for a game of tennis and she might surprise you and take off her shoes to give you a game right then and there. Don't bet on your chances of winning. You wouldn't have to go far to play either, because if there is not a court on the front lawn, there is sure to be one nearby.

As for swimming, there are wonderful beaches all around the shoreline and Australians have the best life-saving group in the world.

A weekend starts on Friday in Australia and the picnics, hikes, swims and games—all out-of-doors—last almost until Tuesday.

Australians are pleasure makers who love the sun, and absorb as much of it as they possibly can at every opportunity. On a trip they take their own time in arriving so that they may get the full benefit of sun and scenery. They forget about *Demon Work*. They enjoy to the utmost the climate and the natural beauty of their delightful country. In their letters to friends, they do not tell about their financial worries, their sorrows or disasters, but speak fully about how much fun they are having or about other pleasant things.

Photos courtesy the author

Set Your Sights for Summer

By HENRY J. BOTHWELL
Director of Summer Recreation
Urbana, Illinois

BAREFOOTED YOUNGSTERS shouting and splashing in every puddle and rain-washed street tell us that spring is here. Yet even now those three fun loving sisters, June, July and August, are peeking around the corner, whispering to laughing children that vacation days are coming. Alert recreation leaders know that in order to keep programs successful and plans well organized, it is necessary to stay one jump ahead of the season. Here is how one community kept those shouts of laughter going through the summer months by launching a learn-to-swim program for its children.

"Swim for Fun and Safety" was the slogan chosen for the project in Urbana, Illinois, in the summer of 1946. It was the subject of numerous news stories in our local papers, and became a by-word in most of the homes in our community. This campaign, sponsored by the Urbana Park Board to make every child a swimmer, was one of the most successful of the board's recreation activities.

Preparations

The program was arranged so that every child who wished to avail himself of the opportunity to learn to swim could do so at the Urbana Park Pool. We began in May to publicize the swim project in the schools of Urbana, but most of the paper work had been done weeks before. Form letters, registration cards, and publicity releases had been prepared except for dates or last minute details which could be inserted later. We had printed 400 forms to be distributed to the school children. The forms were to be filled in with such information as *Name, Age, Address, Phone, Parent's Signature,* and a choice of the *Beginner* or *Advanced Classification.* Printed on the cards were the dates of the first lessons, and the statement that all lessons were FREE. A minimum age of six years was set for children who wished to enroll in the classes.

Members of the recreation staff made a visit to each school, having made arangement with the principal well in advance so that either a general assembly was prepared or the teachers had been notified that we would speak in their classes. All talks were short and graded to suit each age level visited. We tried to make these "pool-pep" talks as attention-getting as possible. Afterwards each child was given a card to take home, and told to return it promptly and correctly signed to his teacher or to mail it to the park office.

After we had received about 300 forms, a letter was mimeographed to go out to each parent whose child had registered for swimming lessons. In these letters we explained in detail that boys would come to the park pool on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and girls would attend Wednesday and Friday mornings. Also included in the letters was the information that all boys and girls had been divided into three groups according to age and swimming ability (information which we obtained from our returned forms). Classes were scheduled for 9:30 A.M., 10:00 A.M. and 10:30 A.M. with instruction lasting for 30 minutes and followed by a 20-minute free-play period under adequate supervision. The more advanced and usually older boys and girls attended the first class. Lessons, as stated before, were free, the only requirement being that each child bring a towel.

Our head swimming instructor, a veteran who had taught swimming in the Navy, was most capable. He prepared detailed lesson plans which his assistants followed diligently each lesson day. By means of the division of the classes, we were able to have each teacher handle smaller groups and thus individual attention was greater.

Transportation

Because the Urbana Park Pool is situated in a beautiful wooded setting about a mile from the nearest bus stop, the park commissioners conceived the idea of chartering a bus to stop at each park area in the city and transport children to and from the pool in time for their lessons. So, in our letter to the parents, this proposed service was described, and we asked their opinions of such a system. The transportation cost was set at 10 cents per child for the round trip. Postcards with our return address were enclosed in each letter. The response was heartening in every way, as the parents seemed grateful and enthusiastically endorsed the new bus service.

The advent of the letters served a double purpose, for it seems every parent discussed it with his neighbors and friends, and those whose children had not signed up for the lessons or who had lost their cards were anxious to join the program. The director's phone rang constantly with requests for cards and the pool staff was besieged with calls for application blanks. It was finally necessary to print an additional 300 cards. The total enrollment surpassed all expectations with 638 children reporting for lessons on the first two days.

Newspaper publicity helped tremendously to inform parents of the swimming program. The time of bus stops in each park was printed in both of our local papers, and of course, each park supervisor knew the schedule. One of the recreation staff was assigned to ride the bus on every trip, not only to collect the 10 cent fare and give each child his return ticket, but, generally, to keep an eye on the children and help any who needed assistance. Approximately 100 children were carried on the park bus each day of classes.

Attendance

Response to our program even came from children in near-by communities. Several parents made long trips to the pool each class day so that their children could participate in these lessons. One mother, living about 25 miles away, wrote asking for eight forms because she was planning to bring her son and thought she could enroll some neighbor children, too, if we would accept them. Needless to say, we were happy to have them attend classes.

Attendance remained high during the six weeks that lessons were offered and about 150 children passed their beginning Red Cross swimming tests. Many in the advanced groups earned their Junior and Senior Life Saving Badges. All enjoyed the program and benefited by it.

Finale

Climax of the season was a water carnival presented July 19 at 6:45 P.M. The beautiful oval pool is surrounded by grassy slopes which afford a fine place for spectators. According to the custom of the Urbana Park Board all entertainments are free, and approximately 4,500 people availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the colorful water show. The program started early because we were featuring a promenade of our swimming classes. By having the children first on the program they were free to rejoin their parents and see the rest of the carnival. A second letter was prepared, and distributed at the swimming classes the day before the carnival asking parents to bring their child—in his swim suit—to the pool to facilitate matters as our bathhouse staff was busy performing in the show. Again the newspapers played up our request, and the evening of the program, about 400 children took part in the promenade around the pool. As it was impossible to have each child demonstrate the skills he had learned, we selected five boys and five girls to represent the group and races were arranged for them. Prizes, which consisted of free passes to the pool, were awarded to the winners.

Each park entered a float in the water carnival. Row boats from our park lagoon were drydocked till they had been decorated by the young parkgoers. The floats were then placed in the pool for the show. Victory Park, true to its name, carried out a patriotic theme with sailor lads and Uncle Sam. A crew from another park transformed their lowly rowboat into a colorful gondola with besashed gondoliers who poled it around the pool. After the floats had been judged, the boats were moored at one side so that they did not interfere with the program.

All talent for the show was donated with the exception of the 14-piece orchestra which reduced its usual fee more than half. The program featured an underwater escape act, in which a magician, bound hand and foot with ropes and chains, was tossed from the high board into the pool. After some anxious moments on the part of the audience, he surfaced free in 18 seconds.

A water ballet of 12 local girls, drilled by the head swimming instructor, featured precision swimming and pattern floating.

During the season we were on the lookout for exceptionally good divers who might appear on our show. We interspersed the exhibition with comic dives by the clowns—members of our own pool staff—and found that attention was better to all the fancy diving as a result.

The enthusiastic applause which greeted the introduction of the Urbana Park Board Commissioners showed how much the spectators appreciated the efforts of these men in providing such entertainment.

The final number on the show was an acrobatic balancing act by a Gymkana troupe of three men and a girl. They performed their difficult and thrilling tricks on the sun deck along the side of the pool.

As they completed their act with a breath-taking "high flyer," the orchestra swung into the strains of "Thank You for a Lovely Evening" and Urbana's 1946 Water Carnival was brought to a successful close.

Goin' Fishin', Camper?

By HARLAN METCALF
National Recreation Association

IT JUST DOESN'T make sense. The major objective of camping from the camper's standpoint is Fun. Fishing is fun and has been since man first inhabited the earth. More money is spent in the United States on the purchase of fishing licenses and fishing tackle than on all other athletic sports put together, baseball and football included. Camps are or could be the ideal natural environment for fishing and fishing instructions. But with very few exceptions, fishing, if provided for in camps at all, is the poorest taught sport activity. Yes, the camp circular mailed to attract campers mentions fishing as a camp activity, and often carries pictures of boys posing with nice looking fish (caught by a cook or a visiting dad). But what does the actual camp actually do to teach campers this thrilling and life-time recreation?

Fishing is taken for granted—so nothing is done about it. Other recognized camp activities are planned for and taught. Here's what happens to fishing. For the third rainy day it's rained litters of cats and dogs. Campers are restless, noisy and hard to control. Counselor tempers are short. Camp directors tear their hair (if they have any). Then comes inspiration. Why not let a lot of the campers go fishing?

At lunch the director beams on his campers and genially announces that he has arranged the afternoon program so that all boys who have passed their swimming and boating requirements may go fishing with counselors Jones, Smith and Williams. Some of the boys applaud this announcement. It looks like an opportunity for adventure at least. Instructions are given about how to dress and when to meet. The lists of boys going with particular counselors are announced. The groups start out.

The results of the expedition are not officially announced during dinner nor yet at the evening campfire. But rumors reveal what happened. Smith and his group failed to do any fishing at all. He apparently couldn't find any sort of bait to use —not even fish worms—and he and the boys got soaking wet tramping through grass and wet branches looking for places to dig. Jones' boatload of campers came home early in great excitement, Jones painfully bearing a bait-casting plug in his left ear.

Williams and his group arrived shivering and dripping with scarcely time to dry out, warm up and dress for supper. But they had a 10-inch perch. One of the smaller boys had fitted up a handline, baited it, and got the line tangled up trying to throw it over the stern of the boat. The other boys and counselor were too busy fishing to help him untangle the line so the little fellow spent the whole afternoon with wet soft fingernails trying to get it undone. He was a persistent youngster, however, and was still working on the line when the counselor ordered the anchor up and started rowing back to get himself warm. The little boy's line was being trolled behind the boat. The intermittent jerks of the baited hook relayed from the industrious little fingers were too much for a yellow perch so it struck, was hooked and pulled into the boat by the proud and excited boy.

General result of the fishing that afternoon—all got back to camp chilly and wet (several boys later came down with colds) and enthusiasm for fishing died down and out. The chief doubted whether fishing was a worthwhile camp activity. The little boy with the perch seemed to think fishing was fine.

Manifestly this camp did not have a real fishing program. They could have had one and all camps with lake or stream facilities should have one. But fishing cannot be taken for granted. It must be planned months ahead of the opening of camp and the plans should be reflected in budget and camp staff. At least one or more counselors should be given the direction of fishing activities as his major responsibility. In some camps the nature counselor (if qualified) will welcome the chance to be responsible because of the genuine motivation it provides for many areas of nature study.

A functional camp fishing program will be tied in with, and strengthen a vital camp *nature* recreation program—be tied in with, and strengthen a vital camp *crafts* program, and contain a comprehensive program of instruction in appropriate fishing techniques.

Nature and Fishing

The wise nature counselor realizing that campers are interested in fish and fishing might well consider use of some of the following activities in his program:

The Search for Fish Bait as a Phase of Nature Recreation

Earthworms—Take excursions to look for fish worms. Turn over flat rocks, boards and logs that have been lying in the same place for a long time over rich soil. Dig in soil made constantly damp and rich from waste drains or unplanted garden areas. Explain the role earthworms play in enriching top soil and how they do it.

Night Crawlers—To add adventure, the nature counselor without saying anything about it ahead of time (but preparing the counselors and with permission of the director) might come quietly to a cabin full of campers and whisper, "Any of you fellows game to go on a night crawler hunt? OK, dress quietly and meet me on the ball diamond in ten minutes with your flashlights. Don't let any of the other campers see or hear you." Then the boys are introduced to the art of catching night crawlers. Use the best lawn area you have (shortest, greenest, best kept grass). If a golf course (with frequently sprinkled greens) is within a half mile, go there. Keep the light on the crawler, move slowly without noise or vibration, reach slowly toward the worm, determine which end of the worm is in the hole and which free—then pounce on the worm section at point of its entrance to the hole. If you arrest him hold on to him as he pulls and wait till he relaxes. Then you pull and he's all yours. If you pull when he does he'll likely be only part yours (the smallest part). Keep the worms fresh for the next day's fishing by placing in a box or can with fresh dewy blades of grass or in good earth.

Watch Professionals Fish — Take a group of campers along a stream or lake shore to see a heron hunt his supper. The Green Heron will perhaps be the easiest to see, but he, along with other members of the heron tribe, must be stalked with patience. Wear subdued colors making good camouflage, and make very slow movements—if any. Watch how the heron stands immobile on his stick-like legs for minutes on end. Slowly and with great deliberation he stalks forward toward his prey (a minnow or frog). When his legs have taken him close enough, watch his head and neck. The neck previously coiled in "quest"-ion mark now ever so slowly uncoils and the head and bill are just barely moving forward and downward. You hold your breath. Slash! and the sword-like bill and head are thrust through the silver pool of water, and out it comes with frog or fish. If you make a fast motion the bird will rise on crow-like wings, quack a few times and—trailing his long legs—fly away from you along the stream for 50 to 200 yards to another favorite pool. There he will give you another lesson in fishing if you have the Indian skill to approach properly.

Frogs, Grasshoppers and Crawfish—Lead other adventure-packed expeditions to capture frogs, crawfish and grasshoppers for fish bait. Look for frogs along banks of streams with overhanging grass or small rocky, fern-draped ledges where they will see you coming first and dive to safety unless you use the stalking skill of the heron. If you have made a net with a long handle in the crafts shop you can perhaps extend your reach enough to hunt frogs in a swampy pond but don't get stuck in the mire. A net will help a lot in catching grasshoppers, although it's more sport with bare hands and more exercise too. Fat "strawberry" or "calico" bass can be caught with grasshoppers as can trout. Frogs, minnows, and crawfish (craw-dads) are more popular with bass and pickerel. It's really fun wading a stream slowly and carefully (remember the heron way) looking for crawfish under flat rocks. Get your fingers under the rock and very carefully lift it up and to one side or turn it over, then wait till the murky or cloudy water clears away. Discovering one or more juicy craw-dads exposed where the stone has been is quite a thrill. Catching is even greater excitement. Remember, due to its powerful tail its easiest and fastest way to travel is backward. So approach from the rear so slowly the craw-dad doesn't realize your hand is moving and start your final grab when you are close enough to be sure of him. A craw-dad up to 2½ inches or so can be caught comfortably in your hand with a grab. With a bigger craw-dad, try to come from behind and catch his body (behind the clipper) with thumb and forefinger. At any rate avoid being pinched by his clippers. A short handled net held behind him is a help, for with the other hand to distract him, you can frequently chase the craw-dad into the net.

A culinary adventure worth introducing to campers is the cooking and eating of crawfish tails (and clippers, too, if big enough). They can be boiled, shelled and served alone, or in a salad on water cress or with wild lettuce (lactua varosa) or they can be fried, shelled and eaten alone or with fried puffballs. Salt and pepper to taste, of course, if you have thought to carry some along. Crawfish are every bit as tasty and nutritious as shrimp.

Catching Minnows for Bait—is as much fun as catching the game fish with the minnows. Use a small trim flexible shoot or switch, five or six feet long for the rod or pole. Willow or box-elder

Jacksonville,

would be excellent. Use about six feet of light line (ordinary string or thread will do). For hooks use the smallest you can get, the kind used for tying trout flies. Better yet, use ordinary straight pins bent into hooks. If a wire fence is handy, bend the pointed half of the pin around the wire or around a tough oak twig or a small flat rock to make the hook. A piece of earthworm or grasshopper ⅛" to ¼" long is plenty of bait for one hook. Find deepish little pools in a stream with minnows and try them out. Make no fast motions or vibrations as you approach the pool, and ease the baited hook into the pool carefully. If the hook does not sink quickly enough a small split shot sinker can be pinched on the line 3" or 4" above the hook, or you can have a paper clip or a very small elongated stone fastened on by means of the clove hitch.

Then comes the fun. If one minnow finds the hook and gets interested, several others will appear by magic and they will scrap to have the honor of being caught like week-old chicks over a night crawler (try this out also at the nearest friendly farmer's). Light flexible rods will bend from the vicious strikes of the minnows and when you catch one you will have experienced all the thrills of catching bigger fish. You can expect some of your minnows to flip off the hook (especially those made of bent pins with no barbs) before you can swing them into your minnow pail. A small mesh net of mosquito netting will help solve this problem, or you can catch them over again. Keep changing the water in the minnow pail every twenty minutes or so to give the minnows plenty of oxygen, until you use them for bait.

The nature counselor should be able to identify the various minnows caught, or direct the campers to the proper books in the camp library, for they will probably catch several varieties, and the counselor should be ready for questions.

One of the tastiest desserts for bass in most of the northern lakes of the United States is the "blunt nosed minnow," (*hybrinchus notatus,* if you insist on being that kind of person). The female of this species swims bottom side up under rocks and deposits her eggs on the bottoms of the rocks so

Courtesy Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Department

they stick tight in compact formations—about one or two square inches worth, each egg about the size of an ordinary pin head.

These blunt nosed minnows are generally caught with a large cylindrical net of mosquito netting two and one-half to three feet long and one foot and a half in diameter, open at both top and bottom. Catching fish with an open bottom net seems at first impossible but here is the way it's done.

Have campers make in the crafts shop nets of the type above described. Use a circle of wire for the top or two or three willow or green hickory wythes bound together in a hoop about 1½′ in diameter. Take a piece of mosquito netting about 57″-60″ long and a yard wide. Sew one of the long edges of the netting on to the circular hoops (it should be about right). Where the netting meets, sew it together to make the cylinder with open top and bottom. Next find a piece of chain, cut it to about 57″, and wire the two ends together. (Chain should be ¼″-½″ in diameter.) Sew the free circular bottom end of the netting around the circle of chain, and your net is complete. Now for the blunt nosed minnow.

Find an area of the lake shore where the water is shallow with gradually sloping and rocky bottom. A variety of flatish rocks on the bottom varying in size will be best. Wade slowly in the shallow rocky area about knee-deep or less, looking for a flat rock 9″ to 12″ in diameter. Lower the net over this rock. The chain will weight the net to the bottom. With your hands adjust this chain around the rock so that it is close to the bottom and traps within the net anything that might be under the rock. Now lift the rock up out of the net (without disturbing the chain) and turn it over and look at the bottom side of the rock. Look for the mass of compact, flatly adhering fish eggs. If there are none there, toss the rock aside, pull up the net and try your luck on another rock. If you find the eggs, drop the rock carefully outside the net and concentrate now on catching the minnow that is almost certainly in your net. Wait for the cloudy water to settle, of course, and drive the minnow into a pocket or fold of the net. Catch it with your hand and place it in the minnow pail. Some campers can carry minnow pails or take turns for the honor of carrying it while others can use the net or nets.

What a ripe atmosphere for a counselor to explain various methods different species have of making nests and laying eggs. Counselors, before the trip, should have explored to see if flat nosed minnows are abundant in the lake. He should also have noted places where sunfish and bass have made nests earlier in the season.

Diet of Fish

Fish, like humans, vary their diet somewhat at different seasons of the year probably because at different seasons certain foods are more abundant than others. A nature counselor or one in charge of fishing should catch a bass—for example—and open its stomach to show campers the diet the bass had a craving for that day. A bass caught late in the afternoon just before sundown would probably have a fuller stomach than one caught early in the afternoon. Furthermore, the food caught by the bass will not have become digested beyond recognition or identification. Such examinations of bass stomachs will prove most interesting to campers. What you find is a gamble—minnows, frogs, crawfish, insects, helgrammites and others. The counselor could well use this opportunity to point out other interesting anatomical details (mouth, teeth, gills, esophagus, eggs) and their physiological functions. At this or some other time opportunity should be taken to demonstrate methods of cleaning fish—both how to scale and how to make fillets. The counselor can explain how the age of a fish can be determined from a scale. In the process of cleaning, various parasites may be discovered. Each should provoke an interesting story from the counselor and questions from campers.

These are but a few of the countless ways in which fishing and fishlore can make more dynamic and meaningful a camp's nature recreation program.

Wilbert E. Longfellow

Wilbert E. Longfellow, who retired last December as director of the American Red Cross water safety service, died in Washington, March 18, 1947, at the age of 65 years. He served with the Red Cross for 34 years and had a large circle of appreciative friends in the national recreation movement. The National Recreation Association was represented at a recent dinner in his honor at the time of his retirement.

Neighborhood House

Group Work in Action

By DELITE M. MOWER
Headworker
Grosvenor Neighborhood House
New York City

YOUNG PEOPLE will usually respond to group activities in the pursuit of new interests. Although we realize that it takes a good program to compete with the lure of city streets, we believe that boys and girls respond eagerly to activities which involve a challenge to skill. Certainly they want jitterbug and lively music, but not all of the time. The recognition of this need for challenge is at the heart of program planning at Grosvenor House. Each project is designed to keep interest alive and expanding into new and hitherto unexplored fields.

Bicycle Project

The King Cobras Boys Club, for instance, proved that a group project can begin with a mutual plan and with creative leadership can lead to exciting experiences for all the members of the group. This group of 14 teen-age boys represented various nationalities. They decided to hunt about the neighborhood and buy an old bicycle which they could "make over" in the shop class.

They encountered considerable difficulty in locating one. Finally a member of the Board of Directors sent them an old bicycle belonging to her son. Curiously and carefully, they inspected the battered and worn sections and discovered that some of the parts were tied together and rolled up in an old gunny sack for safe keeping. They carried their treasure to the shop and with enthusiasm began dismantling it and arranging the parts in little piles. Then they gathered around closer for the cautious task of inspecting, cleaning, oiling, polishing, repairing and replacing various parts.

The King Cobras moved on the wings of spontaneous adventure. Their plans for remaking that bicycle presented new problems as the skillful hand of their shop teacher and the encouraging glance of an able group leader spurred them on. They undertook many a difficult task, and we learned that pool rooms and street corners had lost their charm for these boys after school. They were busy making trips to machine shops and hardware stores far and wide as they searched for such items as new spindles, ballbearings and spokes.

News of the project spread rapidly through the house and neighborhood. Members from different clubs and shop classes hurried to Grosvenor House in the evening at 7 o'clock. They brought new friends who wanted to help with the bicycle project. Some of the newcomers showed special skill with the fine parts, and the project soon became an inter-club affair. When the chairman of the original group was asked about the project he said, "Oh that belongs to everyone now. There's work for all. We work together on the bicycle and we're going to give a big party and contribute the proceeds to the house and use the bicycle as a door prize."

As the weeks went on committees were kept busy. Everybody took part. Tickets for the big party found their way to a cross section of homes in a community-wide promotion. The photography group had taken pictures of the various stages of the work so that the poster class might be kept up-to-date with material for publicity. Delegates from the clubs organized co-ed committees, where each member could use his talents. Preparation involved plans for hospitality, decorations, refreshments, ticket promotion, floor committees, music, and entertainment.

Bicycle project

AWVS Photo

As the evening for the gala event arrived the house was packed to capacity. Boys and girls dressed in their very best clothes and finest manners greeted old and new members, board, parents, and contributors. As the bright, shiny, red bicycle was wheeled into the auditorium, the group responsible was very proud of its accomplishments.

We were especially pleased to note how the work on the bicycle encouraged the repairing of house property. Some members of the group reconditioned small tricycles and wagons belonging to the kindergarten, others brought furniture from home to repair in the shop.

An Indian Project—For Better Understanding

Another group of boys, ranging in age from 10 to 13 years, decided on an Indian lore project. They wanted, they thought, to write a play.

At staff meetings, leaders had been very much concerned about the clannishness of this group of boys. They were antagonistic, cruel to boys of different racial strains and religious faiths. Talks and stories had not helped them to be more understanding or tolerant. Nor had international dishes in cooking classes, tournaments with other groups, plays. The Indian project, however, seemed to appeal to their creative imagination.

As they progressed with the writing of the script in group meetings, they found that they required more material because they had exhausted all the books on Indian lore in the library. Members of the New York Junior League sent more books, and volunteers helped find more material.

While the boys pondered and discussed the early traditions of the Indians, leaders pointed out such Indian traits as courage, bravery, loyalty, honesty and faith in each other.

After the script was written and they began dramatizing, they realized that they needed girls for such characters as Pocahontas and Minnehaha. They needed, too, boys of different heights. Filling these needs brought various nationalities together and at the same time gave the leader a chance to stimulate a wider acceptance of other groups as the boys came to appreciate the skills and talents represented.

Working and playing together had a tendency to break down racial barriers and to set standards for better group feeling and individual conduct. Properties and scenery had to be made. The boys made a grotesque totem pole in the shop and worked with zeal on the costumes. Properties such as head-gear, masks, drums, peace-pipes, campfire effects, tomahawks, bows and arrows were made. Little hands were kept very busy as they fashioned and created designs involving the use of wood, wool, leather, paper, cardboard, cloth, crayons, paint, and a variety of tools.

These boys worked hard to learn the Indian dances and the rhythmic repetition and crescendo of the early music appeared to have a stirring effect on them. They needed extra space because they had recruited from the schools and streets new members for the group. They arranged for the use of a gymnasium in a neighborhood agency.

They finally gave two very fine entertainments, one for children and the other for adults and received many compliments on the results. We were gratified by the better understanding of each other and especially by the large participation in intergroup activity.

The value of such interest-building activities is of immense importance. They give a great deal of pleasure and prepare the members for richer recreation possibilities.

Doing for Others

Wise leaders and thoughtful parents recognize the importance of teaching their children the pleasure of giving. *Doing for Others* is a project sponsored by a group of little girls. They promoted a friendship box project. They began by collecting cigar boxes and colorful pictures. They made cut-outs and decorated attractive boxes which were filled with hair ribbons, toothbrushes, soap, wash cloths, bobby socks, notebooks, crayons, pencils, barettes, combs and handkerchiefs.

Audience

AWVS Photo

When all the boxes were ready, their leader accompanied these girls to the AWVS where their friendship boxes were presented to be sent to other little girls overseas.

Boys did their share, too. They built a treasure chest, painted and decorated it with plaques made by a hammered metal craft group. Then they collected books and filled the chest. This, too, was sent abroad.

Special Interests

Social music and creative dramatics can mean a lot to children. We planned a musical, using a simplified version of the old and loved *Hansel and Gretel* operetta.

We began singing in individual groups. Separate groups came to the auditorium and listened to the music for pleasure. Then we introduced the story and the songs to the children. They were asked to consider choosing the parts to be sung by talented members. The cast was selected and the parts were learned while small artists-to-be worked with the art teacher on scenery and properties.

From a nearby woodwork concern the youngsters lugged armfuls of laths for use in building the framework for the scenery. This foundation was then covered with large sheets of paper and painted to represent such scenes as the gingerbread house, the forest, the cage, the fireplace, the kitchen cupboard.

One of our board members, a gifted musician, worked to help develop the production. Volunteers and university students carefully created the angel costumes, using heavy silver paper for the wings and crowns. The children thought that such items as the real gingerbread cookies helped make the play seem more real.

Parents and friends proudly watched the production and were thrilled with the results. The mothers stated that they hoped that they might be of more assistance as the next play was developed.

Friendship boxes

AWVS Photo

Playgrounds or Reformatories

"A LARGE PROPORTION of the criminals in the country are under 22. And the number is increasing.

"What causes that? Children in Holland and England, in Sweden and Switzerland don't act that way.

"This question so disturbed Tom Clark, Attorney General of the United States, that he called a great National Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, held in Washington.

. . . . .

"In general terms, the remedy can only be 'a good home and a wholesome community for all our young people. And that in turn demands an attack upon some of our most basic social problems — family security, better housing, more effective education, more adequate and accessible health and medical care, better provision for welfare services, more chances for good, healthy recreation, and above all, a community awareness of the character of the problems and a willingness to deal with it as its roots.'

"The conclave explored and reported in detail on all of these — and every other conceivable approach. It considered community co-ordination, institutional treatment, juvenile courts, the role of the police, recreation, housing, youth participation, citizen participation, child guidance, the church, the school, the home, rural aspects, case work and statistics.

"Undoubtedly within these comprehensive examinations the answers are to be found. Studying them will make manifest what ought to be done.

. . . . .

"It begins to look as if economy, in the sense of saving—not spending—money is an impossibility. The sole question is what we shall spend it upon. We are presented an unavoidable choice. Which investment will pay best in the long run—a playground or a reformatory?"
—*Ralph W. Page* in *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin,* November 23, 1946.

Optimists and Junior Optimists

By HAROLD D. MORGAN
Director, Municipal Athletics
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE OPTIMIST CLUB of Milwaukee, a so-called service club, was founded in 1917, and from its beginning it took an active part in the youth life of the community. The Junior Optimist boys' club program was conceived and organized in Milwaukee in 1923 by Henry Scarborough, still active at the age of 86 years. The work has been carried on by Optimist International until today there are Junior Optimist Clubs throughout the United States and Canada.

Observers believe that boys have a great influence on each other—you can set a boy to influence a boy. It is a great social service then to change a gang into a club. But the expression "gang" should not be accepted as referring to the slums only. Any natural unguided grouping of boys, regardless of neighborhood, constitutes a gang.

Experience has taught that practically every boy can benefit from the type of program sponsored by the Junior Optimists. The Junior Optimist Clubs have as their goal the very fine ideal of creating a boy who has so learned to live that he will be an asset to his community throughout life. Surely this is an objective of the highest order.

How do the Optimists strive to build this boy and man who is in harmony with his surroundings? They try to instill in each boy a sense of the four social virtues—optimism, citizenship, service, and sportsmanship. The boy who acts in a manner that shows he has a sense of each of these watchwords will be a man of fine character later on. But the Optimist Clubs not only say that we must teach our boys these virtues, they do that which is all important in this case—provide opportunity to exercise and make these virtues permanent.

The whole Junior Optimist program is so planned as to provide for every boy a chance to learn the meaning of and to be able to practice these paramount virtues. The very spirit of a club—a place where boys gather to have a good time—provides opportunity for optimism. The club program of current events, talks, debates, trips, the plan of meeting itself, tends to make every boy realize just what his task of citizenship is. The Christmas baskets, parties, and innumerable other things the boys do give them a chance to acquire a sense of service that is so important today in such a complex world. The complete program of sports provides opportunity for the attainment of true sportsmanship, for, by its very nature of offering variety, it takes the emphasis off one sport star and places it where it belongs—on the all-round athlete who plays for the fun of playing.

One of the most outstanding all-city service projects of the Junior Optimists is the Annual Bike Safety Campaign. For a week the boys are taught to teach others accepted safety practices. Thousands of special blotters listing rules of safe bike riding are distributed throughout the city. Three minute speeches by selected boys are given at their schools. This campaign has the enthusiastic support and assistance of the Milwaukee Police Department and the Safety Commission, and has been widely written up and copied in other communities.

Other Activities

In addition to its work through the Junior Optimist Clubs, the Milwaukee Optimist Club sponsors several annual events for the boys and girls of five orphanages and the school for the deaf. These events include a trip to the Shrine Indoor Circus, a costume roller skating party, an indoor swim meet and an outdoor skating meet, a field day for deaf children, attendance at basketball, football and baseball games, industrial tours, Christmas parties. These special events are labeled, and it is safe to say that these events over a period of years have spread a large amount of sunshine in places where it will do the most good. Practically every official of the city of Milwaukee has lauded the youth work of the Optimist Club, especially its Junior Optimist program. The late Carl F. Zeidler, Mayor of Milwaukee, said "There is hope in this world as long as we have an organization like Junior Optimist Clubs. We honor optimism as an institution because of its idealism. It is up to us to glorify a decent and noble life. As seen by the progress made in Milwaukee by Junior Optimists, American youth can be depended upon to respond." In 1941 a plaque was awarded to the Optimist Club by the Government Service League for training future citizens in the Junior Optimist

Clubs, adjudged Milwaukee's outstanding civic activity.

The Optimist Club is proud of its Junior Optimist Club program and its sunshine work, but in any success that it has had, much of the credit belongs to the School Board, Department of Municipal Recreation for its wholehearted cooperation over the many years.

Competition and / or Cooperation?

IN THE OCTOBER, 1946, issue of *National Parent-Teacher* the following request appears in the section devoted to what's happening in education — "I should like to have you discuss school contests, the pros and cons. Contests make use of the competitive principle. The world today needs to know more about the *cooperative* principle." William D. Boutwell makes the following reply:

"This makes me think of the principal of a very progressive school who told me that cooperation reigned supreme in her institution; the children didn't even keep score in games. As proof of the program's value she offered the evidence that her students, when they went to college, 'made the very highest marks!'

"Why assume that the competitive and cooperative principles war with one another? Isn't a successful football team an achievement in cooperation engaged in competition? And shall we turn our backs on the fact that much of our American way of life is based on the competitive spirit? Or can we assume that a cooperative society can get along without competition? Soviet Russia has the piecework system in industry and has raised a champion worker, Stakhanov, into a national symbol. It has even made him a verb.

"Competition has been under a shadow in many school systems for various reasons. It sometimes threatens the students' balance of interest. Or there are too many competitions. Or outside agencies try to use the school machinery for their own purposes by fostering competitions. The easiest—though not the wisest—way to stop the baby's crying is to throw it out the window.

"In recent years educators have been taking a more realistic attitude toward competitions. The National Association of Secondary School Principals has set up a committee on contests, festivals, and tournaments, and this group annually issues a list of contests that meet its standards. Educators also ask that competitions fit in with the on-going school program, so that the course of study is not disrupted. And rules against extensive travel by teams have been introduced.

"So the question is not one of competition versus cooperation. Rather it is this: How shall we secure for our chidren the advantages of each and avoid the disadvantages of excessive or unwise use of either?"—*News Letter* on College Physical and Health Education, Athletics and Recreation, November, 1946, Washington, D. C.

BOYS' POCKETS—"The pocket is the boy's first museum. The boy without a pocket is not a boy. The pocket is the first home of the collecting instinct. It is the child's right. A game, originated by a Scout executive, consisted of each boy emptying his pocket. The lights were turned out and the boys were told to reclaim their treasures by feeling. They did it. This was vastly significant in its revelation of personalities. Each object was a budding interest. It stood out as making a point of contact, a foreglow of delight in what might become a lifetime satisfaction."

—*William G. Vinal,* quoted in *Freedom for Fun,* Chicago Recreation Commission

Future Foresters

By F. J. PIPAL
City Forester
Omaha, Nebraska

AFTER A CLASS demonstration with Junior Foresters in one of the Omaha grade schools a boy said: "Gee, I surely like this forestry work. I like it better than school." There is something about trees that appeals to this youngster's imagination and stimulates his fancy and curiosity to the point where he falls in love with the subject. A large proportion of Junior Foresters respond in the same way. Many of them are not satisfied with an hour's period of instruction and are delighted to prolong the session.

When we first started forestry training in the Omaha elementary schools,* I wanted to make sure that the students were really interested in the study of trees and were not using it as an excuse to miss other recitations. We have fully proved that this is not the case with most of them. Many quickly develop a deep interest in trees and put their knowledge into practical use whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The three R's and other related subjects have too little that is new, unexplored, or mysterious about them. You just learn the facts as well as possible in the allotted time. But trees and nature! Here's a wide, open field with unlimited opportunities for exploration; a challenge to find the answers to many questions; an incentive for choosing a future life vocation. Most boys and girls are explorers by nature, need little coaxing to take part in new and exciting experiences. There is something about trees that challenges the ability to solve mysteries.

A tree to most people is just a tree—with roots,

*See RECREATION—October, 1946, pp. 359 ff.

trunk, branches and leaves. Trees seem to grow like Topsy. Insects attack and damage some of them but, as one lady expressed it, "the bugs have to live too." Few laymen go further into the matter.

Learning

It is surprising how quickly children will grasp and understand the chemistry of plant life. They learn quickly, too, the important functions of all parts of a tree, particularly the green inner bark, which carries the manufactured sap throughout all parts of the tree to make new wood, roots, bark, and other needed parts.

After all of this is explained to Junior Foresters a question is asked: "Knowing the value and importance of trees in our lives how many of you will carve his initials in the bark, break off branches, or otherwise damage the trees?" Not a single hand goes up. "Very well. Now how many of you will always try to protect the trees against any damage of that kind?" Every hand goes up, and every boy and girls means it, too. Trees become their friends. They learn gladly how to take care of them, and and everything new they learn about them becomes a source of pleasure and satisfaction. And that is recreation. The highest form of recreation.

Creed

The Junior Foresters have the following creed:

As a Junior Forester

I believe that trees are one of Nature's best gifts to humanity and deserve our efforts to preserve them.

I will always avoid bruising, breaking, or otherwise damaging trees and will try my best to keep others from doing the same, whether it be around my home, on streets, in the city parks, or elsewhere.

I will try to keep the trees properly pruned, kept free from insects and diseases.

I will study and learn all I can about trees and the proper care of them, so that I can do my part in beautifying not only my home, my school and neighborhood, but the entire city in which I live.

I will share my knowledge with others whom I will try to interest in good tree culture and conservation.

"More and better trees," will always be my slogan.

It is surprising how faithfully some of the youngsters carry out this pledge. Ronnie, a fifth grader, was president of his school's club. One day he saw the neighborhood bully up in a tree for no other purpose, according to Ronnie's deduction, than damage. He gave the bully—who was much bigger—a lecture on trees and asked him to come down. The bully came down—and blacked both of Ronnie's eyes. Did Ronnie become discouraged and lose his interest in trees? He did not! "I'm going to work even harder now," he said, "to protect the trees against any injury." He wants to become a professional forester.

One day, we discussed in a class the process of the purification of air, the trees taking in carbon dioxide and sending back pure oxygen. There was a potted plant in the classroom and one youngster wanted to know how long the class could remain alive if all fresh air were excluded and this plant was the only source of pure air.

I put the question right back in his lap and suggested he see a biology professor in the local university and discuss the problem with him. Four boys were selected to see the professor and the meeting was arranged. During the intervening time these boys talked, read, questioned, debated, and dreamed about trees. They tried everything and asked everybody for information about trees, particularly the so-called photosynthesis process. Their teacher said they didn't play, and she doubted if they had slept or had eaten much during that time. Regular school work was disposed of as quickly as possible, and all available time was spent in learning all they could find about the science of trees.

Finally the day of the meeting arrived. The boys, hungry for knowledge, were ready with the potted plant question and a dozen others—all intelligent questions, some of them highly original. The session was very interesting with these 11- and 12-year-old boys. They probably learned more about trees during that short but exciting period than they would in some regular course. The local newspaper published their picture and story, and the boys, very happy about it, thought they had one of the best and most profitable times of their lives.

Following this episode many of the other Junior Forester clubs wanted questions and problems to solve. "Where does the green color come from in the trees? How did evergreens become so and why and how do they survive the winter? Where does the oxygen come from in winter when there are no leaves on the trees to purify the air? What causes the leaves to fall?" These questions and many others were assigned and reports were made in following sessions.

By-Products

One of the most valuable by-products of this kind of activity is the fact that it turns the child's mind from mischievous and delinquent acts into channels of wholesome thinking and reasoning and helps to develop healthy and desirable traits of character. We feel certain that this form of recre-

ation has considerable effect on the future life of the boy or the girl, and is instrumental, in some cases, in leading to a worthwhile and successful profession or vocation.

The teacher-sponsor of the original forestry club in Omaha makes this comment: "Where can a teacher find a project which will help children to become better citizens, teach them how to use their leisure time to the best advantage and at the same time instill practicability? Junior Forestry is the answer.

"Children love growing things and want to learn about them. We also know that they learn best by doing. Through demonstrations, programs and actual projects worked out on the school grounds and at their homes, they work on their problems, not just in theory, but in actual reality. They learn to plant, prune, fertilize and water properly. They also learn to stake and wrap trees, and how to control insects and diseases. Technical words come to life for them. Words such as *cambium* and *chlorophyll* soon have a real meaning, and are not just meaningless words from a reference book.

"A deep appreciation of nature, in all its bewildering glory, develops as they care for the trees they have planted.

"I have sponsored and taught Junior Forestry for four years, and find that this work lends itself more toward real teaching than any science project I have ever attempted."

Padua Hills - - *Theater in Action*

By PHILIP L. SEMAN
Honorary Chairman, Chicago Recreation Commission

A SHORT TIME AGO I had the joyous experience of visiting the Padua Hills Community Center, a short distance from Los Angeles, near Claremont and Pomona Colleges. Here, in a group of red tiled buildings on a little mesa or tableland in the foothills, a group of young Mexicans live and work under the sponsorship of the Padua Institute, a non-profit educational organization. They are winning well-merited attention in perpetuating the customs and traditions of their native land through the medium of the theater, the arts, the crafts, and the dance.

Padua Hills is a favored rendezvous for tens of thousands of residents of the area who have been captivated by the charm of the republic to the south. It is also a "must see" item on the itinerary of nearly every visitor to Southern California.

Around the Calendar

Situated in an ancient olive grove, the community center is dominated by the Padua Hills Theater, where performances are staged the year round. Dramas, comedies, and even melodramas reproduce the life and customs of the people of the region, and introduce authentic costumes, songs and dances. The plays are frequently in Spanish, occasionally in English. Because they aim at English speaking audiences the action must be clearly understandable to anyone not familiar with Spanish.

Actors serve as hosts and hostesses for an indoor or outdoor fiesta, which follows each performance. Our visit to Padua Hills was in the summer, and the after-theater party was held in the patio of the theater. It included all sorts of novel Mexican games, song and dance entertainment, and unusual Mexican refreshments. These carnivals are called "Jamaicas" after a soft drink served at such festivals in Mexico. During the cooler weather, the post-curtain fiesta is staged in the foyer and dining room, and takes on the character of a Mexican tea, or *merienda,* with song and dance entertainment and typical seasonal refreshments.

The Mexican players were organized in 1932. Since that time they have presented 116 productions based upon the folk culture of Mexico and old California. Padua Institute controls and operates the theater and dining room. Its purpose is to give the highest type of entertainment and through it to keep alive the romantic Spanish and Mexican traditions of California and provide an opportunity for an intimate and friendly understanding of our Latin American neighbors.

The Institute gathers and preserves the traditions of Mexico and Spanish California. It also gives a talented group of Mexican young people a wonderful opportunity for training and self-expression. These young people include some of Mexican descent and many who were born in Mexico. They are given intensive training in acting, singing, dancing, elocution, and social usages. The young ladies live in a dormitory in Claremont about three miles from Padua Hills with a house mother. The young men live in cabins on Padua Hill property. During the past years many have gone out to prominent positions in the theatrical, educational and business world.

The community center arts and crafts studios include ceramics, handloom weaving (which was discontinued during the war) and curios in their program.

Life for the young people at Padua Hills closely follows life in Mexico, and many of the holidays observed in the republic are celebrated at Padua. Each Christmas the players stage an annual production of *La Posadas,* a quaint and colorful drama reproducing the picturesque Christmas customs of old Mexico.

In the spring a play is dedicated to San Ysidro, patron saint of Mexican farmers, and such national holidays as *El Crito de Dolores* (Mexico's Fourth of July) and *Cinco de Mayo* (anniversary of the Battle of Puebla) are observed with programs of patriotic songs and dances.

Frequently the days of the Dons in Southern California are revived with plays which include the gay fiestas of the old ranchos introducing such colorful dances as "La Cachucha" and "La Jota" favorites of days when great herds of cattle roamed the countryside.

Last summer we saw the Mexican Players in *Celaya Stop,* a comedy of a Mexican railway station written by the director of the theater.

The nature of the play gave an unusual opportunity to the players to show not only their ability as actors, but what is more important from an entertainment point of view, a chance to show their splendid skills in music, song and native dances. This was theater in the finest sense, for the play was done in a perfectly natural manner. In spite of the lack of the knowledge of the language, with the aid of the synopsis of the play printed in the program, the audience to a man enjoyed and understood the play throughout.

Development

In 1930, a group of residents of Claremont, site of Claremont College, had acquired more than 2,000 acres in the Pomona Valley foothills, with the idea of preserving the natural beauty of the area.

At the time, rough cabins and nondescript structures which did not fit into the cultural atmosphere of the college community were being erected. A community center was planned with a theater of Spanish California architecture as the dominating feature of the project. The theater was designed to provide a playhouse for the Claremont Community Players.

From the first, the employees of the dining room were Mexican young people. The innate love of singing and dancing and the artistic temperament of these young folk led them to take a keen interest in the stage activities. Their natural stage presence and apparent talents in entertaining suggested the possibility of self-expression in the theater. Their first appearances on the stage were in song and dance productions.

So zealously did they enter into the spirit of play acting that the management soon saw the possibilities of preserving the traditions and customs of early California and Mexico through the theater. At the same time those responsible reasoned that the plays would offer many deserving young Mexican folk the opportunity to develop their artistic talents and assume a more important position in the cultural life of the community.

Even the vicissitudes of World War II, the writer is told, failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the players or management. In fact, blackouts, gasoline rationing, curtailment of transportation facilities, and similar deterrent factors seemed to increase their enthusiasm. Now that the war is over the sponsors have restated their determination to maintain Padua Hills as an important aid to good intercultural relations between the United States and Mexico.

Congratulations

To the victor goes the award! The annual distinguished service award of the Inglewood, California, Junior Chamber of Commerce was presented to Ray K. Goates for his outstanding recreation work. As Inglewood's recreation director, Mr. Goates has promoted social and athletic activities for boys and girls, men and women. It is his organization and leadership which has made the competitive athletic contests, the junior sports program, the annual city swimming championship meets, the table tennis tournaments and the social activities program so successful.

Hugh McK. Landon

HUGH MCK. LANDON died at his home in Indianapolis on April 2nd. He was one of the first citizens of Indianapolis, a leader in the Community Chest, president of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association and active in behalf of the Riley Children's Hospital, and chairman of the board of the Fletcher Trust Company.

For about 35 years he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association. All these years he was a sponsor of the Association in securing the contributions for its work in the city of Indianapolis. He served as a member of special committees. While making trips as president of the Harvard Alumni Association he would arrange also to carry through special projects for the Association. Mr. Landon's mind was always active on practical recreation problems. On his own initiative he would make suggestions about the program of work for the Association. He was not one to wait to be asked for help but was ever ready to volunteer to assist in this or that way. He had a deep personal interest in the workers of the National Recreation Association.

In the national recreation movement the kind of service that Mr. Landon rendered was of priceless value. He helped in thinking problems through, in taking time to visit his friends in different cities and talking with them about recreation problems. He tried to enlist the support of various groups. He asked searching questions about the various projects of the Association. He constantly emphasized the fundamental principles which he considered important if the best possible recreation service for men, women and children was to be built up in the various communities of the United States.

Softball Rules

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOFTBALL has announced that there will be no change in the present rules in softball. Rules for 1946 will govern play for the season of 1947. (See RECREATION, May 1946.)

Arthur T. Noren, secretary-treasurer of the committee, stated that softball players — whose numbers run into the thousands — have, through their representatives, generally indicated approval of the rather drastic changes which were in effect during the past season, including shortening the distance of the baseline from 60′ to 55′, elimination of the short fielder position, making softball a nine man game comparable to baseball, and awarding a base on balls when a player is hit by a pitched ball. The result of these changes has been to reach more nearly a balance between offensive and defensive play.

The committee's report follows:

1947 rules are in effect the same as 1946 with the following minor corrections:

Change "1946" to "1947" in all instances.

Under the listing of members of Joint Rules Committee on Softball change F. M. Coombs to read Penn State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Rule 3, Section 7 to read, "A shoe shall be considered official in Softball games if it is (a) Made with either canvas or leather uppers or similar material, with or without soft rubber cleats; (b) Made with uppers of leather or similar material with hard rubber cleats; (c) Made with uppers of leather or similar material with ordinary metal sole and heel plates, the spikes of which shall in no case extend more than ¾ inch from the sole or heel of the shoe. Track spikes are illegal and will be barred." (To all purposes this will mean that there will be a uniform type of spike for both softball and baseball shoes.)

Permission to reprint the Rules for distribution is granted on condition that the above directions are followed, and that a royalty payment of $2.50 per thousand copies printed is made. Check should be made payable to Arthur T. Noren, Secretary-Treasurer, Joint Rules Committee on Softball, 60 West Princeton Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

Much of the strength there is in the recreation movement today would not be there but for the kind of leadership which Mr. Landon gave these many years.

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Music in the Air

By HELEN LADD
Director of Music
Fall River, Massachusetts

"THERE'S music in the air
When the infant morn is nigh

"There's music in the air
When the noon tide's sultry beam

"There's music in the air
When the twilight's gentle sigh"

There's music in the air, music morning, noon and night, when the boys' glee clubs of Fall River, Massachusetts, are tuning up for their spring concerts. Tall boys, short boys, thin boys, fat boys; fourth graders, twelfth graders, even a few G.I. veterans returned to finish their high school education; boys whose parents are only one or two generations removed from France, Portugal, Italy, China, Syria, Africa; boys whose Yankee forbears tilled the virgin soil of New England; boys of all races and creeds are learning to work together in harmony toward a common goal—the production of good music.

The original purpose in organizing our boys' glee clubs in the Fall River public schools was to try to arouse a special interest in singing and thus to carry the boys over the change of voice period. The music in the first six grades was going very well at the time but the seventh grade saw a decided drop and, although the eighth grade teachers produced some very fine work, they had a hard struggle with the tenors and basses. Only a very

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small percentage of boys were interested in singing by the time they reached high school.

From listening to many music teachers talk at conventions, it became evident to me that the problem of keeping boys singing during the change of voice period was more or less general throughout the country. After much thought it looked as though boys' glee clubs might be our solution to this problem.

Plans and Projects

In December, 1942, a notice was sent to the principals of grades four through twelve announcing that boys' glee clubs were to be organized and that the work was to be purely voluntary on the part of both pupils and teachers. Ten teachers from 10 different schools attended the first meeting. We discussed the time of rehearsals and the materials to be used and we set a date for the first concert. About this entirely new project, there were many different ideas of procedure. In fact, ideas were so multifarious that we decided to let each teacher make his own plans to suit his individual situation. In some schools one music period a week was given to the boys' glee club and then once a month three or four schools met to form one large glee club. Some teachers wanted to rehearse before school in the morning, some before the afternoon session, some after school and some the last half hour of the Friday afternoon session.

Materials were selected from our regular school music books and some octavo music was purchased. All of this music was carefully studied to be sure that the songs were such that there would be no strain on the voices. We definitely believe that singing does not harm the changing voice provided good judgment is used.

It was decided to have, each year, a special feature as an incentive to the boys—a vocal or instrumental soloist, a judge to give constructive criticism, or a special concert by an outside organization given for the participants in the boys' glee clubs.

At that time the war was making us chevron conscious so we asked the sewing department to make black sleeve bands with a red stripe for each year of membership in the club, a stripe to be added for each year of service.

As the project developed it became obvious that more than just musical impetus was to be gained. We have in Fall River people of many races and creeds, and in spite of the fact that America is called the big melting pot, the various groups do not always "melt." Since it is common knowledge that racial groups tend to segregate themselves, an effort was made from the very beginning to have boys from several school districts sing together as one club. At first there was a little friction among members, but it was not long before they were all working together to make their combined glee club the best in the concert.

In an effort to develop this line of thought further, we used a great many folk songs on our programs so that the boys could become familiar with the music of many nations. The fifth and sixth grade groups chose one, two and three part music while the clubs composed of boys from grades seven through twelve selected three and four part music.

Progress

The first concert was held in May, 1943, with two elementary choruses, one intermediate chorus, the high school boys' glee club, the high school band, and a trombone soloist from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The boys were seated in the front of the hall so that they might hear the entire program. The hall holds 900 people. Almost every seat was taken with many teachers from non-participating schools in the audience. The evening was a success from every angle.

When school began the next September, it was gratifying to notice the improvement in the classroom work where glee club "veterans" were enrolled. When the glee club notice went out for 1944, 20 schools responded with enough material for two evenings of music. The director of music in Providence was engaged to attend the dress rehearsal and give each group a constructive criticism of its work.

In 1945, 20 schools divided into eight clubs with approximately 50 boys in each group swelled our members to 400. We decided again to have two evenings of music with the high school band providing instrumental music on one program and the grammar school orchestra assisting on the second with a baritone soloist invited as the guest artist. At this concert many of the boys were proudly wearing arm bands with three red stripes.

In 1946, 31 out of a possible 35 schools were represented in two concerts by 14 glee clubs with 800 boys participating. One group of 65 singers had 51 three-year boys in it, evidence that boys do retain their interest in singing from year to year.

The week after their public performances, the boys were all invited to a concert given by the Fall River Men's Glee Club. The members of this group became so interested in our project that they invited the High School Glee Club to sing with them at one of their rehearsals and gave them

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a party afterwards. They now look to the boys' glee clubs for recruits for their organization and several of our last year's graduates have recently become members.

The concerts were so popular in the spring of 1946 that tickets entered the black market. Up to this time we had thought that perhaps the boys' glee clubs were helping to combat juvenile delinquency, but these dark dealings made us slightly dubious. To avoid the black market situation and allow more people to attend the concerts, we plan to have three evenings of choral music this year with 1,000 boys participating.

Results

Of course there is much hard work involved all along the way, but the results more than justify our efforts. The boys very obviously enjoy taking part in the concerts even though they do not always enjoy all the hard work of preparation. The carry-over value of the glee clubs into classroom work is gratifyingly noticeable, according to the statements of classroom teachers.

The boys' glee clubs have also had a good effect upon our instrumental program. Unfortunately we do not have instrumental instruction in our schools so we have featured the instruments we wish to develop. Last year we had an orchestra of 50 string players on one program, on another a flute and horn duet. This emphasis has helped to create a demand for these instruments.

The popularity of the boys' glee clubs has stimulated the girls' interest in choral music. We have had to form two more girls' choruses in the high school this year to meet the demand. The boys who started four years ago are just now beginning to enter high school, and this year we have a big group of serious singers.

Definitely, these boys' glee clubs have aroused an interest that carries our lads over the change of voice period and keeps them singing. From a broader viewpoint, the clubs have helped to develop team work and pride in accomplishment and to form beneficial friendships. An important development in public relations has come about through the better understanding which the clubs have created and fostered between the school and the home as well as between the school and the citizens in general. Perhaps the greatest value is to the individual pupil by starting him in a leisure time activity that will give him profitable interest and pleasure during his lifetime.

Attention, Children's Theatres!

DIRECTORS OF CHILDREN'S THEATRES are being invited to show off their productions in June 1947. There will be an exhibit on children's theatre at the American Educational Theatre Association conference to be held at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, June 16-20. There will be five sections of exhibit material, i.e., photographs of productions, costume designs (not more than five from a theatre), scene designs (not more than five from a theatre), special material such as programs, posters, or other promotion material (not more than one panel from a theatre).

Material must be mounted on illustration board 40" x 24", and should be sent express prepaid, marked "For AETA Children's Theatre Exhibit" to Miss Julie Shaw, Alumni Hall, Indiana Union, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.

Other features of the five day Children's Theatre conference will be talks and discussions devoted to organizing new programs, organization problems of established groups, finances, and publicity, script values, analyzing audience reaction, production demonstrations.

Of special interest to recreation leaders will be participation in the conference by members of community recreation departments. Both Hazel Glaister Robertson, director, and Roy Morgan, technical director of the Palo Alto Recreation Department's children's theatre will take part in the program, and there will be reports from Richmond, Virginia, on the Aladdin Players and from Portland, Maine, on the Trailer Theatre—both activities carried on by or in cooperation with community recreation departments.

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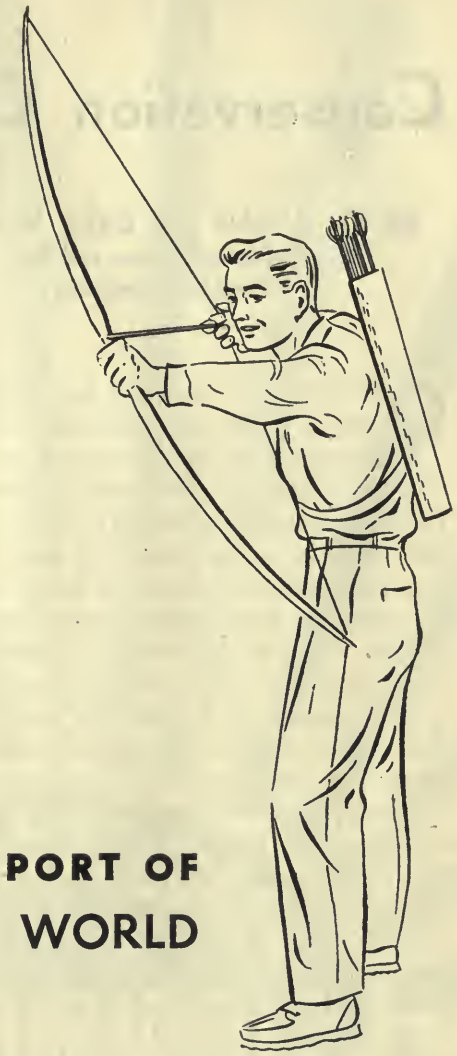

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Conservation Clubs

By ED ADAMS and EARL WALLACE
Division of Game and Fish
Frankfort, Kentucky

ON MARCH 13, 1945 the first Junior Conservation Club was organized at Frankfort, Kentucky, under the supervision of the Division of Game and Fish and sponsored by the Franklin County Sportsmen's Club. From that date until the present time, 133 such clubs have been organized throughout the state. These clubs are under the direct supervision of counselors appointed by senior game and fish clubs who take the responsibility for sponsoring the junior clubs in their respective counties. To help these senior clubs with the boys, there are 87 conservation officers, nine district supervisors and two assistants.

These professional helpers are all members of the Kentucky Division of Game and Fish which also provides the clubs with membership cards, membership buttons, the division magazine, *Happy Hunting Ground,* and the League of Kentucky Sportsmen's magazine. All clubs work along together each month on the same project set by their adult advisers.

The primary reason for this new type of approach to conservation was the realization that wildlife in our state was rapidly diminishing. Kentucky could no longer be called the "Happy Hunting Ground." After a careful study, it was decided to place the future of Kentucky's wildlife in the hands of our young people. The older generation had proved that it could not be changed very much in regard to conservation. So, in a great belief in the youth of our state who have inherited the love of out-of-doors from their pioneer forefathers, we started our program. We moved slowly at first, feeling our way, knowing that if this program were to be a success it must be definite and concise.

Monthly Projects

The first year the junior clubs were in operation, a 12-point program was set up to cover the entire year's work. It started on July 1, 1945. Each project lasted a month. During the month of July, the boys wrote essays on a fishing trip they had taken during the summer or on any phase of fishing they desired. At that time, as there were only nine clubs in operation, the winner in each club was awarded a prize by the Division of Game and Fish. In August, each club had a camping party, under the supervision of their counselors. Each boy compiled a report of his trip and what he had learned on it.

September found the boys receiving instructions in forest fire prevention, tree identification, and the making of scrapbooks. They were taken into the fields for these lessons.

During the month of October the boys learned the proper equipment and clothing to be taken on a hunting or camping trip. They were told what to take with them for all emergencies and what not to take with them—because it would be in their way. This project was worked out by an ex-serviceman who had had experience for several years, and it was carried out at meetings by experienced hunters and campers.

The handling of firearms was discussed in November and the boys were allowed to handle rifles and shotguns under the strict supervision of counselors. They were told what to do and what not to do to prevent accidents in the field.

The instructions received during the two previous months were put to use in the December meeting when the boys were taken into the field on a hunting and camping trip. The counselors and senior club members accompanied them, saw that they received the proper instructions, checked their precautions in the handling of firearms.

In January, the boys studied trapping and fur-bearing animals. They were taught the proper traps to use, the traps that are legal under the Game and Fish Laws, and how to tan and treat the hides for commercial use.

During the month of February when it was hard for the birds and animals to find food, the boys planted boxes of food for birds and scattered scraps over the ground to help the wild things survive. They were instructed in the food different types of wildlife live on and the various methods of protection they could provide for the animals.

A conservation officer was sent to each club for the March meeting to discuss the Game and Fish Laws and answer all questions the boys might wish to ask. At the end of this meeting, the boys were given a test on the laws to see just what they had learned.

When the fishing season arrived in April, the boys were given a demonstration on casting by a senior sportsman. Various types of bait, plugs,

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Recreation department and schools of Peoria, Illinois, pool resources

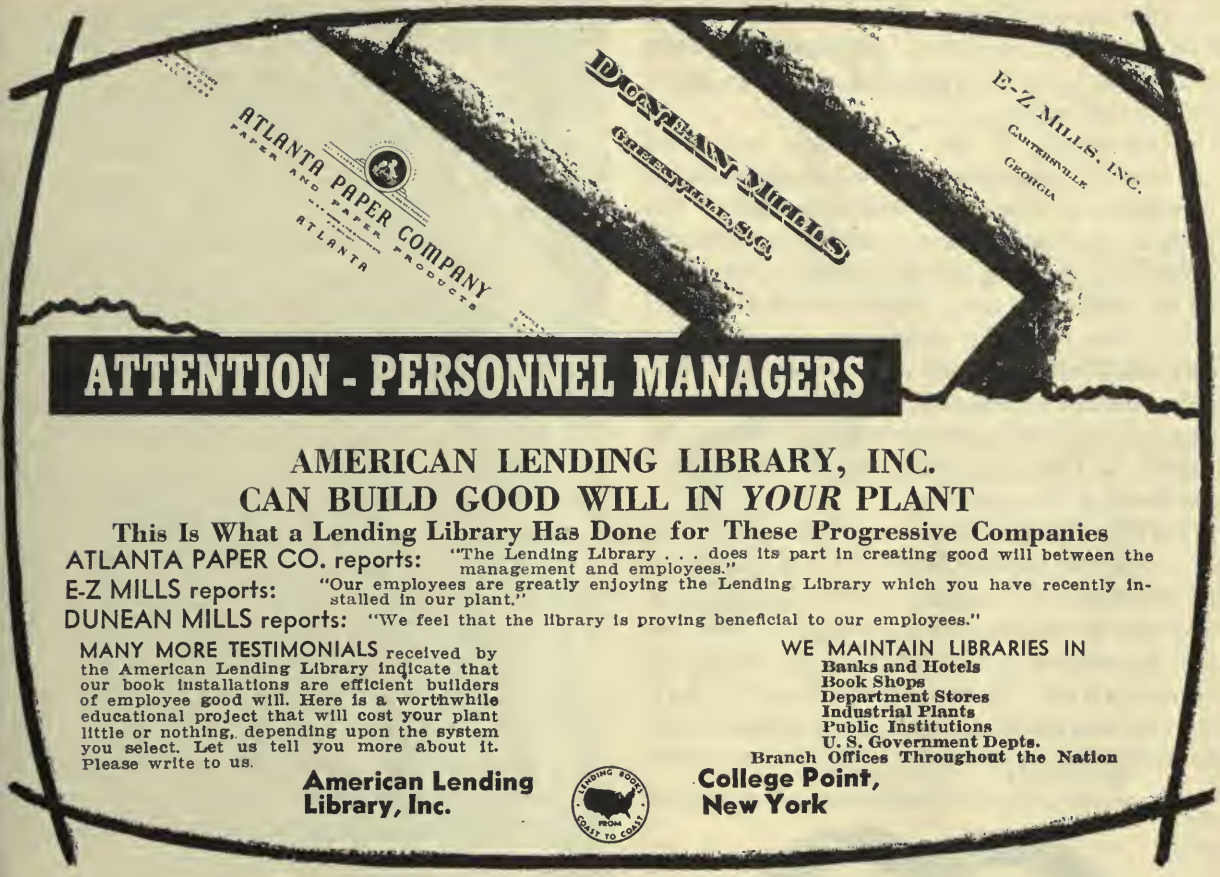
By ROBERT L. HORNEY
Superintendent of Recreation
Peoria, Illinois

A UNION OF AGENCIES concerned with the promotion of public recreation is not new to many cities. Coordinated plans between schools, park boards and the agency responsible for the recreation program in the community are now in effect in many cities throughout the country. What makes the Peoria plan worthy of mention here is the way in which it came into being.

Generally, the schools see the problem of community recreation but fail to face the question very seriously. A superintendent of recreation going into a city to set up a year-round program of recreation activities follows a familiar pattern. Cautiously, he establishes his department as an agency worthy of merit and recognition on its own. After some irresolution, the pinch of want of more adequate facilities has sent many a superintendent to plead his case before indifferent school boards and school administrations. Too often any real attempt toward a coordinated plan meets with slow or meager success. Yet the public schools are the natural center of leisure-time activities because of their extensive facilities and their personnel resources. When the schools realize their obligation to help provide recreation services, coordinated program may develop.

Peoria inaugurated a year-round community recreation program on April 1, 1946, under the administration of the Peoria Playground and Recreation Commission. In the beginning, the city council earmarked the recreation budget for leadership, supplies and equipment. The commission was firm in its belief that no money should go into permanent buildings or the acquisition of new areas. This created a need to use all available

Courtesy Public Schools of Denver, Colorado



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facilities by coordinating the work of the Peoria Playground and Recreation Commission with other community agencies concerned with the leisure time of the people.

There should be only a few who any longer question the value of a synthesis of education and recreation—at least a theoretical synthesis. The problem now is largely a practical one, namely, "How can we bring about a union of the two?" L. P. Jacks in his book, *Education Through Recreation,* has said, "To understand the meaning of education and recreation, we must see the two in union and not in separation." Fortunately for the city of Peoria, their superintendent of schools, Dr. Melvin G. Davis, is in accord with the ideals of Dr. Jacks.

Early in April, at Dr. Davis' invitation, we met to discuss our mutual obligation to the community in developing a program. Dr. Davis gave assurance that he was ready and waiting for the recreation department to step in where the school curriculum left off. He was enthusiastic and eager to start an after school program which would lengthen the school day by offering a wholesome recreation program of intramural sports for boys and girls. He felt that by pooling our money, leadership and facilities, this goal could be reached.

Beginnings

Out of the first meeting grew the plan now in operation. The program is run jointly by the public schools and the recreation commission, with the schools providing the facilities and equipment and the recreation commission the leadership and program plan. Following several conferences, a joint committee was appointed by Dr. Davis consisting of two intramural directors, the director of public school physical education, three grade school principals and the superintendent of recreation for the Peoria Playground and Recreation Commission. The committee first met with all the elementary school principals to discuss what could be done and where to start. This was a thought-provoking meeting between two elements. One, the minority, favored a competitive athletic program against the majority who preferred intramural recreation sports and games.

In addition, the joint committee met with Dr. Davis, the assistant superintendent of schools, the superintendent of buildings and grounds, and a union representative for the school custodians to determine the administration, control and operation of facilities.

From these meetings, the after school recreation program conducted jointly by the schools and the Peoria Playground and Recreation Commission came into being at 23 elementary schools and one junior high school. The purpose of the program set up by the committee is to provide a supervised program of intramural sports and recreation activities to meet the interest of boys and girls of elementary school level from the fourth through the eighth grades. The objective is to encourage participation of boys and girls in as many different activities as facilities will allow for a minimum of four afternoons per week from 3:30 to 5 and on Saturday mornings from 9 to 11:30. The fall program, set up to operate from September 16 through November 22, included the following activities: touch football, volley ball, soccer, speed ball, newcomb, dodge ball, long ball, end ball, kick baseball, archery, badminton, deck tennis, field hockey and field day tournaments. From these each leader selects a minimum of three activities for boys and three activities for girls.

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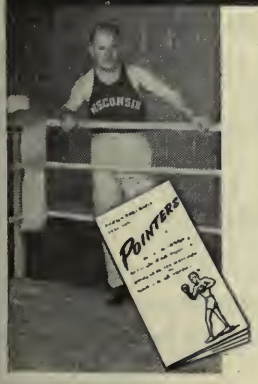

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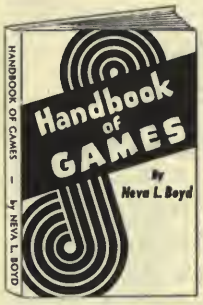

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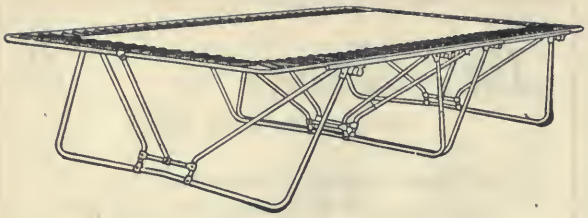

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mote mass games, to include all age levels and provide equal oportunities. The program is not designed to make a few star athletes; rather, it aims to develop skills for as many participants as possible.

To climax the fall season, to "add frosting to the cake," the 24 schools are divided into five districts, making it possible for round-robin tournaments at athletic fields easily accessible to each district. This avoids a strenuous schedule of interschool games in —too often—spurious play which becomes a business, forgetting that recreation is play for the pleasure of play. Games are played on Saturday mornings and, by dividing the city into districts, the problems of transportation and supervision are few. The Peoria Park Board has cooperated in providing the athletic fields where elementary school areas are inadequate.

Looking Ahead

After the experience of actual operation, the joint committee feels that it will be better prepared to formulate the program for the two succeeding seasons, the winter season from December 1 through March 31 and the spring season from April 1 through June 10.

What are the shortcomings of the plan? Many, as far as program content is concerned. The Peoria Playground and Recreation Commission would be the first to admit the inadequacy of any program made up wholly of physical activity. But there seem to be two ways to measure the success of such a program. One is through the actual activity participation, which is one barometer of success. The second is the start of a working relationship between two agencies vitally concerned and responsible for the leisure time of their people.

It is simple enough to work out a paper program of diversified activities, but in actual practice, the physical activities seem to be the natural beginning. Most children are quick to respond to physical play. We are not unmindful that varied recreation activities must be added to reach all children. These will come when the budget is increased and trained leaders can be found. Finding local leaders with a genuine recreation philosophy and enough skill in their respective fields to respond to recreation training is one of the big factors to be met before the program can be widened to include dramatics, craft, music, hobby clubs, and other activities at all of the school centers.

The adult evening community center program, now in operation in eight school buildings under

the direct supervision of the Peoria Playground and Recreation Commission, provides a better rounded recreation program. The community center schedule of activities includes crafts, active game rooms and quiet game rooms, square dancing and ballroom dancing instruction, women's activity classes, men's activity classes, teen-age clubs and family night programs with community singing, sound movies and dancing.

The new city-wide activities include the Peoria Civic Orchestra, an organization designed to give musical expression to those out of high school and college who have no opportunity to play with a group; the children's little theater, open to boys and girls from 8 to 14 years of age which meets every Monday and Wednesday evenings; the boys' choir whose goal is 100 voices and whose first public program will be an Easter concert; a recreation therapy program for local hospitals; industrial basketball leagues which, with a total of 50 teams registered, will play their games in the various high school gymnasiums; and social recreation party service plus a *Party of the Month Club Bulletin* provided as part of our community-wide program.

Surely there is nothing different in this program of activities. What makes one take the trouble of getting all this down is the amazing fact that here was one community where the public school system was ready and waiting. It is a real challenge to future planning.

Recreation Congress Dates Announced

The Twenty-Ninth National Recreation Congress will be held October 13-17, 1947 in New York City, with headquarters at the Hotel New Yorker, Eighth Avenue and 34th Street. For further information, write to the Recreation Congress Committee, National Recreation Association.

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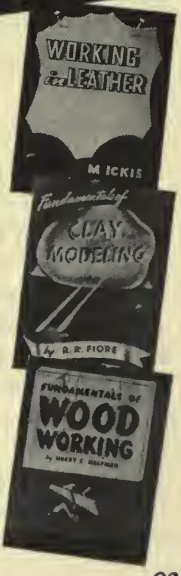

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Let's Go to Sea

Photo by the author

By STEPHEN J. SMITH

IN SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON, the public schools have for many years promoted purposeful summer receation programs. Few have been more enjoyable—or more strenuous—than the sea-going expeditions. Results have varied with each group participating. Weather has often interfered with carefully planned schedules. Enough unpredictables have entered the picture to spice the entire summer.

The sea-going jaunts began five years ago. The Snohomish Sea Scouts made available their 40-foot ship. It's a good ship with adequate facilities aboard to feed and sleep 12 people. It has a cruising range of 400 miles, and frequent dry dock inspections guard against hazards.

Under the leadership of an instructor-skipper and his crew of three, eight students at a time spend a week or so aboard in a world far removed from accustomed activities of the winter. Sea Scouts and skipper lay out the courses and handle the ship assisted by science students who are seeking specimens and knowledge in island laboratories off the Washington coast.

Costs

Financial budgeting is carefully worked out. Students pay for both food and the cost of operation. Sea Scouts—because they take the brunt of actual operation with dawn to dark helm and navigation duty and put in hundreds of hours of dirty and uninteresting work scraping, caulking, painting, repairing engines and the like—pay in money only for food. Much of these food costs are reduced by the ship's canning program. As much as 275 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meats may be drawn upon for a summer's cruises.

Students sign in May for a cruise scheduled at a particular time and for a specified length. At that time menus for the cruise are worked out, mileage and expenses are estimated as accurately as possible. The cost to each student is figured but no money is paid until supplies are actually loaded. Thus, if a group can live off the country—if its members are willing to pick berries, dig clams, shuck oysters and put in odd hours fishing—costs are reduced substantially. The usual cost is $2 a day or $25 for two weeks. A student cruise purser does the buying. The biggest single cost item, ship repairs, is met by the Community Chest and ship's funds.

The Cruises

Students and Sea Scouts organize for the cruise within an hour of port departure. The menu for the cruise is posted, and each student knows which meal he will prepare and what the preparation will entail. In five years of cruising a few meals have been late but none has been indigestible.

Each member of the group has an interest beyond the mere pleasure of cruising. They learn marine zoology, study birds where birds live, navigate in calm and storm, study botany on various islands and at various altitudes. They swim and hike, play games, sing around a camp fire, visit strange ports, meet interesting people.

Each trip to the island laboratories features a competition in collecting and identifying marine animals and plant life. On one cruise two girls identified 87 marine animals. On another two students collected and identified 65 plants.

Many events are unplanned, indeed unpredictable. One day last summer, for example, we had killed, by noon, 10 hair seals* in an effort to obtain

*Not to be confused with the fur bearing seals protected by United States law.

Photo by the author

a mature skull to add to the high school laboratory material as verification of the close relationship of the seal and the bear family. Eight of the animals sank, but the other two were dragged up on a rocky reef. It was amusing to note how readily the girls forgot their squeamishness and became absorbed in the anatomical review as the dissection went forward.

On another occasion we had the unexpected privilege of spending an hour in the middle of a school of 60 whales cutting their capers in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. We spotted a few of the school, ran up tide, shut off the power, and drifted silently down upon them. Soon whales were all around us—cows and their calves and some wary old bulls. A guard whale stood on his tail a hundred feet away and looked us over. It was a tense moment. Four 40-footers leisurely surfaced off our starboard beam to give breath explosively. They submerged, heading toward us, passed directly under our keel, and reappeared on the port beam.

An approaching diesel tug alarmed the whale school and it submerged. Once more the sea was ruled by the tide, the wind, the gulls. We started our engine and headed toward Victoria where we spent the remainder of the day in the provincial museum of natural history.

Study hours vary with the tides, the islands visited, the purposes of the visit. Sometimes we are up at 4 A.M. to benefit from a particular tidal situation. Bird study often requires late afternoon or evening observations when certain birds return to their rookeries. Some days the skipper and crew are up at dawn to run the cruiser to the next port or island objective while the students sleep in.

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World at Play

The People Demand

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art reports that last year a total of 1,826,353 persons visited the Museum, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the largest prewar figure.

An announcement by the Museum emphasizes the rising population demands on all cultural and educational facilities because of the constant increase of leisure time.

Vermont

WORD has just been received from Theresa Schmidt Brungardt that a joint resolution was passed by the Senate and the House in Vermont to take care of the state recreation program until July 1st or until other legislation is passed. The name is now the Vermont Community Recreation Advisory Service, and the Vermont Director of Recreation is responsible to the Governor.

A bill with reference to the planning for recreation in Vermont is now pending before the legislature.

Golden Anniversary

ON February 17, 1947, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Its membership is now four million. It has had a long history of efficient work in serving the children and the communities of the United States.

For the last 41 years the National Recreation Association has had much satisfaction in working closely year after year with this great national body. The Association hopes that the next 50 years for the Congress may be even more distinguished than the last.

Facts and Figures

SIMPLE arithmetic and a few facts were all that were necessary to determine the cost of a comprehensive leisure-time program for citizens of Berkeley, California. The recreation department served a total of 1,236,595

people during the fiscal year 1945-46. The total city and school recreation budget was $103,470.22. Thus the actual per service cost was only eight cents. But using the accepted population figures of 105,000, the per capita cost to Berkeley residents for a recreation program was only 99 cents per year. The cost of the park service was $99,968.44, which made the combined cost $203,438.66 or $1.94 per capita.

Bird's-Eye View

BIRD hikes are the newest activity added to the recreation program in Allentown, Pennsylvania. A noted ornithologist conducted five hikes—four in the spring and one in the fall—for a group of people interested in birds. More than 100 Allentowners met early Sunday mornings to sight and identify their feathered friends.

A United Front

NATIONAL flags on display and colorful ceremonies marked Pan American Day. Governments of the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere elected April 14 to commemorate their sovereignty and their voluntary union in one continental community of nations. The slogan for the 1947 observance of Pan American Day was "Cooperation—Keynote of the Americas."

Try a Jeep

JEEPS are very good investments. Ask the Park Department of Wilmette, Illinois, which owns one. The department has found theirs to be very effective in grading grounds, keeping ice rinks clean, barging through deep snow and for maintenance work in general.

Recreation for Youth*

Purpose and Scope

THE PURPOSE of this report is to set forth the contribution that recreation should make to the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency. The report makes no pretense that recreation is a cure-all for delinquency. It recognizes that recreation may make an important contribution to the social treatment of delinquent juveniles and is one of the effective instruments for the prevention of delinquency. Recreation serves best as a preventive force when opportunities for wholesome recreation are provided for all youth everywhere. Principles of action toward this end that have gained wide acceptance are set forth in this report . . .

General Principles

1. Recreation is a vital and significant segment of living and is essential in a democratic society. It is a positive force in the lives of everyone, particularly young people.

2. Recreation is a primary responsibility of every community and must be adequately provided to meet the needs of all youth, regardless of race, creed, or economic status.

3. Recreation must receive major attention in planning for the conservation and development of youth and in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Recreation cuts across many fields of organization, and involves the cultural, social, physical, and moral welfare of so many people, that basic provision for its promotion is inescapably governmental. Governmental machinery for recreation at every level—local, State, and Federal—must be provided if recreation needs are to be met.

4. Community recreation demands the mobilization and use of all resources, human, physical, and fiscal; public, private and commercial. Although the floor of basic recreation services and facilities must be provided by government, the assistance of non-governmental groups such as youth-serving agencies, commercial and industrial enterprise, the institutions, and churches is essential. Moreover, the home, in housing developments and out, as well as the schools and libraries, parks and camps have an important role to play in recreation for young people. All of these aids for youth-recreation needs must serve and encompass the youth population whether in urban centers or rural areas.

5. To produce maximum results, youth recreation services must be carefully planned and coordinated.

6. Essential to community recreation programs for youth are (a) broad, basic legislation; (b) adequate funds to establish and operate programs and services; (c) a wide range of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and areas; and (d) competent, trained, and well-paid professional leadership as well as capable trained volunteers.

7. Youth must have a large part not only in the planning of recreation programs but also in the

*Reprinted from *Summaries of Recommendations for Action by the Panel on Recreation of the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency.*

role of leadership. Young people are entitled to both share and lead in a democratic society.

8. Recreation has a contribution to make under those conditions that require "social treatment" of individuals and groups.

Specific Principles

Recreation—A Major Necessity and Safeguard

1. Recreation is an important part of a living process; one of a family of social services. It is recommended that it be presented to youth positively, with emphasis on his choice in free time and on his dignity as an individual, rather than as a cure-all for his delinquencies.

2. Recreation is a community responsibility. The community must support, through taxation and voluntary contributions, adequate facilities and leadership to be operated by public and private agencies.

3. Public attitude favorable to an adequate year-round recreation program should be created and sustained.

Recreation—A Community Responsibility

1. The community has a responsibility for planning, financing, and administering recreation services that provide facilities, opportunities, leadership and materials. These services must touch all neighborhoods and reach all children, youth, and adults.

Youth Needs

1. Youth needs more than a program of activities; it wants also responsibilities in the community, the Nation, and the world. Young people given the right opportunities for leadership are a force for a democratic society.

2. The war accentuated emotional, racial, and religious tensions among youth. Recreation programs should be planned to offset these tensions. Youth needs family life, affection, fellowship, security, skills, and knowledge of how to work with others.

3. Older youth need employment opportunities.

4. Youth needs qualified and understanding adult guidance that permits youth to lead and plan, as well as to be led. National, State, and local planning is necessary for the training of such adult and youth leaders.

5. Coordination between public and private agencies is needed to close the gaps in services. Studies should be made in problem areas and plans evolved by National, State, and local organizations, as to how funds, facilities, leadership, public interpretation, and training can be correlated.

6. Youth needs to be secure, healthy, self-reliant, responsible, self-disciplined.

Recreation for Youth—in Public Recreation Agencies

1. Recreation is a public responsibility. Therefore an appropriation must be made from tax funds for its facilities, leadership, and programs.

2. A public recreation system demands adequate service to all neighborhoods, all races, all ages. Surveys should be made periodically to test the extent to which this coverage is occurring.

3. Youth programs must be included in the planning for all ages. To this end youth should have representatives on planning councils to articulate its needs.

4. Voluntary youth agencies and the public departments should coordinate their facilities, leadership, equipment, and volunteer training to make adequate recreation services available to all youth in all areas.

5. By continuous interpretation, the community should work for the provision of wholesome commercial recreation.

Recreation—in Schools

1. School facilities should be operated, beyond school hours, as community centers. Education for leisure should also be given through the school curriculum and otherwise in the choice of leisure-time activities.

2. Schools should cooperate with and complement the home in planning for the leisure-time choices and activity skills.

3. Schools should join with other agencies, park boards, recreation commissions, social agencies, youth-serving organizations, recreation organizations, in a coordinated approach to recreation. An advisory community-school recreation committee is essential.

4. State legislation is often needed to empower school districts to spend funds to operate recreation programs.

5. The functional design of school facilities should provide for school and community use.

6. When schools operate recreation programs, leaders trained in recreation should be employed. These duties should not be assigned to teachers as an extra duty, or to teachers who may not have the necessary qualifications.

7. Training and experience in the leadership of

recreational activities should be included in the professional preparation of teachers.

Recreation for Youth—in Libraries

1. Books and periodicals, recordings, and other materials are a part of public services for leisure and should be available to all young people. Where these materials are not easily accessible, they should be brought to youth by bookmobile or other means, and young people should be taken to libraries, museums, and other points of interest.

2. Local or regional public libraries with appropriate services are essential in a recreation program. Local and State public library authorities should study the needs of their communities.

3. Young people should be encouraged to turn to books, libraries, and museums for information and pleasure. They should be consulted in planning library services through, for example, youth advisory committees. Reading rooms centering upon youth interests should be provided.

Recreation—in Camps

Camping contributes to the health, welfare, educational, and recreational needs of all age groups and is particularly helpful toward a secure happy life for children. It is acknowledged that better camping for more children is needed to meet the increasing demands of the times. An effort should be made toward expanding and strengthening existing programs and the development of new facilities where needed under agency, organizational, and independent auspices.

It is recommended that —

1. Appropriate facilities for a variety of types of camping be developed.

2. Camping facilities, public, voluntary, and private, be fully utilized.

3. There should be more camping opportunities available to all groups within the population.

4. The need be met for qualified leadership.

5. Community planning should be undertaken for the full development of camping programs to meet the diversified needs of all camps.

6. Communities should establish camping councils composed of all interested public, voluntary, and private organizations.

7. Communities should make a survey and study of local camping resources and needs in cooperation with all public, voluntary agencies, and private camping interests.

Recreation for Youth—in Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents

1. Recreation must be regarded as an essential human need in the same sense as eating, sleeping, working, and going to school, and must, therefore, be included with similar attention and emphasis among the services of all institutions for juvenile delinquents.

2. In correctional institutions recreation should be regarded as an essential part of normal living and be positively developmental of individual fitness, social usefulness, and citizenship; and should rarely, if ever, be used as a device to fill time or as a reward or punishment for individual or group behavior.

3. Institutions for juvenile delinquents, despite their natures and responsibilities, should minimize routine and regimentation in their recreation programs.

4. It is a mutual responsibility for community recreation service (public, private—and even commercial) and institutional recreational services to become acquainted with each other, the problems, needs, and resources of each, and the possibility of cooperative services in the interest of society—and to work out effective plans for the use of community recreation services by the institutions.

5. Professionally trained and carefully selected recreation (and/or group work) leaders should be employed in all institutions for juvenile delinquents. Recreation leadership is a specialty and not just anybody's job. Overworked teachers should not be burdened with the recreation responsibility which demands spontaneity, freshness and enthusiasm, as well as special training. If it is essential to delegate the recreation leadership to staff members otherwise employed, assurance must be had that those who assume the responsibility are adequate to the job and have sufficient time allotted for it as a part of regular duties. If volunteers are used, their qualifications must be satisfactory, and they should receive continuous in-service training as well as whatever pre-service refresher training can be provided.

6. All group work agencies in the community should be sought for consultations, guidance and assistance. Group work methods and principles play a very important role in the recreation work in correctional institutions.

7. Youth in correctional institutions should have adequate representation on an advisory board to determine the nature of the recreation program

role of leadership. Young people are entitled to both share and lead in a democratic society.

8. Recreation has a contribution to make under those conditions that require "social treatment" of individuals and groups.

Specific Principles

Recreation—A Major Necessity and Safeguard

1. Recreation is an important part of a living process; one of a family of social services. It is recommended that it be presented to youth positively, with emphasis on his choice in free time and on his dignity as an individual, rather than as a cure-all for his delinquencies.

2. Recreation is a community responsibility. The community must support, through taxation and voluntary contributions, adequate facilities and leadership to be operated by public and private agencies.

3. Public attitude favorable to an adequate year-round recreation program should be created and sustained.

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compatible with the possibilities and purposes of the institutions.

Recreation for Youth—in Housing Developments

1. Recreation in a housing development should be so planned as to be part of the community recreation program. Its residents should participate in programs both inside and outside the development.

2. The facilities built on housing developments should be open to the public and jointly planned with recreational authorities. All youth must be welcome to project youth centers.

3. Recreation facilities should be planned as an essential part of the housing development.

4. The pooling of funds and resources by housing developers and recreational agencies must be encouraged.

5. The primary responsibility to provide facilities and services to housing residents belongs to the entire community of which the housing development is a part.

6. Housing recreation programs should not be justified on the basis of protecting property solely.

7. Recreation programs are an important contribution to tenant-management relations.

8. Tenant organization should have a part in the planning of programs. Youth should have representation.

9. The program of activities should be based on community needs.

10. Tenant committees should help in the financing, publicizing, and extension of recreation opportunities.

11. Management should guide and encourage activity committees.

12. Diversified year-round program, catering to many interests and all ages, should be conducted under leadership paid by local recreation agencies. Resident volunteer leadership should be encouraged and used under adequate supervision.

Recreation for Youth—in the Home

1. The family has an obligation to support community recreation programs. Families encourage, support, and help develop public and community recreation systems.

2. Recreation in the home and by the family group is so vital a need that the school, the church, and all recreation agencies share in responsibility for its further development. To this end both recreational teaching and recreational curriculum need exploring, to develop an interpretation of leisure as a desirable factor in our social structure and to promote interests and skills suitable for family use in enriching the Nation's home recreational culture.

3. Every child should participate in at least one organized recreation group that meets regularly year-round. This opportunity should be provided, and the widest participation encouraged.

4. Every child must have time free from family chores and responsibilities for recreation. Families should plan their work so as to permit and encourage the youngsters to participate in wholesome recreation both in the home and community.

Recreation for Youth—in Industry

1. There should be a program for recreation for all industrial workers. Recreation in industry should stress recreation for the entire family and should place particular emphasis on recreation for the children of parents employed in industry. The worker whose wife and children are finding living enjoyable because of appropriate opportunities for investing their own leisure time is apt to be a satisfied and efficient worker.

2. Recreation in industry should be a cooperative enterprise between labor and management (and the total community with its public and private agencies). Such recreation opportunities should be looked on as a rightful expectancy and not as a charity or paternalistic enterprise.

3. Recreation in industry should not only extend far beyond company teams and exhibition groups, but should reach far beyond the sports field and include activities in drama and music, arts and crafts, nature lore, hobby clubs, the social field, discussion groups, and special events.

4. The nature of recreation services in industry should be determined by the employees.

5. Recreation in industry should provide a wide variety of opportunities for adults of both sexes. Parents who invest their off-the-job time with pleasures and profit provide stimulating examples for youth. "Families who play together are apt to stay together." Youth should participate and have a voice in the planning.

6. Recreation in industrial plants should be headed by a recreation coordinator (and whatever additional professional assistance is necessary and feasible). The competitive program is one element of the total program. Coaches or directors of special activities should be responsible to the recreation coordinator.

7. The athletic program of a company or a plant concerned with company teams should be

the responsibility of an athletic director who is a staff member.

8. It is desirable in large plants that a special assistant to the recreation coordinator be provided to give full time to youth and family opportunities and programs.

9. It is the mutual responsibility of communities and industrial plants to become acquainted with each other's needs, resources, and opportunities for cooperation and to do everything possible to share facilities and assure adequate service for all concerned. It is industry's responsibility to supplement community recreation services for the workers, and it is the community's responsibility to complement the industrial recreation services.

10. Municipal recreation systems might well provide staff members with major responsibilities for bringing about full cooperation with recreation in industrial plants in or near the community.

11. Recreation facilities for industrial plants should include boys' and girls' camps and family picnic areas whenever possible.

Recreation for Youth—in Churches

1. Churches and agencies promoting recreation as part of their program should take seriously the matter of providing training opportunities for the development of an intelligent and adequate leadership. More harm than good often comes as the result of poorly conceived and badly led activities.

2. Juvenile delinquency is becoming an increasingly grave problem. The church, along with other agencies, must do its part in the solution of this problem. Adequate recreation is part of the answer. Therefore, the church, cooperating with all of the agencies in the community, should feel a responsibility for seeing that adequate recreation opportunities are available. In such plans as are made, the planning group, whatever it be, should be aware that the delinquency angle is only a part of the total problem of leisure. The whole matter of enriching life for people who will never be listed as delinquents is also part of the recreation leader's problem.

3. The church should cooperate in setting up community recreation programs. No church and no other single agency alone can do all that needs to be done.

Coordination of Community Recreation

1. An effort should be made to integrate and coordinate the physical and human resources of all local agencies and organizations toward the end of joint planning and action for recreation.

2. Coordination of and planning for recreation should be continuously related to comprehensive community planning.

3. A council for coordinating recreation should be established in each community, and if such instrument is in existence effort should be made to strengthen it.

4. In larger communities consideration should be given to the establishment of coordinating councils on a neighborhood basis.

5. Local coordinating councils should give serious consideration to such problems as duplication of agency services, spheres of operation, planning of capital improvements, etc.

6. Coordinating councils should extend themselves in creating favorable public opinion, negotiating advantages for the work, and campaigning for high standards of leadership, programs, and facilities.

7. Coordinating councils should encourage cooperative undertakings, such as (a) training institutes, and (b) joint use of facilities, etc.

Basic Elements of Recreation Service

Planning

1. Recreation services must be planned intelligently. An inventory of all current facilities, programs, and services is required in order to determine total resources, needs, and deficiencies. Each community should have a master, long-range plan relating to all existing and potential areas and facilities. It is important that this plan include recommendations with regard to (a) functional design of individual areas and facilities, (b) schedule of priorities for development and should also be related to comprehensive and total planning.

Legislation

1. Every community should have broad recreation legislation, either through ordinance or charter, making it possible to establish and operate local recreation programs and services with tax funds.

2. Each state should have a broad recreation enabling act to make it possible for a single community or combination of communities to provide public recreation programs for their people within and without their community.

* * * * *

Finance

1. One prime measure of any community recreation system is the amount of money available for its operation. A community recreation system may be likened to a tripod, the legs of which are com-

posed of (a) facilities, (b) program, (c) leadership. The size and strength of these three basic supports depend upon the amount of money that is available for each. The larger the appropriations the more adequate the recreation system.

2. Maximum utilization of recreation facilities is only possible where ample funds are available for leadership and program and where full operational and maintenance funds are provided.

3. The relationship of operational costs and capital expenditures must be borne constantly in mind, and recreation plans should anticipate and provide for additional operational and maintenance costs where additional facilities are to be added.

4. Long-range recreation planning and full coordination of all community recreation forces are essential to the financing of a recreation system.

5. Recreation systems for the Nation as a whole are inadequately financed. Each community should study its own needs and initiate action toward meeting deficiencies. The first steps in such a study will be consideration of the three "whats" of planning: What do we have? What do we need? What can we do about it?

Areas and Facilities

1. The community should have a plan for the systematic development of facilities for all public and private services to the community and to the family including recreation and related services.

2. In designing community buildings and planning area developments, provisions for maximum use, and where possible, for multiple use, are of primary importance. School buildings, certainly in small towns, should include provisions for all community services to children and families and for community recreational and educational activities.

3. Public and private agencies should cooperate in coordinating the use of their facilities and in planning future developments.

4. Local responsibility for the provision of facilities. The recreation commission or a recreation advisory council should reach an agreement with officials on a long-term plan regarding the location of facilities in all neighborhoods. This plan should include:

(a) Policies on land acquisition and site selection.

(b) Recreation departments, councils of social agencies, school boards, park departments, citizens' groups, should use the press, radio, and the screen to interpret to the general public the meaning and need of adequate recreation facilities. Legal counsel, councilmen, and recreation administrators should work for adequate local legislation and enabling state legislation for financing recreation facilities.

5. The state's role with regard to facilities:

(a) State legislation may be permissive, allowing communities of all classes to acquire, maintain, and operate facilities; or it may be regulatory, such as the Illinois law setting minimum sanitary requirements for swimming pools and bathing beaches.

(b) The provision of extraordinary facilities in the way of state parks, demonstration recreation areas, demonstration farms for boys and girls, and other organized camping opportunities.

(c) Urban redevelopment laws permitting cities to clear blighted areas in slum sections of cities, and to redevelop parts of them for recreation facilities.

6. Federal role in recreation facilities:

(a) Conducting research in facility planning.

(b) Studying costs of operating and maintaining recreation facilities and services.

(c) Studying methods of managing recreation facilities and services using volunteer, as well as paid, assistance.

(d) Consultation service on state legislative practices to help communities and counties acquire facilities.

(e) Studies and consultative service on the design, financing, and operation of recreation facilities and services.

(f) Study of practices with regard to fees and charges.

Leadership

1. Leadership is the keystone of a recreation system. It must be exercised in administration supervision, and in direct on-the-spot situations.

2. American recreation leadership should concern itself with the guidance of movies, comic strips, etc., into channels beneficial to youth.

3. Leaders must supplement the efforts of parents in skill teaching.

4. Leadership must plan and conduct a program to channel youth energies positively.

5. Leadership in voluntary activities must try to influence conduct.

6. Leaders must possess knowledge and understanding of people, know how to lead democrati-

cally, and know the community. They must have skills in working with people.

7. Leaders should have specialized skill in one major field; know enough of others to organize activity.

8. Communities should select leaders qualified by training and experience; should demand of them standards of performance. They should be certified by civil service or be under some form of merit system. For executive and supervisory positions, local residence should be waived as a preliminary requirement.

9. Recreation workers should be employed year around with salaries commensurate to training and experience and at least equal to the best practices in the teaching profession.

10. Recreation is a special area that demands professional training. All accredited institutions (colleges and universities) training recreational leaders should establish an interdepartmental committee to plan for the most effective utilization of all of their resources to outline the contribution of the various departments and courses and programs for the preparation of such leaders, to most effectively meet the recreational needs of society.

11. Training must begin with the job analysis and study of the level of service.

12. Volunteer leaders may be used but must be trained and supervised. They should understand the nature and significance of recreation, its principles and methods of leadership.

Governmental Relationships in Recreation—Federal, State and Local

1. The first and paramount responsibility for community recreation rests with the local community.

2. Supplementary technical assistance should be available to communities, upon request, as, if, and when it is needed.

3. State recreation services to political subdivisions should be of an informational, research, coordinating, and stimulating nature.

4. Federal Government recreation services to the States should be of an informational, research, coordinating, and stimulating nature.

5. Local, State, Federal Governments should cooperate closely toward the common end of improving community recreation services.

Statements by Liaison Committees

Statement Regarding Relationship Between Recreation and the Police

Recreation departments, in carrying out their accepted responsibility, should welcome heartily the cooperation and help of police departments. However, the Recreation Panel believes that the organization and conduct of recreation programs, youth centers and boys' clubs should be left to recreation departments and voluntary agencies primarily concerned with such services.

Statement on the Influence of Radio, Motion Pictures, and Publications on Youth

1. The young people of America find greater attraction and invest more time and money in mass entertainment media, such as radio, motion pictures, newspaper comic strips, cartoon books, and magazines, than they do on all forms of organized recreational activities combined. Therefore, the tremendous influence on the thoughts and behavior of our youth as a result of these modern methods of expression cannot be overestimated. It is undoubtedly true that many producers, directors, and publishers have earnestly attempted to use their respective media as a beneficial factor in the guidance of youth. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that there is a strong popular belief that our present high juvenile delinquency rate is due in no small part to the ever-increasing emphasis on violence and horror in these entertainment media. It has been stated that this popular assumption can neither be supported nor refuted in fact because all scientific studies to date fail to produce valid conclusions that may be used as a basis for guiding the various industries involved.

2. Although parents are the greatest controlling factors in determining the leisure-time pursuits of children, our recreation leaders have been delinquent to a large degree in failing to use their association with youth to inculcate a discriminating taste for higher types of amusement. Further, in too few instances have recreation administrators joined forces with local commercial amusement operators in planning an integrated and constructive community recreation program. This alliance represents the positive approach whereby modern entertainment media can complement rather than be in conflict with any phase of public or community recreation.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Let's Adventure in Friendliness—For Juniors. Let's Adventure in Friendliness—For Teen-Agers

Published by The Girls' Friendly Society, U.S.A., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. 35 cents each.

HERE ARE PROGRAMS full of suggestions for activities planned around the family, with sections on care of children, the group, the parish, the community and the world. It is excellent material for girls' club use, and will be very helpful in planning inter-racial and international programs. The focus is on the individual girl, but there are suggestions for leaders. Both books are attractively illustrated. Recommended.

Maintenance Costs of Public Tennis Courts

By Laurie Davidson Cox and Rhodell E. Owens. New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 80 cents.

THIS BOOK is a very complete study of tennis court maintenance and operation. It covers details such as court design, efficient grouping, comparative costs and qualities of various types of surfaces, basic construction with respect to grading and drainage, night lighting fees, maintenance standards, unit costs, annual use. It is worth careful study by any recreation department planning new tennis facilities, or analyzing its present tennis program. Recommended.

Your Move

LEARN CHECKERS FAST, by Tommie Wiswell. David McKay Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $1.

FORCED CHECKERS, by Anker Jensen. David McKay Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $1.50.

HAVE YOU ALWAYS LIKED CHECKERS and yet never had the opportunity to learn the game correctly? Then here are two books for you. They are excellent primers for students and average players with some attention for the experts, too.

Learn Checkers Fast is "an invitation to proficiency" from a former New York checkers champion, with valuable assistance from other checker masters. Model games on the basic seven openings, an extensive game section, an introduction to three-move checkers, chapters on the standard "Golden Dozen" positions, fundamental games, traps and shots, latest revised rules for match and tourney play are just a few of the features that will interest all who would be checker players.

Forced Checkers educates Mister Average Player and students in the rudiments of the game. "The purpose of this book is to present the minimum amount of play necessary for one to know in order to play a top-notch game, without having to study 24 hours daily." Mr. Jensen, American correspondence champion, offers in his "compilation of unrestricted play" an analysis of openings and games, problems and illustrative games as played by champions, practical endings and solutions and other advice. For added attraction, there are a few pointers on first position by Alfred Jordan, another world's checker champion.

Layout, Building Designs, and Equipment for Y.M.C.A. Camps

By National Board, Young Men's Christian Association. Association Press, New York. $3.00.

ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED with the planning and operation of camps will want to see this publication of 48 pages which is designed as a guide in the development of new camp projects and the rehabilitation of old facilities. It contains sketches and floor plans for many types of structures suggested for a camp with a capacity of 125. Each of these plans and sketches is accompanied by a brief statement pointing out the significant features. Sewage disposal systems receive special consideration. Although the publication is devoted largely to a consideration of unit facilities and structures, the importance of developing a master plan of the camp property is stressed early in the publication, which contains a suggested layout for a property of 45 acres.

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Recreation Training Institutes

May and June 1947

REYNOLD CARLSON Nature Recreation	Muskegon, Mich. May 19-23	C. H. Hammond, Director of Recreation
	Nashville, Tenn. June 2-6	Henry Hart, Educational Service, State Department of Conservation
	Columbia, S.C. June 10-20	C. West Jacocks, State Commission of Forestry
HELEN DAUNCEY† Social Recreation	Maryville, Mo. May 5-9	Mrs. Donna S. Eek, Chairman, Park and Recreation Commission
	*Peoria, Ill. June 2-6	R. L. Horney, Superintendent of Recreation
	*Lexington, Ky. June 9-13	Miss Anna S. Pherigo, Board of Park Commissioners
	*Janesville, Wis. June 16-17	Pat Dawson, Department of Physical Education and Recreation, Janesville Public Schools
	*Beloit, Wis. June 18-20	H. L. Jacobson, Department of Recreation, Board of Education
RUTH EHLERS Social Recreation	Bridgeport, Conn. May 5-9	P. W. Swartz, Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, 211 State Street
	*Akron, Ohio May 12-16	A. E. Genter, Director of Recreation
	Owensboro, Ky. May 19-23	W. F. Magee, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
	*Davenport, Iowa June 9-13	Ted Corry, Director of Recreation
JANE FARWELL Rural Recreation	Gates Mills, Ohio May 19-24	Mrs. Irving Gressle
	Oglebay Institute May 29-June 1	E. N. Steckel, Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Parkersburg, W. Va. May 5-9	W. D. Pearson, Director, Wood County Recreation Commission, 1811 St. Mary's Avenue
	York, Pa. May 19-21	Mrs. Margaret Andrews, Superintendent of Recreation
	*Providence, R. I. June 2-6	John Cronin, Recreation Department
	*Steubenville, O. June 9-12	F. Y. Linton, Director, Parks and Recreation Department
FRANK STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Boston, Mass. May 19-30	Miss Blanche C. McGowan, Community Recreation Service of Boston, 739 Boylston Street
	State College, Pa. June 4-6	A. L. Baker, Agricultural Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Rockford, Illinois June 30-July 11	Miss Marguerite Cothorn, Booker Washington Center, 524 Kent Street

*Summer playground institutes

†Miss Dauncey is the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary on Athletics and Recreation for Women and Girls.

Staff workers of the National Recreation Association are also cooperating this summer in camp leadership training institutes in South Carolina and Tennessee. Reynold Carlson will direct the nature program at the South Carolina institute, which is listed above. H. G. Metcalf is to be director of the Tennessee institute at Montgomery Bell State Park. For further information regarding this institute write B. R. Allison at White Bluff, Tennessee.

"SO it is doubtless written in our destiny that we shall think together, as we shall dance together, act our plays together and play our instruments together. These are authentic ways of social life, for they are lived on the level of fine arts—on that level, in short, on which man makes his conscious selection of the materials of life and out of them constructs the kind of world which he desires."

—*H. A. Overstreet* in
A Guide to Civilized Loafing

RECREATION

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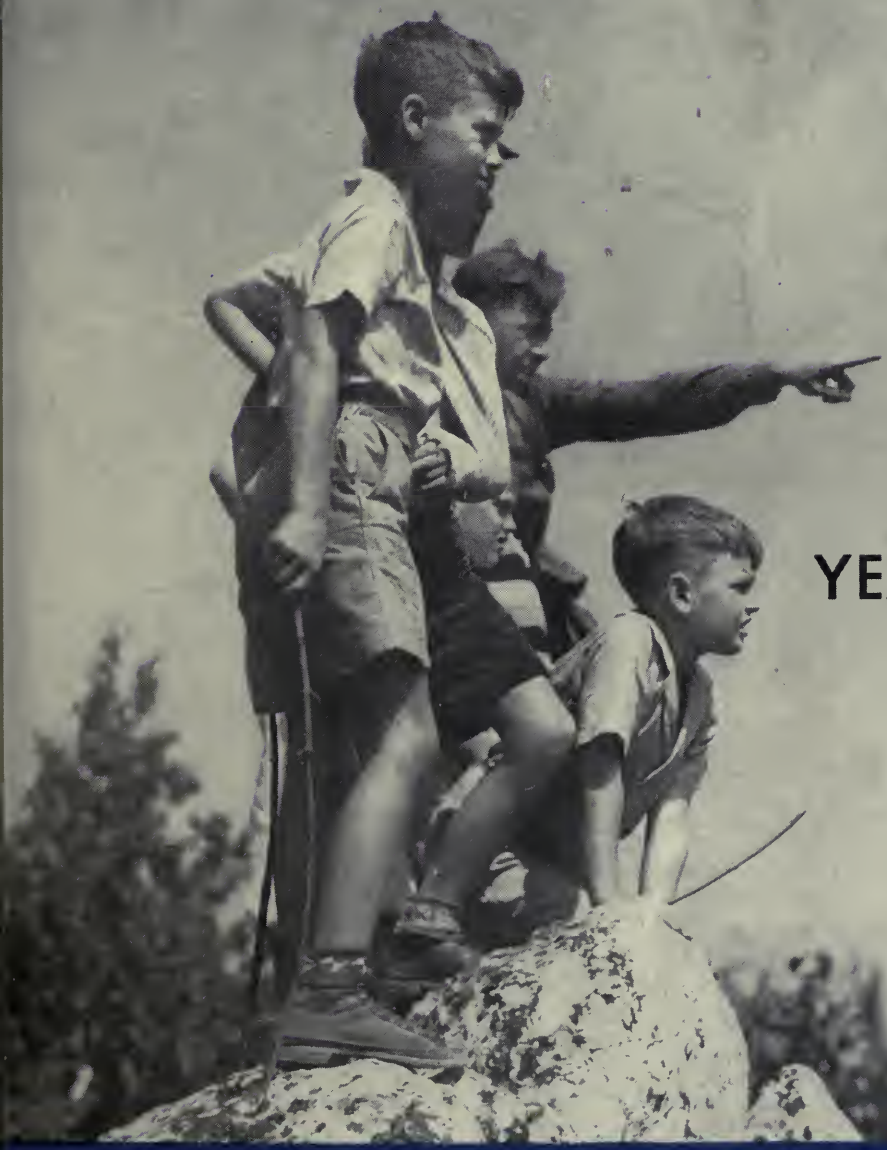

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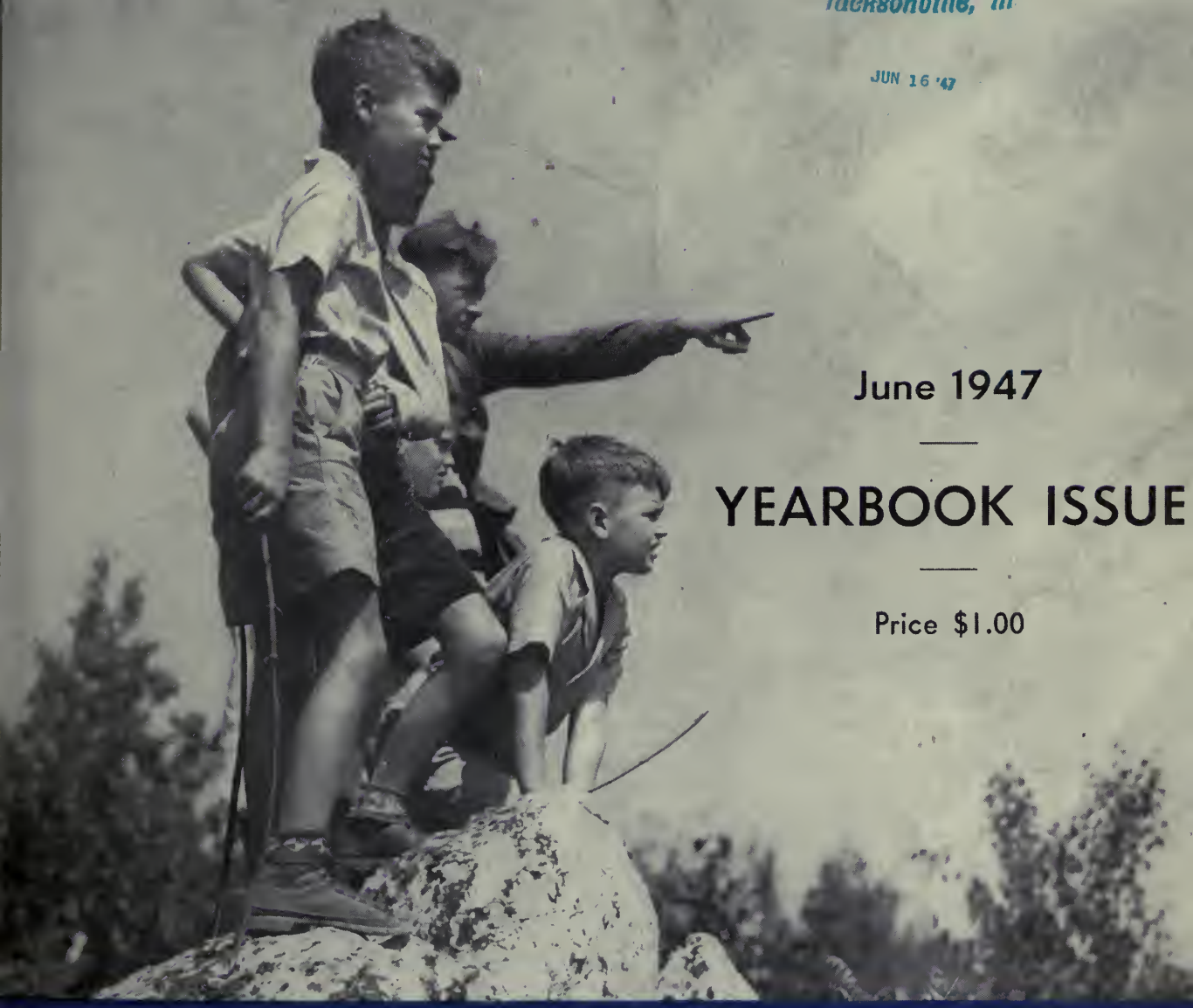

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RECREATION

in June 1947

Lord God of All (editorial), by Howard Braucher 105

The Recreation Year Book 107

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1946 108

Community Recreation in 1946 109

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1946 119

Services Made Available Through the National Recreation Association in 1946 151

Financial Summary 1946—National Recreation Association 152

Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association 153

Honorary Members of the National Recreation Association 154

James Edward Rogers Honored 155

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 167

The Buyers' Guide 168

RECREATION is published monthly by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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Lord God of All

WE PRAY to Thee for the boys and the girls that are today on our playgrounds and in our recreation centers and that are to be our future presidents, senators, representatives, governors, mayors.

We pray to Thee for the boys and girls who are to be our leaders in our United Nations world government.

We pray to Thee to help us see all that these boys and girls need to grow daily in stature and wisdom, in strength and joy, to prepare themselves for leadership in this Thy world.

We thank Thee for this Land of Promise in which we and they live, for its freedom, its security, its abundance of material things, its spiritual heritage.

We thank Thee that the people of this country, through their government, provide playgrounds, swimming pools, bathing beaches, skating ponds, baseball fields, recreation centers for the children; that there is provision in so many communities for all who will to share in music, art, drama, nature, sport.

We pray to Thee that we may ever keep within us the spirit of abundant living, the spirit of gracious living, of good fun, that we may keep this Thy world a joyous place, where it is easy to be happy in free time.

We pray to Thee that we may be good comrades, that in our leisure we may live together as good neighbors, that we may think of ourselves as brothers, children of a common Father.

We pray to Thee that together we may build a world of strength and joy that the leaders of the next generation may find satisfying and a world to which they desire to give their best and all they have to give, because life itself seems to them all so rare and beautiful a thing—all this we pray in Thy name—

Lord God of All.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

Courtesy Long Beach, Calif., Recreat

The Recreation Year Book

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK is a record of community recreation programs, facilities and services in American towns, cities and counties. It includes reports of recreation agencies that (1) operate playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor centers, camps or community-wide recreation programs under paid leaders or (2) operate for community use such facilities as golf courses, bathing beaches or swimming pools. Most of the reports are from municipal authorities, but some are from private organizations that furnish community-wide recreation programs.

The YEAR BOOK does not record all types of recreation service. It does not include, for example, such park facilities as zoos, conservatories, and properties designed primarily for beauty rather than for active use. Omitted, too, are reports of school recreation programs provided exclusively for children enrolled in the school. Recreation programs of volunteer agencies are included only if they are equally available on a community basis to members and non-members alike.

The expenditures data cover only funds spent for the recreation services recorded in the YEAR BOOK. These figures are not to be confused with the "Recreation" expenditures in the reports issued by the U. S. Bureau of Census, which include expenditures for municipal parks, museums, community celebrations, band concerts, and street trees, as well as for the non-school recreation facilities and services reported in the YEAR BOOK.

The YEAR BOOK, containing as it does a record of the expenditures, facilities, personnel, and services of recreation agencies in most cities, affords a guide to the growth and development of the community recreation movement. The tables indicate the managing authorities in the cities reporting and the extent to which they employ full-time year-round leaders. The information on expenditures can be used to advantage in submitting and supporting requests for recreation budgets. The YEAR BOOK enables public authorities or other interested persons to compare in several respects their city's provision for recreation with that of other cities of the same population or in the same state and with accepted standards. In short, it provides the only available source of information as to the status, scope, and services of community recreation agencies in American cities.

. . . . . .

Local recreation authorities have given evidence of their loyalty to the recreation movement and their appreciation of the value of the YEAR BOOK by submitting reports again this year. Several state authorities cooperated by furnishing information that was helpful in securing reports of local recreation programs and facilities. The National Recreation Association wishes to express its appreciation to the community recreation leadership of America for its hearty cooperation in the preparation of this important service project.

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1946

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities	1,743
Total number of separate areas and centers reported	26,185*
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:	
Outdoor playgrounds	11,559
Recreation buildings	1,832
Indoor recreation centers	4,021
Youth centers	1,659
Play and coasting streets	1,156
Archery ranges	598
Athletic fields	2,333
Baseball diamonds	4,323
Bathing beaches	618
Bowling greens	228
Camps, day	270
Camps, other organized	102
Golf courses	340
Handball courts	2,276
Horseshoe courts	9,368
Ice skating areas	3,138
Picnic areas	3,954
Running tracks	697
Shuffleboard courts	3,343
Ski jumps	106
Softball diamonds	10,034
Stadiums	391
Swimming pools	1,449
Tennis courts	11,847
Theaters, outdoor	211
Toboggan slides	227
Wading pools	1,688
Total number of employed recreation leaders	41,159
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round	5,147
Total number of volunteer leaders	30,469
Total number of other volunteers	35,523
Total expenditures for community recreation	$51,785,090

*This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play and coasting streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses, picnic areas, and camps.

Community Recreation in 1946

DURING 1946 RECREATION gained a wider recognition than ever before as a significant factor in community life in America. Except for a limited report for 1944, detailed information concerning community recreation programs and facilities is available through the RECREATION YEAR BOOK for the first time since 1942. Figures presented in the YEAR BOOK indicate the nature and extent of community recreation developments during the year and reveal trends in the recreation movement since the end of World War II.

More agencies and communities are represented in the YEAR BOOK for 1946 than in any previous issue. Reports were submitted by 1,530 municipalities*—cities, towns, counties and school districts—representing every state in the Union as well as Hawaii and Canada. They record recreation services and facilities in 1,743 communities, as rendered by 1,790 agencies.** These figures do not fully record the extent of community recreation in 1946, however, because nearly 300 cities that submitted reports for 1944 failed to respond to requests for information as to their service in 1946. Most of them are known to have conducted programs during the year. Furthermore, in many of the cities that did report, there are recreation agencies that submitted reports for previous YEAR BOOKS but did not do so for 1946. It is clear, therefore, that the number of communities with some form of recreation service is far in excess of 2,000.

The marked increase in the number of cities reporting recreation leadership and facilities is evidence of an expanding interest in community recreation throughout the country since the war. To a large extent the increase is due to the number of small communities that for the first time employed recreation leaders and furnished programs on a community basis. Even though recreation expenditures in these communities were relatively small and their programs and facilities were limited, it is significant that the need for recreation is increasingly recognized in the small towns as well as in the larger cities of America.

Following are a few of the major trends and developments in 1946 as revealed by the YEAR BOOK figures.

Leadership. Because leadership is essential to effective recreation service, it is encouraging that 20 per cent more cities reported paid leaders in 1946 than in the preceding YEAR BOOK. The total number of paid leaders, 41,159, is also the largest number ever reported. Full-time year-round workers were employed by 638 cities or 30 per cent more than ever before reported such workers. A further evidence of the increase in the employment of full-time leadership in 1946 is the fact that approximately 80 cities employed their full-time personnel after the beginning of the year. Although most of these cities employed only one or two full-time leaders, many of them had never before employed personnel on this basis.

The extent to which leadership is still employed on a part-time or seasonal basis is indicated by the fact that only one in eight leaders served full time the year round. Approximately one-third of all full-time leaders are employed in the ten largest cities. Forty per cent of the cities employing full-time leadership report only one such worker, whereas 75 per cent employ four or less. In spite of the fact that 148 more cities employed full-time leadership in 1946 than in 1944, the increase in the total number of such leaders was less than 6 per cent.

The YEAR BOOK figures reveal the great contribution which volunteers are making to recreation in localities. The total number of volunteers, 65,992, is far greater than reported in any previous year. For a number of years the number of volunteers has increased more rapidly than the number of paid workers, in 1946 becoming 60 per cent greater than the employed personnel. The women slightly outnumber the men.

Playgrounds and Centers. Community recreation programs in a large number of cities are built around the outdoor playgrounds and the buildings and centers used for indoor activities. It is therefore significant that in 1946 more playgrounds were reported conducted under leadership in more cities than ever before. Two out of three of these

*In the tables that follow the term "cities" is applied to all types of municipalities.

**In addition, reports were received from the following cities too late to be listed in the tables and the information in them was not included in the summary figures: Jacksonville Beach, Florida; Waynesboro, Georgia; Bardstown, Kentucky; Anoka, Minnesota; Winnemucca, Nevada; Kings Park, New York; Saratoga Springs, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; Warren, Pennsylvania; Winnsboro Mills, South Carolina; Lyndonville, Vermont and Brantford, Ontario.

playgrounds were open under leadership only during the summer months, and year-round playgrounds were operated in only 21 per cent of the cities reporting. Although a number of cities reported the closing or curtailment of their programs due to epidemics during the summer of 1946, the total attendances at playgrounds for the year approximated 300,000,000.

More indoor programs at buildings and centers under leadership were reported in 1946 than in any previous year. On the basis of the average attendance reported, approximately 95,000,000 visits were made to these buildings and centers during the year. The decrease in the number of teen or youth centers may indicate that less emphasis was given to the provision of facilities to teenagers as a special group than during the late war years.

An analysis of the extent to which facilities on school property were used for community recreation, based on data gathered for the first time since 1937, reveals the contribution school authorities are making to community recreation, especially in residential neighborhoods. As a result of the growing acceptance by school authorities of the principle that school facilities are also community recreation resources, in many cities, playground, indoor and athletic programs are carried on largely upon school property. Reports also show that a large percentage of school facilities are made available to the recreation authorities without charge or on payment of custodial fees only.

Facilities. Outdoor facilities such as swimming pools and beaches, golf courses, sports fields, ice skating rinks and courts for a variety of games attract participants and spectators in large numbers. Most of these facilities are more numerous and are reported by more cities in 1946 than ever before. Golf courses, however, are fewer because a number of park departments which formerly submitted reports of such facilities failed to do so in 1946. Tennis courts, softball diamonds, horseshoe courts, baseball diamonds and picnic centers, in the order named, are most numerous; more cities report softball and baseball diamonds than any other facility.

Many authorities do not keep a record of the people using these special facilities, but those reporting show total attendances exceeding 325,000,000 for the year. Swimming facilities again top the list. The increasing tendency of recreation authorities to extend the usefulness of their facilities by the installation of lights to permit evening play is confirmed by the reports of lighted facilities, especially softball diamonds, athletic fields and game courts.

Administration. The YEAR BOOK has special value in a period of expanding recreation programs as an index to the form of authority under which community recreation programs are established and administered. The separate recreation department has become increasingly predominant as the type of local governing authority for recreation. More than 40 per cent of all the governmental agencies reporting recreation in 1946 administer recreation as a special function. Park authorities are fewer than in 1944, as many known to provide facilities in 1946 failed to submit a report. School authorities, though outnumbered by the park agencies, are more numerous than in 1944; more than one-half of the additional cities are in the State of Washington, where school-sponsored programs were encouraged by the use of state funds. In addition to the special recreation, park and school authorities, recreation programs were reported administered by 263 public agencies of other types.

Reports indicate that a large percentage of the year-round recreation programs established since 1944 are administered by separate recreation departments. Two-thirds of all the governmental agencies employing full-time year-round leaders in 1946 were separate recreation departments; less than one-fifth were park departments, and only one out of twenty were school authorities. Reports further show that separate recreation departments are, for the most part, administered by policy-making boards or commissions. Advisory boards are less numerous, while only 10 per cent of the separate recreation departments function without some form of official citizen group.

Private organizations comprise 390 of the 1,790 agencies whose work is recorded in the YEAR BOOK. Their number is much greater than in recent years; in many of the smaller communities where recreation programs have been established since the war, the service is administered by a private group, in some cases in cooperation with a public authority.

Finance. The growth of the movement is further indicated by the increase in the money spent for recreation in 1946. The total expenditures of $51,785,090 are one-third greater than ever before recorded, except from federal relief funds. When the value of contributed services is taken into account, the amount spent for recreation in 1946 exceeded $54,000,000. Rising salaries, coupled with the increase in the employment of leaders,

resulted in a record total for leadership salaries of nearly $20,000,000.

Renewed postwar activity in the acquisition and development of recreation properties is reflected in the mounting expenditure for land, buildings and permanent improvements. This exceeded $8,000,000, or more than was reported in any year since 1931. A similar trend is noted in the bond issues for recreation voted during 1946, which total more than $22,000,000 and approximate the record amount voted in 1928.

Local tax funds continued to be the chief means of financing community recreation programs. Such funds were reported in eight out of ten of the communities reporting, although in many communities they were supplemented from private sources. Private funds were made available for recreation in a much larger number of communities than in recent years; in one out of every ten communities reporting, the program was financed entirely from private sources.

In 1946 state funds were an important factor in financing community recreation programs in a few states. Youth funds in New York State and school funds in Washington and Pennsylvania, for example, supplemented monies raised locally in many communities in these states. The total amounts reported spent from state sources, however, were only slightly more than one-half a million dollars. Fees and charges again in 1946 supplemented income from governmental and private sources. Total amounts received from this source represent less than one-fifth of the total amount spent for recreation during the year.

Activities. The contribution which local recreation agencies make to rich and satisfying living is suggested by the table indicating the number of cities that reported on 75 activities commonly included in recreation programs. Games and sports again predominate, with softball and baseball heading the list, followed by basketball, horseshoes and volley ball in the order named. The large number of cities reporting arts, handcrafts, music, drama, dancing, hobbies and other types of activities demonstrate the wide variety of interests served through the recreation program. Two hundred and sixty-four (264) cities report special activities for old people—a feature included on the YEAR BOOK form for the first time.

Leadership

In 1946, more men and women paid from local funds were employed for leadership in community recreation programs, and in a larger number of cities, than ever before. Their total number, 41,159, represents an increase of nearly 16 per cent over 1944, the highest previous year.

Of the leaders reported, 5,147 were employed on a full-time, year-round basis. These leaders number 277 more than in 1944 and were reported by 148 more cities. The men outnumber the women in both part-time and full-time leadership, reflecting the return to normal peace-time conditions since 1944, when a higher percentage of leaders in both categories were women.

The number of cities with paid and volunteer leadership is actually greater than is indicated in the tables, since county and other authorities that furnish leadership to more than one community were counted only once.

Paid Recreation Leaders

Cities Reporting	1,470
Men (1,406 cities)	21,589
Women (1,186 cities)	17,391
Total (1,470 cities)	41,159*
Cities with full-time year-round leaders	648
Men employed full-time year-round (595 cities)	2,817
Women employed full-time year-round (375 cities)	2,330
Total leaders employed full-time year-round (648 cities)	5,147

*This figure includes 2,179 leaders whose sex was not designated.

Volunteers

The number of men and women giving volunteer service to community recreation agencies in 1946 total 65,992, as reported by 875 cities. Again, the figures are larger than ever before reported. The men serving as activity leaders slightly outnumber the women, but more women than men served in other capacities.

	Activity Leaders	*Other Volunteers*	*Total Volunteers*
Men	15,622 (691 cities)	15,567 (490 cities)	31,189
Women	14,847 (605 cities)	19,502 (462 cities)	34,349
Total	30,469	35,523**	65,992** (875 cities)

**This figure includes 454 leaders whose sex was not designated.

Playgrounds, Buildings and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

The total number of outdoor playgrounds reported conducted under leadership in 1946 was 11,559 in 1,337 cities. The number of playgrounds and of reporting cities is larger than ever before. More than 60 per cent of the playgrounds were reported lighted for night use.

The total 1946 attendances of 258,275,738 at 10,172 playgrounds are lower than were recorded for any year since 1935. This decrease is explained, at least partially, by the fact that in a number of cities the playgrounds were closed during part of the summer because of infantile paralysis. Even so, this attendance total represents an average of 25,000 per playground reporting. The average daily summer attendance of participants is 28 per cent higher than in 1942, the last year when this information was requested. The number of spectators shows a striking increase.

The formula for reporting attendance recommended by the Records Committee was used in 226 cities in 1946, indicating an increasing acceptance of this formula by local playground authorities.

Number of outdoor playgrounds (1,337 cities)	11,559
Open year round (287 cities)	2,596
Open during summer months only (1,224 cities)	7,551
Open during other seasons (269 cities)	1,412
Number of lighted playgrounds (509 cities)	7,121
Average daily summer attendance of participants (7,994 playgrounds in 1,095 cities)	1,632,268
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (5,659 playgrounds in 704 cities)	1,010,835
Total attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds during periods under leadership (10,172 playgrounds in 1,116 cities)	258,275,738

Recreation Buildings

The number of recreation buildings reported open under leadership is also larger than any previously recorded. The total of 1,832 such buildings surpasses by 34 the previous record number reported in 1941. The attendance recorded at 1,387 buildings was 45,729,427. The average attendance of 32,970 per building during the year is considerably lower than that in previous years, but this is not surprising in view of the fact that 1946 reports were received from a greatly increased number of very small communities.

Total number of recreation buildings (547 cities)	1,832
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (1,387 buildings in 413 cities)	45,729,426

Indoor Centers

Buildings not used primarily for recreation activities, but in which a program was carried on under leadership, were reported by 793 cities, more than twice the number reporting such facilities in 1942. The total number of indoor centers reported in 1946 is 4,021. An attendance of 21,857,263 was recorded for 2,546 centers, or an average of 8,585 per center. As in the case of the recreation buildings, this represents a reduction from the average attendance figures for 1942.

Total number of indoor recreation centers (793 cities)	4,021
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (2,546 centers in 518 cities)	21,857,263

Teen Centers

Special "teen" or youth center facilities totaling 1,659 were provided in 578 cities, as compared with 1,813 centers in 595 cities in 1944. These youth facilities were provided in the recreation buildings or indoor centers reported in the preceding paragraphs. The reported attendances of over 9,000,000 at 983 centers indicate their popularity.

Total number of teen centers (578 cities)	1,659
Total yearly or seasonal attendance (983 centers in 405 cities)	9,033,611

Recreation Facilities

The reports submitted show few significant changes in the extent to which various recreation facilities were provided in 1946. The totals for most of these facilities are somewhat higher than in 1942, the last year in which information regarding most of them was requested. This is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of communities reporting. A change in the definition of an athletic field on the report blank, as compared with previous years, accounts for the enormous increase in the number of athletic fields reported. The failure of several park departments to submit a report for 1946 explains the decrease in the number of golf courses.

Attendance figures for 1946 again reveal the wide popularity of outdoor recreation activities. The total number of swims at pools and beaches exceeded 168,000,000. Softball and baseball diamonds and athletic fields attracted more than 77,000,000 in the cities reporting attendance. Although several authorities reported their wading pools closed for part of the season because of an epidemic, attendances in excess of 7,000,000 attest the popularity of this facility. Most cities do not keep a record of the people using such facilities as handball, horseshoe or shuffleboard courts.

The number of each facility reported, the number lighted for night use, and the total attendance at facilities where the number of users is recorded are indicated in the following table.

			Lighted		*Total 1946 Attendance*		
Facilities	*Number*	*Cities Reporting*	*Number*	*Cities Reporting*	*Attendances*	*Number of Facilities*	*Cities Reporting*
Archery Ranges	598	339	36	31	220,668	237	157
Athletic Fields	2,333	968	569	402	19,754,437	928	390
Baseball Diamonds	4,323	1,153	321	265	18,547,620	2,181	499
Bathing Beaches	618	357	69	56	142,771,946	343	182
Bowling Greens	228	86	30	23	192,327	85	36
Camps, Day	270	137	12	12	232,511	167	71
Camps, Other Organized	102	69	10	9	157,575	44	32
Golf Courses, 9-Hole	126	109	1	1	1,752,977	67	55
Golf Courses, 18-Hole	214	134	0	0	6,177,137	128	83
Handball Courts	2,276	182	407	29	3,938,279	1,336	62
Horseshoe Courts	9,368	827	1,069	192	2,264,609	4,112	363
Ice Skating Areas	3,138	592	1,078	294	12,873,903	1,696	268
Picnic Areas	3,954	812	539	210	15,037,357	1,891	314
Play and Coasting Streets	1,156	236	158	47	499,949	412	89
Running Tracks	697	434	84	77	258,038	163	130
Shuffleboard Courts	3,343	394	1,172	145	2,417,029	1,734	164
Ski Jumps	106	59	7	7	142,262	22	16
Softball Diamonds	10,034	1,183	923	415	39,006,417	4,967	559
Stadiums	391	294	180	158	10,390,490	129	100
Swimming Pools—Indoor	333	150	....	...	6,146,091	253	103
Swimming Pools—Outdoor	1,116	532	481	296	19,625,340	712	299
Tennis Courts	11,847	990	1,130	212	4,780,167	6,006	426
Theaters	211	145	109	77	1,970,733	68	49
Toboggan Slides	227	110	34	25	208,424	78	45
Wading Pools	1,688	543	222	127	7,399,683	911	227

Use of School Facilities

Information concerning the use of school facilities in community recreation programs was requested for the first time since 1937. The reports received indicate that 44 per cent of the total number of playgrounds reported, 51 per cent of the athletic fields, and 79 per cent of the indoor recreation centers were located on school property. Non-school recreation agencies furnished the leadership for community programs at many of these facilities.

The total number of each facility reported and the conditions of use, where these were stated, are listed in the following table. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting each item.

Facility	*Total Number*	*Conditions of Use*		
		Free	*Custodial Fee Only*	*Lease or Fixed Rental*
Playgrounds	5,096 (911)	3,436 (815)	755 (38)	114 (17)
Athletic Fields	1,185 (637)	928 (582)	98 (30)	16 (12)
Tennis Courts	2,168 (413)	1,798 (387)	41 (9)	43 (6)
Buildings	3,177 (677)	1,455 (415)	896 (170)	317 (91)
Swimming Pools	291 (141)	146 (86)	89 (17)	45 (24)

Management

Many types of agencies provide or administer community recreation facilities and programs, but a large percentage of them are governmental agencies. Of the 1,790 whose 1946 recreation service was reported, 1,400 are administered by public authorities. Several cities have two or more community recreation agencies; on the other hand, some of the agencies reporting, especially county authorities, provide recreation service in several communities. The YEAR BOOK for 1946 contains reports of 231 more public and private agencies than any previous issue.

The authorities that administer recreation as a separate function outnumber the combined park and school authorities, who are the next most numerous public agencies. Fewer park authorities submitted reports than in any year since 1940; school agencies, on the other hand, show a marked increase in number. Private agencies number 390, or 48 per cent more than in 1944.

Agencies Reporting Full-Time Year-Round Leaders

A large percentage of all community year-round recreation service is provided by agencies that employ one or more leaders on a full-time basis. These agencies numbered 696 in 1946 as compared with 535 in 1944, thus indicating a marked extension of year-round programs.

The separate recreation department is the predominant type of authority in the administration of year-round programs, as evidenced by the fact that 374 or 66 per cent of all the public agencies employing full-time leadership, are separate recreation departments. Park authorities, numbering 110, are next in number; only 29 school departments reported full-time year-round leadership. Comparatively few park and school authorities provide such leadership, whereas 65 per cent of all the separate recreation departments employed one or more full-time year-round leaders in 1946.

Of the 390 private agencies reporting, 128 had full-time leaders in 1946. Nearly three-fourths of these agencies were playground and recreation associations or committees, community building or center boards or agencies providing special programs for youth.

Municipal Authorities

The forms of municipal recreation administration in the cities reporting recreation service in 1946 are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-Time, Year-Round Leadership*
Authorities Administering Recreation as a Single Function	571	374
Policy-Making Recreation and Playground Commissions, Boards, Committees, and Councils	409	268
Advisory Recreation and Playground Commissions, Boards, Committees, and Councils	102	58

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-Time, Year-Round Leadership*
Recreation and Playground Departments under a Single Administrator	60	48
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with Park Service	314	110
Park Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	207	54
Park and Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	86	50
Departments of Parks and Public Property or Buildings	14	5
Other combined Park Departments	7	1
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with School Services	252	29
School Boards, Departments, and other School Authorities	252	29
Other Municipal Authorities Administering Recreation Services	263	55
City Managers, City and Borough Councils, County Boards, and similar bodies	83	4
Departments of Public Works	18	9
Playfield, Recreation Building and Center Boards and Departments	14	6
Departments of Public Welfare	13	11
Youth Commissions and Youth Center Boards	10	5
Swimming Pool, Beach, and Bath Commissions and Departments	6	1
Departments of Public Service, Utilities or Affairs	5	4
Golf Commissions, Boards, and Departments	3	2
Other Municipal Commissions and Departments	21	4
Department not designated	90	9
Grand Total	1,400	568

Private Authorities

Some of these agencies furnish the major recreation service in their localities; others supplement the work of local public agencies.

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-Time, Year-Round Leadership*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, and Leagues; Community Service Boards, Committees, and Associations	147	45
Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards, and Memorial Building Associations	50	37
Youth Center Associations; Youth Councils and Committees	41	10
Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues, Councils, and Associations	33	14
Luncheon Clubs	21	1
Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs	16	2
Y.M.C.A.'s	14	1
Parent Teacher Associations	13	..
Industrial Plants	11	9
Welfare Federations, Social Service Leagues, and Community Chests	10	4
Park and Playground Trustees and Associations	9	3
Athletic Clubs and Associations	6	..
American Legion Posts and Auxiliaries	4	..
Miscellaneous and undesignated	15	2
Total	390	128

Finances

A total of $51,785,090 was reported expended for community recreation facilities and services in 1,488 cities in 1946. This exceeds by nearly $13,000,000 the largest amount spent from local funds in any previous year. The sum paid for leadership was also larger than ever before recorded, representing 45 per cent of the current expenditures. The capital expenditures were greater than in any year since 1931.

Bond issues were reported by 47 authorities, and the issues totaled $22,120,431. This figure is larger than that reported for any previous year since 1928, when a record high of $22,517,343 was established.

It should be pointed out that a number of recreation agencies submitting reports for the YEAR BOOK, especially park departments, do not record their expenditures in such a way that they can readily segregate the funds spent for the recreation program, facilities and services reported in the YEAR BOOK. As a result, either the amounts they report are incomplete or expenditures data are not reported. Otherwise the total expenditures would be considerably greater than indicated in the table below.

The following table shows the amount spent for recreation during 1946, classified as to type of expenditure. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities in which the funds were expended.

Expenditures

Land, Buildings and Permanent Improvements	$ 8,012,517	(524)
Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	8,574,526	(1,211)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	19,862,869	(1,302)
Total Salaries and Wages	28,242,893	(1,259)
Total Expenditures for Recreation in 1946	51,785,090	(1,488)

In addition to the amounts listed above, 542 cities reported that services such as heat, light or maintenance of facilities were contributed by agencies other than the one reporting. The total estimated value of these services in 457 cities was $2,256,332.

Sources of Support

Municipal funds again in 1946 were the chief means of financing community recreation service. In more than 80 per cent of the cities reporting, the program was financed in whole or in part from municipal funds. The number of cities reporting private recreation funds was much greater than in previous years. In many of the cities reporting youth centers and of the smaller communities submitting reports for the first time, private funds were used—in many cases to supplement municipal or state funds.

Because state funds were available for community recreation use in a few states, cities were asked for the first time to report the amount received from this source. Most of the 139 cities that reported state and provincial funds totaling $526,263 were in the states of New York, Washington and Pennsylvania.

A total of two and one-half million dollars was reported secured from school funds in 343 cities. This amount is approximately the same as reported spent from this source in 1942 in only 235 cities.

The following table indicates the sources of funds spent in the cities for which reports were received. Since in several cities more than one agency reported, and since some agencies serve several cities, separate figures are given for the number of cities and the number of agencies.

Source of Support	*Number of Cities*	*Number of Agencies*
Municipal Funds Only	874	1,045
Municipal and Private Funds	380	314
Private Funds Only	179	228
County Funds Only	116	27
Municipal and State Funds	83	93
Municipal, State and Private Funds	35	36
State and Private Funds	21	14
Municipal and County Funds	20	6
Municipal, County and Private Funds	12	5
Miscellaneous Public and/or Private Funds	23	22
	1,743	1,790

The following table indicates three main sources of recreation funds. Money secured from appropriations and other public funds represents more than 83 per cent of the total, the source of which was reported. More than 12 per cent of the total was derived from fees and charges spent directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. The balance, secured from private funds, represents less than 5 per cent of the total.

	Amount	*Per Cent of Total*	*Number of Cities*
Taxes and Other Public Funds	$41,343,267	83%	1,270
Fees and Charges	6,057,436*	12%	516
Private Funds	2,288,947	5%	534

*This amount represents only funds expended directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. In addition, fees and charges totaling $3,117,636 were collected by 196 communities and turned over to local city and county treasuries. Thus the total amount of fees and charges collected during 1946 was $9,175,072, or more than 18 per cent of the money spent during the year.

Bond Issues

Forty-six cities and one county reported bond issues for recreation passed in 1946 totaling $22,120,431. Municipalities reporting and the amounts passed are listed below.

City and State	*Amount of Bond Issue Passed*	*City and State*	*Amount of Bond Issue Passed*
Claremont, Calif.	$ 100,000	Wahoo, Neb.	$ 35,000
Sacramento, Calif.	50,000	Belleville, N. J.	6,000
Salinas, Calif.	175,000	Teaneck, N. J.	120,000
San Francisco, Calif.	40,000	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	80,872
San Leandro, Calif.	124,000	Norwich, N. Y.	120,000
Milford, Conn.	58,000	Port Jervis, N. Y.	5,000
Atlanta, Ga.	500,000	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	2,500
Columbus, Ga.	150,000	Tarrytown, N. Y.	1,800
Fulton County, Ga.	1,000,000	Utica, N. Y.	20,000
Chicago, Ill. (Public Works Dept.)	2,000,000	Minot, N. D.	450,000
Chicago, Ill. (Park District)	6,000,000	Dayton, O.	1,500,000
Highland Park, Ill.	198,000	Niles, O.	9,000
Winnetka, Ill.	200,000	Butler, Pa.	150,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	132,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,500,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	215,000	State College, Pa.	12,500
Kansas City, Kans.	20,000	Providence, R. I.	1,000,000
Lawrence, Kans.	50,000	Knoxville, Tenn.	500,000
McPherson, Kans.	50,000	Amarillo, Tex.	200,000
Chelsea, Mass.	30,000	Austin, Tex.	1,168,000
Ada, Minn.	15,000	Dallas, Tex.	275,000
Jackson, Miss.	600,000	Fort Worth, Tex.	13,995
Lebanon, Mo.	60,000	Sedro-Wooley, Wash.	2,500
Blackwell, Mont.	125,000	La Crosse, Wis.	20,000
Lexington, Neb.	35,000	Medicine Hat, Alberta	1,264
			$22,120,431

Special Recreation Activities

A great diversity of activities is found in the programs of recreation departments throughout the country, and they cover a wide range of leisure time interests. The 75 activities in the following list, however, represent the types commonly included in community recreation programs. Games and athletic sports head the list again in 1946, comprising eight of the ten activities reported by the largest number of cities. In order of rank, these activities are: softball, baseball, basketball, horseshoes, volley ball, tennis, swimming, handcrafts, table tennis, and storytelling. Since 1942, basketball has replaced tennis in third place, and table tennis and storytelling appear on the top list for the first time.

All the activities that have been previously re-

ported show an increase over 1942, with the exception of gardening and roque. Touch football was reported by 77 per cent more cities, and badminton by 62 per cent more than in 1942. Growing interest in music, dancing, and drama was evidenced by the marked increase in the number of cities reporting various forms of these activities. Social dancing was reported by 78 per cent, and square dancing, other instrumental groups, and festivals by more than 60 per cent more cities than in 1942.

Figures on participation were not requested, so no information is available as to the extent to which people took part in these activities.

Recreation Activities	*Cities Reporting*
Arts and Crafts	
Art Activities	642
Handcrafts	968
Athletics and Games	
Archery	448
Athletic Tests	598
Badminton	800
Baseball	1,212
Basketball	1,099
Bowling—Indoor	196
Bowling-on-the-green	110
Boxing	539
Croquet	657
Field Hockey	101
Football—Regulation	345
Football—Six-man	179
Football—Touch	721
Golf	331
Handball	294
Horseshoes	1,072
Paddle Tennis	685
Roque	69
Shooting	116
Shuffleboard	584
Soccer	406
Softball	1,268
Table Tennis	946
Tennis	1,003
Track and Field	667
Volley Ball	1,049
Dancing	
Folk Dancing	515
Social Dancing	659
Square Dancing	472
Tap Dancing	235
Drama	
Drama Clubs	302
Festivals	283
Little Theater Groups	172
Pageants	252
Plays	399
Puppets and Marionettes	192
Storytelling	807

Recreation Activities	*Cities Reporting*
Music	
Choral Groups	335
Community Singing	485
Opera Groups	32
Symphony Orchestras	86
Other Instrumental Groups	314
Outing Activities	
Camping	245
Gardening	139
Hiking	567
Nature Activities	407
Picnicking	792
Water Sports	
Boating	141
Model Boating	74
Swimming	981
Swimming Tests (NRA)	369
Winter Sports	
Coasting	284
Ice Hockey	246
Skating	594
Skiing	284
Tobogganing	143
Miscellaneous	
Activities for Old People	264
Card Clubs	231
Circus	155
Community Celebrations	580
First-aid Classes	357
Forums, Discussion Groups	207
Game Room Activities	580
Hobby Clubs or Groups	414
Holiday Observances	477
Model Aircraft	316
Motion Pictures	491
Photography	295
Playground Newspaper	183
Safety Activities	384
Social Recreation	654
Supervised Bicycling	197
Supervised Roller Skating	238

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1946

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Rec., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Alabama																														
1	Anniston	40,000	Park Board	1	1	...	...	3	...	.....	915	.....	.....	[1]4,780	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	4	1
2	Athens	[2]4,342	Mayor and Board of Aldermen	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	813	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
3	Attalla	6,000	Youth Center Board	1	...	...	...	1	1	.....	800	800	1,240	2,040	M, P	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
4	Birmingham	315,000	Park and Recreation Board	15	31	13	8	25	...	.....	47,524	98,735	27,972	126,707	M	6	20	..	26	7	4	...	1	15	1	...	1	2	5	101	4
5	Dothan	25,000	City Recreation Department[3]	12	4	1	1	...	5	22,000	3,800	3,800	1,200	27,000	M	5	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
6	Fairfax	6,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	1	...	1	...	11	6	.....	4,400	.....	4,100	8,500	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
7	Gadsden	51,340	Department of Recreation	7	12	...	1	65	80	.....	14,888	.....	.....	20,373	M	...	19	...	19	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	7
8	Guntersville	5,000	Park and Recreation Board	2	2	...	...	10	30	165	650	650	1,088	1,903	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Lanett	11,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	2	2	2	2	32	15	.....	5,100	.....	4,400	9,500	P	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
10	Langdale	5,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	2	...	1	...	25	13	.....	3,800	3,800	3,349	7,149	P	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
11	Mobile	128,582	Recreation Department	16	14	4	12	25	69	.....	31,313	41,058	8,942	50,000	M	7	...	...	7	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	9	11
12	Montgomery	98,000	Youth Club	1	1	1	1	10	...	.....	3,840	4,840	1,660	6,500	M, P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Opelika	10,000	Park and Recreation Committee	5	2	...	1	4	2	10,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	16,000	M	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
14	Ozark	4,000	Recreation Board[3]	...	2	...	2	275	175	.....	4,000	6,700	4,000	10,700	M,C,P	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	14
15	Riverview	2,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	2	...	2	...	11	15	.....	2,300	.....	2,200	[4]4,500	P	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
16	Shawmut	4,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	1	...	1	...	9	8	.....	3,700	.....	1,800	5,500	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Sheffield	13,500	Recreation Board	1	3	...	...	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	M, P	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sylacauga	12,000	City Recreation Department[5]	1	6	...	3	12	8	.....	6,200	7,913	7,321	[15]15,234	M	2	1	...	3	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	18
19	Tuscaloosa	[2]27,493	Inter Racial Committee	1	1	1	...	5	13	4,300	2,500	2,500	200	7,000	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Tuscumbia	9,000	City Park and Recreation Board	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1,020	2,400	2,912	5,312	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Tuskegee	3,500	Macon County Board of Education and City Council	4	3	...	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M, C	1	...	3	4	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
	Arizona																														
22	Bisbee	23,000	Warren District Recreation Center	3	3	...	...	12	48	.....	5,000	6,855	5,600	[1]12,455	P	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	22
23	Mesa	13,500	Parks and Playgrounds Board	4	8	1	1	25	...	.....	7,452	16,627	11,705	[1]28,332	M	2	4	...	6	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	23
24	Miami	9,000	Miami Area School Board	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Phoenix	90,000	Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation Department[5]	27	15	4	2	7	...	20,000	32,647	119,555	30,135	169,690	M	7	5	...	12	4	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	25
26	Prescott	13,000	Recreation Board[3]	6	...	...	...	...	8	.....	150	248	.....	[1]248	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Safford[6]	5,000	Gila Valley Recreation Association	5	...	...	...	15	7	.....	2,048	2,048	2,770	4,818	P	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	27
28	Tucson	55,000	City Recreation Department	20	5	9	1	...	20	.....	18,500	28,871	17,080	45,951	M	5	3	5	13	3	5	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	10	28
	Arkansas																														
29	Crossett	5,000	City of Crossett	10	2	...	...	28	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]6,200	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	29
30	Eureka Springs	2,800	Harmon Playground Association	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	300	300	500	800	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Fayetteville	[2]8,212	Park Board	4	2	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
32	Little Rock	103,000	Parks and Recreation Department	25	21	6	...	35	85	.....	16,577	.....	.....	[1]34,157	M, P	...	13	...	13	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	32
33	Paragould	8,521	Public Schools	1	2	...	...	...	...	.....	500	500	250	750	M, P	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	33
34	Pine Bluff	45,000	Merrill Civic Center Board	1	1	...	1	8	...	.....	4,125	.....	.....	10,000	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	Texarkana	48,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	5	4	[7]1	...	45	29	.....	3,270	4,455	1,637	[1]6,092	M, P	3	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	California																														
36	Alameda	[2]36,256	{Municipal Golf Department {Recreation Department	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	36
				7	16	1	11	5	65	85,422	33,370	33,370	7,132	[1]125,924	M	7	...	...	7	9	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	9	a
37	Albany	18,000	Recreation Department[5]	24	16	2	1	96	215	2,800	19,230	23,500	5,000	[1]31,300	M	5	...	...	5	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	37
38	Alhambra	47,466	{Playground and Recreation Department[5] {Park Department	20	13	2	1	212	229	.....	17,650	17,650	4,757	[1]22,407	M	5	4	5	14	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	38
				4	1	1	...	...	...	14,354	4,154	9,657	4,260	28,271	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	a
39	Azusa	7,000	Youth Committee	1	1	...	...	8	...	.....	840	840	620	[1]1,460	P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39
40	Bakersfield	35,000	Recreation Commission	34	13	...	...	...	...	.....	27,646	27,646	4,035	[1]31,681	M	9	12	...	21	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	13	40
41	Beaumont	3,000	Recreation Committee	1	...	...	...	3	...	300	450	800	150	[1]1,250	P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	Berkeley	105,000	Recreation Department and School Board	34	26	6	2	...	...	8,910	60,807	107,656	46,129	162,795	M	22	2	...	24	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	15	42
43	Brawley	13,000	Youth Recreation Association	6	1	...	...	...	...	1,500	3,480	3,480	685	[1]5,665	M, P	3	...	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	Burbank	65,000	Recreation Department, School Board	17	11	...	...	...	...	.....	25,559	27,587	5,413	[1]33,000	M	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	10	44
45	Burlingame	21,000	Recreation Department[3]	5	3	2	2	4	...	.....	10,000	12,000	4,000	16,000	M	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	45

2 Claremont	3,500	Park and Recreation Commission	1		1		2		100,000	2,710	2,710		3,212																		
3 Coalinga	5,000	Recreation Commission[3]	5	6	1	1			1,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	12,000	M	1	2		3		1	4	1	2								3
4 Colusa	3,200	City of Colusa	1					3		675	1,575	185	1,760	M		1		1					1						1	2	4
5 Compton Union Sec'nd'ry District[8]	95,000	Playground and Recreation Department[5]	31	7	1		2			15,763			[1]17,455	M	5	1		6	5		5		6						1		5
6 Corona	10,000	City Recreation Department[3]	5	5	1		9	2	1,750	3,890	3,890	3,085	[1]8,725	M, P	2	1		3	1		1		1								6
7 Coronado	18,000	Recreation Department[3]	3	1	[2]2		12							M				2						1		1		1	8	7
8 Crockett	7,000	California-Hawaii Sugar Refining Corp.	1	1	1	1	2							P	1	3		4	2				1					1	1	8
9 Daly City	12,000	Department of Recreation[5]	3	8				4	310	3,709	4,909	2,054	[1]7,273	M		2	3	5	1	1	1	1	3						5	9
10 Dunsmuir	5,600	Coordinating Council	1						1,000				4,250	M															1		10
11 East Bay District[9]	1,500,000	East Bay Regional Park District	14	2	4	1	4		100,000	20,000			170,000	M					4					2	2		1		4	11
12 El Centro	11,500	Recreation Commission	4	1	[1]1	[1]1				2,838	2,838	1,092	3,930	M	3			3											6	12
13 El Monte	[4]4,746	School District	7	4			45	25		6,500	6,500	4,825	[1]11,325	M	4		1	5		2	2		2							13
14 Eureka	23,000	Recreation Department	5	5	[1]1		4			3,210	5,995	1,595	[1]7,590	M	4	4	2	10	4	2	2		1		1					14
15 Fairfield	4,000	Playground Association	1	1						1,600	1,600	600	[1]2,200	M, P	2			2		1	1		1						3	15
16 Fort Bragg	4,000	Recreation Commission[3]	1		[1]1					950			10,266	M					1											16
17 Fresno	72,000	Recreation Department[3]	15	15	2	1		120	5,508	38,376	61,672	17,846	85,026	M	14	1		15	7	6			18				1	1	10	17
18 Fullerton	12,000	Summer Playground Department	4	6						3,206	3,206	1,453	[1]4,659	M				4		1			1						12	18
19 Gardena	15,000	Department of Recreation	1				3	3	30,000	1,875	1,875	2,500	[1]34,375	M	1			1		1			1							19
20 Glendale	[2]82,582	Parks and Recreation Department	62	9	3	1	87	220	15,000	17,885	37,579	16,048	69,167	M	1	15	4	20	4	4	8							1	12	20
		Unified School District	20	20									[1]8,500	M		10		10					2						12	a
21 Hanford	8,895	City Department of Recreation[3]	6	1	1		8			3,310	3,310	190	[1]3,500	M	2			2	1	1									10	21
22 Hayward[10]	50,000	Hayward Area Park, Recreation and Parkway District	25	32	3	4	94	73	2,673	48,723	48,723	14,494	[1]65,890	M	16	2		18		21	9	1	3		1				5	22
23 Huntington Park	35,000	Department of Recreation[3]	17	8	[2]2	[2]2	19	181	57,579	3,211	3,711	1,934	[1]63,224	M	2			2	2	1			1						9	23
24 Inglewood	45,000	City Recreation Department[3]	14	9	2	1	91		7,000	20,485	24,435	2,355	[1]33,790	M	1			1	1	2	2		1		1			1	4	24
25 Lodi	13,118	Recreation Department[3]	14	5	3	2	5		19,994	17,539			[1]41,113	M	5	1		6	1	2	1	2	1	1	1				4	25
26 Lompoc	7,000	Recreation Commission	2	3				20		1,700	2,200	800	[1]3,000	M		1	1	2	1	1	1		1						6	26
27 Long Beach	248,150	Golf Division, Public Service Department	5		5					14,200	55,400	9,254	64,654	M																27
		Recreation Commission	55	93	16	52	290			130,424	205,424	53,977	259,401	M	52			52	9	33	7		10	3	1				40	a
28 Los Angeles	1,805,687	Department of Playground and Recreation[5]	238	116	80	38			184,947	426,658	859,384	221,428	1,265,759	M	58	15		73	73				32	2			22	104	28	
		Park Board							259,787		90,304	38,476	388,567	M									2			2	2	40	a	
		Youth Services Section, City School District[2]	223	185	11	9	12			242,387	242,387	13,870	256,257	M	209	1	19	229	6	18			35					6	80	b
29 Los Angeles Co.[11]	2,785,643	Department of Parks and Recreation	111	94	31	25			246,468		474,466	69,955	790,889	C	24	30		54	4				2	11			1	4	11	29
30 Lynwood	[2]10,982	Playground and Recreation Commission	20	2						8,068	8,068	1,005	9,073	M, P	2	5		7					2						6	30
31 Martinez	10,000	Recreation Department[5]	16	8	1		6	48	394	7,220	7,425	795	[1]8,614	M	1	1	2	4		3			1						2	31
32 Menlo Park	7,180	Parks and Recreation Department		1			18			338	338	2,036	[1]2,375	M		1		1		1			1						1	32
33 Merced County[12]	[2]60,000	County and City Recreation Dept.[5]	20	4		4	6			10,775	10,775	8,164	18,939	C, M	3	1		4	3	7	3								2	33
34 Modesto	20,000	City Recreation Commission	12	9	1	1	18		1,510	15,567	21,279	15,332	38,121	M, F		4	8	12		3	1		2						5	34
35 Monrovia	[2]12,807	City Recreation Commission	4	5						4,000	4,000	1,000	5,000	M	1	4		5		2			1						3	35
36 Montebello	18,000	Recreation Commission[3]	1	3									1,800	M		4		4					1					1	2	36
37 Monterey	15,000	Public Schools Recreation Department	6	13						10,014	10,014	800	[1]10,814	M	6			6										1	8	37
38 Monterey Park	12,000	Playground and Park Commission	1	2			3			1,600	1,600	500	[2]2,100	M		1		1		1	1		1						4	38
39 Napa	20,000	Recreation Department[5]	3	5			6		1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	6,000	M	1	6		7		2			1					1		39
40 National City	17,500	Park and Recreation Department	4		1		2		800	7,200	7,200	700	8,700	M	2	1		3	3	3								1	3	40
41 Needles	5,015	Recreation Commission	2	3	[3]1				500	8,400	8,400	2,600	13,500	M	1	1		2	2				1					1		41
42 Oakland	400,000	Public Schools	55	40	3	3				85,000	85,000	12,000	97,000	M	18			18		25			8						16	42
		Board of Playground Directors	142	140	8	12	467	422	12,720	228,434	312,510	67,877	[1]393,107	M	64		4	68	15	56	18		5	1	1		1	1	29	a
43 Ontario	19,000	City Recreation Department	3	5			40	25		4,000		2,000	7,000	M, P, C		5		5	1	4			2					1	18	43
44 Oroville	7,500	Recreation Department[5]	2		[1]1		14	18		1,200	1,200	2,056	[1]3,256	M	1	1		2	1		1		1	1					4	44
45 Oxnard	20,000	Recreation Department[5]	2	2	2				1,000		6,600	800	8,400	M, P	2			2	2	1	1		1							45
46 Pacific Grove	9,000	Recreation Commission	8	4			10	16					[1]11,660	M, P		3		3	3	1	1			1		1		1	5	46
47 Palo Alto	25,000	Community Center and Recreation Department[5]	30	23	7	6	99	115	3,128	45,372	45,372	15,731	[1]64,230	M	6	1	2	9	9	4	3		2					1	10	47
48 Pasadena	125,000	Department of Recreation[5]	56	40	6	5	17	185		47,302	57,062	3,247	[1]60,302	M	15	2	5	22		9	7		12		1			1	58	48
		Park Department	1		1				10,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	[4]18,000	M									3			1	1		16	a
49 Piedmont	11,000	City Council	3	5		1			3,238	12,930	12,930	1,838	18,006	M	3			3											6	49
50 Pomona	32,000	Recreation Department[5]	32	12			4		1,000	11,000	11,000	9,000	21,000	M	11			11	3	2	1		4		1			1	10	50
51 Port Chicago	1,500	Bay Point Recreation Committee	1	2			10	13		3,000	3,100	908	[1]4,008		2			2		2										51
52 Red Bluff	4,500	City Council	1	5						1,844	1,956	1,022	2,978	M		1		1										1		52
53 Redding	9,080	Recreation Commission	3	1	[1]1		92	60		3,323	4,287	1,531	[1]5,818	M	1	5	2	8		4	2		1						2	53
54 Redlands	16,600	Recreation Department[3]	8	4	[2]2		14	36	8,000	6,197	11,147	3,200	22,347	M		1		1		1								2	2	54
55 Redwood City	22,500	Recreation Department[3]	8	3	2			2		5,663	8,633	2,242	[1]10,875	M, F	1	2	2	5	1	1			1						1	55
56 Reedley	4,000	City Recreation Department	1	1	1		10		250	2,200	2,200	400	[1]2,850	M, P			3	3	1	1	1			1				1	2	56
57 Rialto	[2]1,770	Chamber of Commerce		1		1	1		150	1,010	1,260	390	[1]1,800	M, P		1		1	1	1	1								1	57
58 Richmond	106,000	Physical Education and Recreation Department, Board of Education	23	28	3	7	32	22	17,500	65,000	65,950	6,050	89,500	M	15	4		19		13		1	4						9	58
59 Riverside	50,329	Recreation Department[5]	9	6	3	3				28,600	33,448	18,122	51,570	M	3	4		7	6	9	5									59
60 Sacramento	120,000	Recreation Department	55	21	9	4			10,000	51,245	51,245	118,311	[1]179,556	M	12			12	9	3	2		11			1	1	2	17	60
61 Salinas	16,000	Recreation Department[5]	6	11	[1]1	3	1	9		6,665			10,000	M	3	3		6		2									5	61
62 San Bernadino	57,000	City Recreation Department[5]	13	6	3	1	82	54		16,330	20,930	4,070	[1]25,000	M	2	5	5	12	1		1		1					1	10	62
63 San Carlos	9,000	Recreation Department[5]	3	4	1		32	26		5,085	5,085	2,295	[1]7,380	M	1			1	1				1						3	63
64 San Clemente	1,200	City of San Clemente	1		1									M										1		1				64
65 San Diego	362,658	Playground and Recreation Department[3]	68	40	50	20	135	275	77,149	205,098	218,737	42,654	[1]338,541	M	38	10		48	18	6	11	1	6	11	1			2	22	65
66 San Francisco	831,000	Recreation Commission	222	159	36	63			44,136	410,150	597,885	255,238	[1]897,259	M	72	17		89	47	22	10	1	10		1			2	78	66
		Park Commission	18	1	12	1				45,196	142,178	40,000	182,689	M	5			5					4				3	1	64	a
1			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Women	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Volunteer Workers: Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: Total	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Calif.—Cont.																														
1	San Jose	80,000	Division of Recreation, Park Department	23	12	1	1	....	....	.....	23,935	24,676	6,988	31,663	M	9	4	...	13	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	18	1
2	San Leandro	[2]14,601	Recreation Commission	4	2	[7]1	....	....	....	.....	4,919	4,919	1,247	6,166	M	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
3	San Luis Obispo	12,000	Park, Playground and Recreation Commission	4	3	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	450	33	483	M	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	San Marino	10,000	Playground and Recreation Commission	4	1	2	....	....	....	.....	5,511	5,511	103	[5]5,614	M	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
5	San Mateo and Burlingame	54,633	San Mateo Union High School District	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,778	3,172	549	3 720	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
6	San Mateo	34,000	Recreation Department[5]	5	9	....	2	203	....	.....	11,471	11,471	3,069	14,540	M	2	1	2	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
7	San Mateo Co.[14]	200,000	County Recreation and Parks Commission	18	7	....	....	11	39	10,130	15,000	29,769	9,242	[14]9,141	C	2	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	3	10	2	...	...	2	4	7
8	Santa Ana	42,000	Recreation Department[5]	14	10	1	2	10	....	.....	11,047	13,172	3,207	[11]6,379	M	7	5	2	14	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	25	8
9	Santa Barbara	40,000	{Park Department {Recreation Department[5]	23	5	3	2	....	....	23,155	18,255	23,255	4,722	[4]23,433 [15]1,132	M M, P	4	5	6	15	3	3	3	...	2	3 2	1	...	...	1	18	9 a
10	Santa Maria	10,094	Recreation Commission	2	3	2	1	17	....	750	6,600	7,500	2,825	11,075	M	...	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
11	Santa Monica	67,100	{Recreation Department, City Schools {Playground and Recreation Dept.[5]	35 5	22 4	 4	 4	25	 10	.....	14,047 20,418	14,047 26,966	1,845 7,758	15,893 34,725	M M	10 5	1 ...	... ...	11 5	... 1	3 1	3 ...	... ...	5 1	... 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 6	11 a
12	Sausalito	5,000	City Council Recreation Committee	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	716	716	146	862	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	South Pasadena	16,000	Department of Recreation[5]	6	4	1	....	9	36	3,093	8,000	10,944	4,245	[18]8,282	M	1	5	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	13
14	South San Francisco	10,000	City Recreation Department[5]	8	4	....	....	....	....	.....	5,808	5,808	718	[16]6,526	M	1	4	2	7	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	14
15	Stockton	90,000	Metropolitan Recreation Department[3]	42	16	7	3	22	47	44,947	33,573	61,237	12,033	[1]118,217	M, P	3	4	11	18	5	...	3	...	9	...	...	1	...	2	15	15
16	Sunnyvale	6,500	Recreation Department[5]	2	3	....	....	1	....	5,500	2,400	2,400	375	8,275	M	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Torrance	13,000	City Recreation Department[3]	1	2	1	1	....	....	3,783	8,894	24,755	5,623	34,161	M	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Tulare	11,000	City Recreation Department[3]	13	8	[7]2	....	12	75	.....	5,905	6,675	2,980	[9]9,656	M	4	3	...	7	1	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	18
19	Vacaville	3,500	Recreation Department[3]	1	....	1	....	6	....	.....	2,700	2,800	2,200	5,000	M, P	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	19
20	Vallejo	80,000	Greater Vallejo Recreation District	48	36	4	2	....	....	.....	56,214	.....	.....	73,403	M	9	4	...	13	8	5	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	20
21	Ventura	22,000	Department of Recreation[3]	5	3	1	....	10	....	.....	5,060	20,700	8,100	[12]8,800	M	...	3	3	6	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	21
22	Victorville	4,500	Recreation, Park and Parkway District	1	3	....	....	11	....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	10,000	M	1	2	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	22
23	Visalia	8,900	Parks, Playground and Recreation Dept.	6	3	1	1	30	18	1,000	6,300	.....	.....	[11]1,180	M	3	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	[42]1	...	...	...	23
24	Watsonville	12,000	Joint Union High School District	2	7	1	2	....	....	.....	8,567	9,819	2,046	11,866	M	4	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	24
25	Whittier	20,000	Recreation Department[3]	34	8	2	....	1	....	.....	9,480	9,480	5,155	[14]14,635	M	...	7	...	7	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	25
26	Yuba City[15]	6,000	Recreation Department[5], Yuba City and Sutter County	4	8	1	1	28	40	800	5,479	5,975	225	[7]7,000	M	1	1	...	2	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	26
	Colorado																														
27	Boulder	14,000	Department of Recreation[5]	10	5	....	....	....	....	.....	4,000	4,000	200	[14]4,200	M, P	...	5	1	6	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Colorado Springs	[2]36,789	{Patty Stuart Jewett Memorial Field Board {Recreation Department	1 65	 15	1 2	 1	 36	 40	2,505 4,200	2,340 15,500	27,559 21,314	3,008 17,066	33,073 [14]2,581	M M, P	... ...	... 6	... 14	... 20	... 2	... 4	... ...	... ...	... 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... 11	28 a
29	Delta	4,500	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	6	....	.....	350	350	300	[1]650	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	Denver	385,000	Municipal Recreation Department and Public Schools	117	145	5	4	....	....	100,467	92,991	92,991	9,294	[12]202,802	M	...	48	...	48	1	41	6	3	23	3	...	...	...	7	106	30
31	Durango	7,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,410	285	2,695	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	31
32	Grand Junction	16,000	Recreation Commission, Inc	28	14	2	....	26	131	3,000	8,435	10,000	6,000	19,000	M	...	5	...	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	32
33	Greeley	18,000	Community Activities Commission	24	4	1	....	35	....	.....	7,142	9,522	5,478	15,000	M	...	4	...	4	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	17	33
34	Gunnison	2,500	Town Trustees and Rotary Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[11]1,000	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	34
35	Holyoke	1,600	Town of Holyoke	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	283	283	264	547	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	35
36	Pueblo County[16]	89,173	Board of County Commissioners	9	3	2	....	6	....	2,000	6,315	6,315	2,614	[10]9,929	C, P	...	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	8	36
37	Salida	[24]4,969	City of Salida	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4,031	868	4,900	M	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	37
38	Sterling	7,500	Recreation Commission	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	650	850	60	[1]910	M	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Connecticut																														
39	Bridgeport	170,000	Board of Recreation	63	27	2	1	....	....	.....	16,719	30,846	3,686	[13]4,531	M	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	14	3	...	...	2	1	20	39
40	Danielson	9,500	Town of Killingly	1	....	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	40
41	Darien	10,000	Board of Recreation	4	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1,816	1,816	2,169	3,985	M	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	Derby-Shelton	20,000	Community Building Assn. of Shelton																												

1	Essex																															
2	Fairfield	23,000	Board of Recreation	52	15	1		77			8,016	8,016	1,902	[19]9,917	M		5	5	10		4	1		3	4					4	2
3	Farmington	1,800	Recreation Assn. and Advisory Board		1		1	47	108	103	2,500	2,603	1,726	[1]4,328	P						1										3
4	Greenwich	[2]35,509	Recreation Board	129	26	4	1	25	160	12,300	22,193	22,193	25,475	[1]59,968	M, P		14		14	1	5	4		8						19	4
			Board of Selectmen											71,772	M										3						a
5	Hamden	26,500	Recreation Commission	28	12	1		22	120		7,810			13,947	M		9		9		8	8		5						2	5
6	Hartford	167,636	Recreation Division, Park Department	70	22	9	12				72,651	72,651	2,158	[4]74,809	M		12	20	32	3	28		3	28	1	4	1	2	3	42	6
			Independent Social Center, Inc.[17]	3	2	2	2	9	6	2,388	11,429	14,713	9,671	[1]26,772	P	1	1		2	3	3										a
7	Killingly	9,547	Recreation Committee	1		1		1			2,340	2,340	448	[1]2,788	M		1		1		1	1		1						2	7
8	Litchfield	6,000	School Board and Progress Associates	2				6	3		1,350	1,350	200	1,550	M, P		2		2					1	1					2	8
9	Manchester	32,000	Department of Recreation[5]	22	8	3	2	32	12	30,000	8,650	15,650	17,350	63,000	M, P		5		5	4	2		1	2				2	4	9
10	Milford	25,000	Recreation Commission	10	2	1		5	10	7,155	8,054	8,054	262	[1]15,471	M	1	5		6		3	1		3	3				1	2	10
11	New Britain	75,000	Municipal Recreation Commission[3]	74	25	[7]1					16,000	21,000	8,216	[1]29,216	M		12		12		19	19		12							11
12	New Haven	170,000	Board of Education	21	66						15,987	17,602	500	18,102	M		29		29												12
			Park Commission	153	14	5				30,481	23,863	86,747	57,922	175,151	M		13		13	1	9			17	2			1	2	13	a
13	Newtown	[2]603	Board of Education	1	2			1			1,699	1,949	64	2,013	M		2		2		2	1		1						2	13
14	Norwich	33,469	Recreation Commission	6	14						4,754	4,754	4,234	8,988	M		10		10	1				1						1	14
15	Salisbury	3,030	Recreation Committee	1	1	1		7	12		2,555	2,575	113	[1]2,688	M, P		1		1		1			1						2	15
16	Seymour	7,000	Playground Association	3	2					117	726	726	165	1,008	M, P		2		2					1					1		16
17	Sharon	2,200	Recreation Committee	1		[7]1		10	21	4,000	1,216	1,216	500	5,716	M									1							17
18	Shelton	10,000	Shelton Playground Commission	1	3			20			500	500	200	700	M		2		2					1							18
19	Stafford Springs	6,000	Stafford Rotary Club	2	1						700	700	100	800	P		1		1		1			1						1	19
20	Stamford	65,000	Yerwood Community Center[17]	2	2	1	1	4			5,375	5,375	3,746	9,123	P					1											20
			Board of Public Recreation[3]	70	49	2	2				25,726	27,582	6,368	33,950	M	1	13	5	19		14			5		1					a
21	Stratford	30,000	Town Manager's Office	7	8						2,941	2,941	570	3,511	M		6		6					3	2				1	2	21
22	Torrington	31,000	Park and Recreation Board	10	10		1			4,650		9,700	4,453	18,803	M		6		6	1	2	2		5	1					3	22
23	Wallingford	15,000	Recreation Commission	8	7			8			4,052	4,052	1,342	5,394	M		7	1	8					2						7	23
24	Washington	2,089	Recreation Committee	1					8		600	600	325	925	M, P		2		2		1			2	1						24
25	Waterbury	107,000	Park Department	31	34	2	2				23,554	23,554		[4]23,554	M		13		13	3			1	8	1			1	2	16	25
26	Watertown	8,000	Civic Union	1	1				1		235	235	91	326	P		1		1					1							26
			Public Schools and Watertown-Oakville Recreation Council[18]	5	4				18	180	1,470	1,470	500	2,150	M, P		4		4		2	1		2							a
27	West Hartford	41,000	Recreation Department[3]	19	16	1		12	59		11,275			17,529	M		7		7		6			4					2	8	27
28	Westport	12,000	Recreation Department[5]	1	5			3			1,145	1,145	1,390	[1]2,535	M		4		4	1				1						6	28
	Delaware																															
29	Claymont	6,000	Youth Council, Inc.	1	1				7		800	800	793	[1]1,593	P		1		1					1							29
30	Newcastle	5,500	Recreation Association	1					8		540	540	210	750	P		1		1					1							30
31	Wilmington	125,000	Woodcrest Playground Association	1	1						700	700	100	800	P		1		1					1						2	31
			Board of Park Commissioners	28	28		1			1,401	17,347			[1]48,737	M		10	12	22	1	6	2		11					5	34	a
			Brandywine Hundred Lions Club	4	1				25		1,660	1,660	1,805	3,465	P		1		1		1	1		1						1	b
			Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc.	23	9	3		3		33,000		37,000	6,000	76,000	P					1												c
			Public Schools	7	46			20			6,330			6,500	M						[19]11	11										d
	Dist. of Columbia																															
32	Washington	938,000	District of Columbia Recreation Dept.[5]	266	265	40	63	1557	4060	158,110	354,241	510,489	48,332	[1]716,931	M, F	69	37		106	13	17	30	2	35		10			[20]8	162	32
	Florida																															
33	Clearwater	17,000	City Recreation Department[5]	4	2	2	1		5		7,544	9,036	4,964	14,000	M	1	2		3	1		1		1	1					7	33
34	Daytona Beach	25,000	Recreation Department	2	11	2	6	11	9		14,400	37,800	47,039	84,839	M	2	1		3	6		3		2	1				2	2	34
35	Fort Lauderdale	26,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	3	5					154,253	9,382			270,612	M	3	1		4	1				1	1			1	1	9	35
36	Gainesville	21,000	Department of Recreation	7	12	[7]1	4	29	37	300	7,033	8,833	5,589	[1]14,722	M, P			9	9	2	1	2		1						6	36
37	Hialeah	10,000	City Recreation Department[3]	1		1		8		1,500	3,000	7,200	800	9,500	M	3			3	2	1	1							1	6	37
38	Jacksonville	272,440	City Recreation Department[5]	31	14	18	10	26	45	63,089	60,836	125,909	51,170	240,168	M	23			23	1				8					2	22	38
39	Jacksonville Beach	15,000	City Recreation Department	1	2		2			40,000	4,000	4,000	175	44,175	M	1			1	1	1	1									39
			Golf Club	1		1								8,423	M												1				40
40	Key West	[2]12,927	Department of Public Welfare	1	3		1	35	45	20,500	5,730	8,430	7,470	36,400	M	1			1	1					1					2	a
41	Lakeland	35,000	City Recreation Department[3]	17	7	2	1	8		7,088	7,200	33,176	11,340	[1]51,605	M		5		5	5		2		2					1	6	41
42	Lake Wales	6,500	City Recreation Committee	1	4			6			500	500	300	800	P		3		3					2	2					4	42
43	Miami	200,000	Recreation Division, Department of Public Welfare	91	9	15	5					70,572	14,188	84,760	M	12	5	1	18	4	1	2		4						54	43
44	Miami Beach	32,000	Recreation Department	9	15	3	4	1		51,300	18,513	26,920	10,080	[1]88,300	M	3	1		4	3	3			1						11	44
45	North Miami	2,600	North Dade Youth Foundation, Inc.	2				30			1,800			6,000	M	4			4		2	1		3							45
46	Ocala	10,000	Recreation Department[5]	5	2	[7]2	1	8	13		4,252	4,252	3,126	[1]7,378	M	2	4		6	2	1	1		2						6	46
47	Orlando	52,000	Recreation Board	10	11	7		6	82		18,000			43,000	M, P	4	8		12	2	1	1		3	2					8	47
48	Palm Beach	3,700	Playground Commission		1		[7]1	1	4					14,000	M	1			1	1				1	[21]1					4	48
49	Pensacola	43,304	Recreation Department[5]	7	11	2	2	151	749	5,869	15,890	25,498	13,300	[1]44,668	M	3	2		5	5	4	4		5	2	1		[22]1		9	49
50	St. Petersburg	[2]60,812	Recreation Department	21	12	6	2	31	355	16,859	40,960	57,759	63,947	138,565	M		6		6	11	5	4	1	2	1			1		14	50
51	Sanford	12,500	Recreation Board[3]	1	1			5			350	350	100	450	M		1		1					1							51
			City of Sarasota	1		1					2,400			22,400	M													1			52
52	Sarasota	14,000	Recreation Department	1	2									15,000	M					1				1						6	a
			YMCA	9	6			12	12		3,940	3,940	1,462	[1]5,402	M,C,P		3		3	2	3			2	2					3	b
53	Tallahassee	[2]16,240	Department of Recreation[3]	7	7	2	2	5		11,182		15,211	4,718	31,111	M	5	1		6	1	1			4				1		11	53
54	Tampa	124,476	Board of Public Recreation	20	30	9	14	1700	2500	4,099	47,610	78,852	25,224	108,175	M	20	3	1	24	10	9	5		7					2	32	54
55	Tarpon Springs	5,000	City of Tarpon Springs							4,500		9,473		13,973	M													1		2	55
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Florida—Cont.																														
1	West Palm Beach	51,000	Recreation Department[5]	4	7	4	7	...	...	.....	14,655	20,222	5,967	[1]26,189	M	5	...	...	5	8	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	21	1
2	Winter Haven	8,109	Recreation Department	1	1	1	1	46	105	.....	5,440	7,240	1,480	8,720	M, P	1	4	...	5	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	2
	Georgia																														
3	Albany	22,000	Parks and Recreation Department	2	3	....	1	25	47	.....	3,205	3,205	5,580	8,585	M	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
4	Athens	28,000	Playground and Recreation Board	3	9	2	3	13	5	.....	11,000	12,000	2,000	14,000	M	2	7	...	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
5	Atlanta	345,000	Parks Department	15	44	15	44	50	18	.....	81,728	91,728	10,334	[1]102,063	M	35	...	...	35	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	1	5	121	5
6	Augusta	80,000	Recreation Commission	15	21	4	8	59	293	12,000	39,105	64,317	10,000	86,317	M	5	...	5	10	7	5	6	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	13	6
7	Brunswick	25,000	Recreation Department[3]	4	6	1	4	11	9	6,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	[1]24,000	M	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	7	7
8	Carrollton	8,500	Carroll Service Council	7	3	2	1	2	...	.....	7,000	8,500	3,000	11,500	M, P	1	2	...	3	2	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
9	Cedartown	12,000	Recreation Commission[3]	5	6	1	1	7	43	750	6,500	7,000	5,653	[1]13,403	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	6	9
10	Columbus	65,000	{City & Lions Club {Department of Recreation	1 37	... 30	1 3	... 20	... 87	... 157	... 4,422	3,120 50,789	4,680 58,416	3,120 22,300	7,800 83,171	M M, P	... 7	... 4	... 4	... 15	... 7	... 2	... 2	... ...	... 6	... ...	... 6	... ...	... ...	1 1	... 11	10 a
11	Cuthbert	4,000	Recreation Association	1	....	....	....	31	2	1,000	700	700	900	[2]2,600	P	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	11
12	Dalton	20,000	Boys' Club and Public Schools	2	3	....	....	60	19	.....	1,450	1,450	300	[1]1,750	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
13	Decatur	22,500	Recreation Department[5]	21	15	....	1	60	....	837	4,147	4,567	6,530	[1]11,934	M, P	2	2	4	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	13
14	Elberton	7,000	City Council	6	5	....	....	....	....	.....	2,600	2,600	600	3,200	M	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	14
15	Fulton County[23]	490,000	Parks and Recreation Department	52	60	7	23	106	65	.....	62,806	73,943	24,113	[1]98,063	C	20	15	3	38	20	37	15	...	30	...	2	...	2	3	20	15
16	Gainesville	20,000	Hall County Recreation Committee	3	....	....	....	12	....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	[1]1,500	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	16
17	Griffin	14,000	{Recreation Department[5] {City of Griffin	5	10	....	4	....	....	.....	10,048	10,941 10,600	3,518 6,700	[1]14,460 [1]17,300	M M	1	5	...	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	17 4 a
18	Macon	80,000	Recreation Department	1	14	1	14	....	....	31,800	14,837	14,837	7,900	54,537	M	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	13	18
19	Marietta	23,000	Recreation Department[5] and Larry Bell Park Board	16	5	4	3	20	25	250,000	12,000	14,754	8,817	273,571	M	2	4	...	6	2	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	4	19
20	Rome	35,000	Recreation Department[3]	40	1	1	1	....	....	.....	5,400	.....	.....	[1]19,000	M	...	6	...	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20
21	Savannah	96,000	Recreation Commission	12	18	1	....	....	41	.....	21,496	29,672	10,801	40,473	M	18	...	...	18	...	3	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	13	21
22	Thomasville	[2]12,683	Youth Center Board	....	2	....	....	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Toccoa	7,000	Stephens Youth Service Council, Inc.	1	....	1	....	6	....	27,000	3,000	.....	1,500	[1]31,500	P	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	23
	Idaho																														
24	Boise	33,000	City Recreation Committee	2	8	....	....	....	....	.....	3,100	3,100	800	3,900	M	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	14	24
25	Buhl	2,414	City of Buhl	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25
26	Burley	6,000	School Board, City and Civic Organizations	8	6	....	....	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]2,500	M	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	26
27	Caldwell	8,000	City Youth Council	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,500	1,500	200	1,700	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	27
28	Coeur D'Alene	[2]10,049	City and Civic Organizations	2	1	....	....	1	....	.....	1,950	.....	.....	2,800	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	28
29	Grangeville	2,000	Lions Club	2	2	....	....	6	35	.....	900	900	2,000	2,900	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	29
30	Lewiston	15,000	Community Youth Council	1	16	1	1	1	21	.....	5,149	5,149	1,600	6,749	M, P	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30
31	Moscow	7,000	Parks Committee	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,200	100	[1]1,300	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
32	Mullan	2,000	Village of Mullan	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	375	375	125	500	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32
33	Pocatello	25,000	Parks and Golf Department	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	2,200	.....	.....	[2]12,050	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	33
34	Rexburg	3,700	Public Schools	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	Sandpoint	5,000	Recreation Dept.[5] and Recreation Assn.	3	4	....	....	4	8	350	2,500	2,500	3,500	6,350	M, P	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	35
36	Twin Falls	13,000	Parks Department	5	5	....	....	....	....	.....	675	3,000	2,000	5,000	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36
	Illinois																														
37	Alton	40,000	Playground and Recreation Department[5]	15	12	1	1	....	....	.....	17,538	.....	.....	21,275	M	...	10	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	37
38	Belleville	30,000	Playground and Recreation Board	15	22	[7]1	....	13	5	.....	5,599	7,025	2,081	[1]9,106	M	...	9	1	10	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	38
39	Bellwood	12,000	Memorial Park District	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,860	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	39
40	Benton	8,600	Water Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,175	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
41	Berwyn	50,000	Playground and Recreation Commission	5	5	....	....	....	....	.....	3,777	9,597	5,199	14,797	M	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	41
42	Bloomington	40,000	Twin City Recreation Center, Inc.	1	....	....	....	12	7	.....	435	958	2,668	3,626	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
43	Blue Island	16,500	Playground and Recreation Commission	4	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	M	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	Canton	14,000	Park District	7	4	....	....	....	....	14,721	2,930	5,043	1,294	21,057	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	44
45	Carbondale	12,000	Park Board	6	2	....	....	10	....	.....	2,500	3,000	1,200	[1]4,200	M	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	45
46	Carmi	6,000	{School Board and City {Recreation Department[3]	1 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	700 550	700	....	[1]700 [1,4]550	M M	... ...	1 2	... ...	1 2	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2	... a

1	Centralia	16,100	Recreation Department[5]	15	15	1	5	16	....	100	10,424	10,424	7,753	[1]18,277	M	....	7	8	15	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2	Champaign	24,000	Park District	521	215	221	95	....	....	....	902,616	902,616	99,962	[4]1,002,578	M	....	193	....	193	88	....	80	6	100	12	20	3	1	38	602	3	a
			Recreation Commission	3	7	3	7	....	243	....	....	24,000	15,000	39,000	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Chicago	[2]3,396,808	Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, Department of Public Works	42	29	42	29	....	....	....	219,364	366,364	80,000	446,364	M	39	....	....	39	39	....	....	3	18	3	....	....	....	....	47	b	c
			Social Center Bureau, Board of Education	71	98	....	1	....	....	....	22,899	57,239	13,525	70,764	M, S	....	....	....	....	....	25	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	d
			Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	69	66	69	66	....	....	174,170	437,172	437,172	571,703	1,183,045	M	69	....	....	69	69	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....
4	Chicago Heights	23,000	Harold Colbert Jones Memorial Community Center	3	2	[7]1	....	14	....	....	4,280	....	....	20,800	M, P	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
			Park Board	7	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,000	M	2	4	....	6	2	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	a
5	Cook County[25]	[2]4,063,342	County Forest Preserve District	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	10	5	
6	Danville	39,000	Recreation Department[5]	11	15	1	1	....	....	....	10,344	10,344	1,776	12,120	M	....	8	....	8	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	
			Laura Lee Fellowship House[17]	1	2	....	[7]1	5	10	....	760	760	1,000	1,760	P	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a	
7	Decatur	[2]59,305	Playground and Recreation Board	14	47	3	5	17	470	4,244	35,447	40,430	11,113	[1]55,787	M, P	3	18	....	21	1	9	9	....	9	....	1	....	....	....	20	7	
8	Des Plaines	14,000	Park District	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	....	....	8,000	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	8	
9	Dixon	12,000	Park Board	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	1,157	1,157	796	1,953	M	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	
10	Dolton	5,003	Park District	2	1	....	....	14	....	2,980	770	770	240	3,990	M	....	2	....	2	1	1	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	
11	East Mcline	12,500	Recreation Council	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	2,150	2,250	500	[2]2,750	P	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	
12	Edwardsville	9,000	Health and Recreation Commission	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,800	1,800	1,400	3,200	M	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	12	
13	Eldorado	5,000	City Schools	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	600	600	200	800	M	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	13	
14	Evanston	67,500	Bureau of Recreation, City Council	80	41	5	3	127	21	6,500	40,406	40,406	27,190	[1]74,096	M, P	3	11	....	14	2	8	....	....	3	7	....	....	....	....	16	14	
15	Freeport	23,000	Y.M.C.A.	4	6	....	....	25	....	....	5,500	5,500	6,500	12,000	M	....	6	....	6	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	12	15	
16	Galesburg	30,000	Carver Community Center[17]	1	1	1	....	16	1	6,750	3,300	3,300	8,962	19,013	P	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	
17	Geneseo	3,800	Community Council	1	1	....	....	1	15	....	720	745	200	945	M, P	....	2	1	3	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	17	
18	Gibson City	3,000	Community Recreation Board	1	2	....	....	10	....	....	600	600	100	700	P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	18	
19	Glencoe	6,925	Municipal Playground Commission	1	....	1	....	....	....	2,583	2,375	10,757	11,616	24,956	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	
			Glencoe Playgrounds, Inc.	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	3,200	3,200	810	4,010	P	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	6	a	
20	Glenview	8,000	Recreation Committee, Park District	4	8	1	....	33	28	2,000	4,700	5,900	3,157	11,057	M, P	1	....	5	6	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	20	
21	Havana	4,000	Teen-Age Recreation Center, Inc.	....	1	....	....	12	....	2,000	900	900	300	[3]3,200	P	....	3	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	21	
22	Highland Park	16,000	Playground and Recreation Board	15	4	2	....	101	225	....	10,394	13,604	4,883	18,487	M	....	5	....	5	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	
			Park District	1	....	....	....	....	....	75,400	....	14,077	4,879	94,356	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	4	a	
23	Hinsdale	7,500	Community House	4	3	1	....	23	13	18,000	9,000	15,000	15,000	[1]48,000	P	....	4	....	4	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	23	
24	Homewood	4,500	Youth Council	2	3	....	....	5	12	....	1,500	1,500	2,500	[1]4,000	P	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	24	
25	Jacksonville	20,000	Recreation Association	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	450	450	75	525	P	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	
26	Joliet	50,000	Park District	13	13	1	1	4	12	....	6,930	....	....	[4]38,273	M	....	7	....	7	4	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	1	17	26	
27	La Grange	11,000	Recreation Commission[3]	17	9	1	1	54	31	....	6,000	7,500	4,000	11,500	M	....	2	1	3	1	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	12	27	
28	Lake Forest	6,885	Park Department	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	6	28	
29	Lincoln	12,000	Community Recreation Association	15	4	....	....	35	....	....	2,734	2,734	3,649	[1]6,383	M, P	....	3	....	3	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	29	
30	Lockport	8,784	Township Park Board	11	8	[7]1	....	11	7	10,000	6,000	11,239	2,000	23,240	M	....	4	....	4	....	7	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	30	
31	Lombard	7,500	Recreation Commission, Inc.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	400	316	[1]716	P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	31	
32	Marengo	2,500	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	....	5,074	2,000	2,000	4,982	12,056	M	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	
33	Mattoon	20,000	Recreation Board	2	1	[7]1	....	4	....	....	950	950	500	[1]1,450	M, P	....	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	7	33	
34	Maywood	28,000	Playground and Recreation Board	6	9	....	1	....	....	....	7,113	8,613	3,795	12,408	M	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	34	
35	Moline	40,000	Playground and Recreation Board	6	12	1	....	24	85	15,041	10,818	23,461	9,665	48,168	M, P	....	8	....	8	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	12	35	
36	Monticello	2,400	Recreation Department[5]	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	800	800	200	[1]1,000	M	....	3	....	3	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	
37	Mount Carmel	8,000	Department of Public Works	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,866	M	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	37	
38	Mount Morris	2,700	Recreation Board	3	1	1	....	8	17	1,089	3,300	4,200	3,771	9,060	M, P	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	
39	Naperville	5,300	City of Naperville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,508	....	17,567	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	
			YMCA and Community Center	4	4	....	....	32	....	....	2,488	2,488	....	2,488	M, P	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a	
40	North Chicago	9,000	Civic Service Assn. and Foss Park District	8	5	1	1	3	....	3,000	6,490	6,490	2,000	[1]11,490	M	....	4	....	4	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	40	
41	Oak Lawn	4,500	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	
42	Oak Park	66,000	Playground Board	11	15	....	4	1	....	6,218	17,072	42,201	7,592	56,010	M	5	....	....	5	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	42	
43	Oglesby	4,000	Park Commission and Dickinson Foundation	3	2	1	....	24	30	250	4,650	....	....	8,065	M, P	1	....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	43	
44	Paris	9,281	Park Board	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	390	....	....	7,000	M	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	44	
45	Pekin	20,000	Playground and Recreation Board	3	4	[7]1	....	4	....	....	3,000	3,000	1,200	[1]4,200	M	....	2	1	3	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	45	
46	Peoria	[2]105,087	Carver Community Center[17]	3	2	2	2	13	3	500	8,362	11,032	4,726	16,258	P	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	
			Playground and Recreation Board	125	47	4	2	65	27	....	43,018	45,158	7,488	52,646	M	....	20	24	44	....	11	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a	
47	Peru	9,993	Recreation Department[5]	14	5	1	....	5	5	....	4,800	5,925	2,600	8,525	M, P	1	2	....	3	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	4	47	
48	Pittsfield	[2]2,284	Park Board	2	1	....	....	....	2	650	1,100	1,100	900	2,650	M, P	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	48	
49	Riverside	8,000	Playground and Recreation Commission	2	2	1	....	8	11	....	5,050	5,050	1,000	[1]6,050	M, P	1	2	3	6	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	49	
50	Rockford	93,000	Park District	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	9,682	38,292	7,613	45,905	M	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	1	2	2	44	50	
51	Rock Island	48,000	Playground and Recreation Board	30	9	1	....	37	5	....	5,982	6,700	1,874	8,573	M	....	8	....	8	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	11	51	
52	Roxana	3,000	Playground and Recreation Commission	1	2	....	1	3	4	951	2,433	3,001	982	[1]4,933	M	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	52	
53	Rushville	3,000	Scripps Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,300	M, P	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	53	
54	Salem	7,319	City of Salem	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	1,500	300	1,800	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	54	
55	Sandwich	2,600	Youth Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	400	75	475	P	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	55	
56	Springfield	[2]75,803	City Water, Light and Power Dept.	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,760	2,000	7,760	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	56	
			Playground and Recreation Commission	48	46	5	4	....	....	....	25,603	31,722	12,328	[1]44,050	M	....	22	3	25	....	5	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a	
57	Summit	10,000	Community Building Committee	....	3	....	....	6	6	3,000	2,900	2,900	1,000	6,900	M, P	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	
58	Waukegan	40,000	Playground and Recreation Board	49	13	1	....	12	....	532	14,897	18,230	3,835	[1]22,598	M, P	....	11	....	11	....	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	
59	Wheaton	8,000	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,322	2,456	4,777	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	
60	Wilmette	18,000	Playground and Recreation Board	12	12	2	1	....	....	12,000	10,000	14,000	6,000	32,000	M, P	2	5	3	10	1	5	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	8	60	
61	Winnetka	[2]12,430	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	....	30,509	....	19,189	8,980	[4]58,678	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	4	61	
			Community House	4	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	82,000	P	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a	
62	Wood River	[2]8,197	Social Planning Council	3	4	....	1	....	....	....	2,460	....	....	5,790	P	....	3	....	3	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	62	
63	Woodstock	7,000	Public Schools and City Council	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	1,000	1,000	300	[1]1,300	M	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Indiana																														
1	Anderson	62,000	Negro Welfare Association	1	2	....	....	7	....	.....	420	420	1,336	[11]1,756	P	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
2	Berne	2,100	Athletic Club and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	450	450	450	[1]900	M	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
3	Bloomington	25,000	Recreation Board, School City	3	1	[7]1	....	....	....	.....	1,500	2,000	3,000	[15]5,000	M	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
4	Bluffton	5,500	City Recreation Board and School Board	2	1	....	....	1	....	.....	850	850	300	[11]1,150	M, P	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
5	Butler	1,794	Public School Board	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	160	160	240	400	M	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5
6	Columbia City	5,000	School City	2	2	....	....	8	....	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	[4]1,200	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6
7	Corydon	1,900	Recreation Committee and Public Schools	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	640	640	350	990	M, P	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7
8	Crawfordsville	11,000	City Recreation Commission	3	5	....	....	2	....	.....	2,481	2,481	300	2,781	M	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
9	Crown Point	5,000	City Park Department	4	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	1,400	.....	.....	7,400	M	....	4	....	4	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	9
10	Decatur	7,000	School Board and Woman's Club	6	2	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	[15]5,500	M	....	2	2	4	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	10
11	Delphi	2,500	Park Department	1	....	....	....	15	....	.....	600	600	294	894	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	11
12	Elkhart	33,405	Board of Parks and Recreation	10	10	1	....	4	....	20,000	11,200	11,200	3,450	34,650	M, P	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	5	12
13	Evansville	115,000	Recreation Division, Park Department Carver Community Organization[17] The Wheatley Social Center[17]	25 3 1	60 1 1	1 3 1	....	15 48	5	.....	12,291 4,200	12,291 5,000	3,713 1,000	[1,422]16,004 [16]16,000	M P P	....	13 3 1	10	23 3 1	1 1	17 1 1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	13 a 14
14	Fort Wayne	[2]118,410	Board of Park Commissioners	45	41	3	2	13	40	13,638	40,917	48,899	43,936	[1]106,473	M, P	1	16	....	17	2	3	1	....	6	....	....	1	2	61	a
15	Garrett	5,000	City Council	9	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	15
16	Gas City	3,488	Recreation Association	1	2	....	....	2	....	200	1,250	1,250	400	1,850	M, P	....	....	3	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	16
17	Goshen	11,432	Youth Center Board City Recreation Department[5]	2 5	3 2	....	....	12 2	....	.....	480 870	1,800 2,400	1,200 1,800	3,000 [14]4,200	P M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17 a
18	Greensburg	10,000	City Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	18
19	Hammond	74,000	Department of Recreation[3]	14	39	2	1	7	38	675	31,900	43,225	3,175	[14]6,900	M	....	14	....	14	1	9	4	1	6	....	3	....	....	5	26	19
20	Hartford City	7,000	City Schools	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	600	600	.....	600	M	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	20
21	Indianapolis	475,000	Recreation Division, Public Parks Dept.	30	22	18	22	176	830	.....	97,802	.....	.....	245,952	M	14	33	....	47	21	17	15	....	26	....	....	1	5	6	91	21
22	Jasper	5,100	Park Board	2	2	....	....	3	....	5,000	1,830	3,000	500	[18]5,500	M, P	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	22
23	Jeffersonville	18,000	Recreation Board	4	2	....	....	....	....	200	1,800	2,000	600	2,800	M	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
24	Kendallville	5,300	Park Board	2	2	....	....	2	2	.....	2,400	2,400	600	[3]3,000	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	24
25	Kentland	2,000	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	300	300	200	500	M	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	25
26	Knightstown	2,300	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	600	600	100	700	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	26
27	Lafayette	33,000	Park Board and Columbian Park Recreation Center, Inc.	5	3	....	....	1	....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	18,500	M, P	....	5	1	6	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	4	27
28	Lake County[26]	[2]293,195	Board of County Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	.....	[4]200	C	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	28
29	La Porte	20,000	School Board Civic Auditorium Board	4 1	3 1	....	....	....	....	.....	2,000 3,750	2,000 11,750	400 5,250	[12]2,400 17,000	M M, P	....	4 1	....	4 1	....	2 1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 2	29 a
30	Liberty	1,500	Township School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	450	450	.....	[4]450	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
31	Linton	6,200	Park Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,000	1,000	500	1,500	P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	31
32	Logansport	22,000	City and School Board	3	2	....	....	....	....	.....	2,200	2,200	200	2,400	M	....	5	....	5	3	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	9	32
33	Loogootee	2,400	Recreation Commission and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	5	2,000	400	400	.....	2,400	M, P	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	33
34	Milan	1,000	Ministerial Association and Public Schools	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	M, P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	34
35	Mishawaka	29,000	City Council	6	6	....	....	....	....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	12,400	M	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	12	35
36	New Albany	30,000	Board of Park Commissioners	2	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1,635	9,438	3,160	12,598	M	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	36
37	Noblesville	5,800	Forest Park Board and School Board	2	6	1	....	30	....	4,000	.....	16,800	5,000	25,800	M	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	37
38	North Manchester	3,200	Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	7	....	.....	1,150	1,150	800	[11]1,950	M	....	3	....	3	....	5	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	11	38
39	Oakland City	3,000	Town Board and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	500	560	614	1,174	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	39
40	Paoli	2,500	Junior Chamber of Commerce Park Board	3	....	....	....	....	5	600	800	800	1,400	[12]2,800	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
41	Pendleton	1,681	Community, Lions Club and Park Dept.	1	....	....	....	5	....	.....	500	500	150	650	P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	42	41
42	Petersburg	3,500	Kiwanis Recreational Committee	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	400	300	700	M, P	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	42	43
43	Plymouth	6,000	Park Department	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	450	2,130	2,070	4,200	M	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	43
44	Richmond	36,000	Townsend Community Center[17] Park Board and School Board	1 4	1 19	1	1	17	....	.....	3,900 6,721	4,770 6,721	2,205 985	[16]6,975 [7]7,706	M, P M	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	4	44 a
45	Rochester	4,000	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	3,000	3,500	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	45
46	Rockport	2,500	City Recreation Department[3]	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	700	700	300	1,000	P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	46
47	Rushville	6,200	City Recreation Department[3]	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,400	1,400	600	2,000	M	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	47
48	South Bend	110,000	City Recreation Board[3]	42	37	2	....	....	....	.....	20,000	51,000	5,000	56,000	M	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	12	....	1	....	....	....	32	48
49	Speed	[2]800	Louisville Cement Corporation	1	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	49
50	Sullivan	5,250	City and School Board	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	375	375	200	575	M	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
51	Terre Haute	64,000	Public Schools and Park Board	10	10	....	1	8	....	2,000	7,200	.....	.....	27,800	M, P	....	16	....	16	1	1	2	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	8	51
52	Valparaiso	8,736	Board of Park Commissioners	5	5	....	....	2	....	.....	2,537	5,089	2,704	7,793	M	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	52

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Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Women	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Volunteer Workers: Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: Total	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Louisiana																														
1	Alexandria	50,000	Recreation Commission	41	22	4	2	808	124	1,200	12,111	13,311	6,055	[1]19,366	M	6	4	2	12	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
2	Baton Rouge[28]	100,000	Parish and Municipal Recreation Commission	12	9	2	4	101	79	.....	13,405	41,531	31,714	[1]73,246	M, P	...	8	...	8	4	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	2
3	Lafayette	25,000	Recreation Board	16	5	1	1	112	....	1,854	4,169	5,134	115	7,103	M	1	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
			Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4,411	.....	6,436	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	a
4	Lake Charles	45,000	Recreation Commission	42	6	1	1	20	28	195	12,268	12,268	2,926	15,388	M	6	1	...	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
5	Maplewood	3,500	Lions Club	....	1	....	....	2	....	300	300	300	40	640	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Monroe	36,000	Recreation Department[3]	5	6	1	2	18	12	.....	5,643	5,643	2,050	[7]7,693	M	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	New Orleans	600,000	Playground Community Service Commission	20	61	13	45	....	....	.....	.....	89,151	13,323	102,475	M, P	36	23	...	59	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7
8	Opelousas	12,500	City of Opelousas	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	2,400	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
9	Plaquemine	6,000	Youth Center	....	1	....	....	4	29	.....	600	600	1,200	[1]1,800	M, P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Maine																														
10	Augusta	20,000	Park Department	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	M	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
			Macomber Playground	1	....	....	....	....	....	25	350	350	25	400	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
11	Bangor	35,000	Recreation Department[3]	16	24	[7]1	1	14	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]13,560	M	...	6	...	6	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	11
12	Bar Harbor	4,378	Community Recreation Committee	....	2	....	....	18	....	.....	455	515	64	579	M, P	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Bath	14,000	Recreation Commission	8	16	3	1	44	87	1,847	10,432	12,620	5,362	[1]19,829	M	...	2	3	5	4	1	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Caribou	9,000	Recreation Department[3]	1	4	1	....	....	2	1,500	3,500	3,500	1,500	[1]6,500	M	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	14
15	Fort Fairchild	5,600	Town Manager	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	200	.....	150	[1]350	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Gorham	3,000	Martha E. Roble Park Commission	....	1	....	....	4	....	300	200	200	600	[1]1,100	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Houlton	8,500	Recreation Department[3]	1	....	[7]1	....	170	24	1,798	2,625	4,375	2,884	[1]9,057	M	1	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	17
18	Lewiston	39,000	School Board	2	14	....	....	....	....	1,771	3,858	4,933	503	7,207	M	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	18
19	Norway and Paris	7,800	Norway-Paris Kiwanis Club	2	....	....	....	....	8	.....	765	765	208	973	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Old Town	7,688	City Manager	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,492	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Pittsfield	3,000	Manson Park Board	1	2	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	600	100	[1]700	P	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	21
22	Portland	85,000	Recreation Commission	18	23	1	....	237	73	.....	13,000	13,000	5,182	[1]18,182	M	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	9	22
			Granville R. Lee Recreation Center Board	1	2	[7]1	1	14	....	.....	2,784	6,351	2,994	9,345	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
23	Presque Isle	10,000	Community Association	4	5	1	1	1	68	[2]25,000	7,145	7,145	3,532	[1]35,677	M, P	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	23
24	Rockland	9,000	City of Rockland	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200	200	100	300	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Rumford	11,000	Park Commission	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	300	.....	.....	3,628	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Sanford	16,500	Park Commission	5	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26
27	Washburn	1,800	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	175	330	330	30	535	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27
28	Wilton	3,300	South Franklin County Health and Tuberculosis Assn	1	1	....	....	30	10	.....	300	408	234	[1]642	M, P	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Maryland																														
29	Baltimore	930,000	Dept. of Public Recreation[5,30]	307	236	19	40	48	262	66,884	227,482	277,127	66,984	410,996	M, P	14	53	17	84	14	51	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	29
			Dept. of Public Parks and Squares[30]	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355,642	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	1	3	6	113	a
30	Frederick	17,300	Playground Commission	4	16	....	....	8	21	350	3,326	3,676	764	4,790	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	30
31	Greenbelt	8,000	Recreation Department	15	20	1	2	200	100	.....	9,342	12,196	7,028	[1]19,224	M	1	11	...	12	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	31
32	Hagerstown	40,000	Playground Committee	7	15	....	....	....	9	.....	4,166	4,166	537	4,703	M, P	...	10	...	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32
33	Westernport-Luke[31]	[24]4,553	Tri-Towns Recreation Committee	3	....	....	....	....	....	72	398	838	92	1,002	P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	33
34	Wicomico County[32]	35,000	War Memorial Recreation Commission	4	....	[7]1	....	32	50	1,640	1,720	2,557	426	[1]4,626	P	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Massachusetts																														
35	Andover	12,000	Recreation Committee and Andover Guild	10	12	....	....	....	....	2,500	7,536	7,536	1,548	11,584	M, P	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Arlington	43,500	Park Department	17	16	....	....	....	....	11,400	7,365	.....	.....	[1]22,700	M	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	11	36
37	Belmont	28,000	Playground or Recreation Commission	23	13	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	...	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	21	37
38	Boston	780,000	Dept. of the Extended Use of Public Schools	123	102	....	1	....	....	.....	45,550	98,000	8,000	106,000	M	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
			Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc.	10	10	3	3	....	....	.....	32,000	32,000	10,000	42,000	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
			Department of Physical Education, School Committee	....	[33]500	....	....	....	....	.....	89,500	115,500	16,000	131,500	M	...	...	102	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b

2	Brookline	56,940	Park Dept. and Recreation Dept.[6]	10	20	6	6																															a
3	Cambridge	111,124	Recreation Department[5]	91	31	10	2	....	....	39,523	48,851	55,410	20,501	[1]115,434	M	7	7	8	22	5	5	10	...	8	2	...	1	...	...	22	3
4	Chelsea	41,000	Park Commission	8	12	....	....	....	....	....	4,700	4,700	250	[14]950	M, P	...	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
5	Concord	[27]972	Recreation Commission	3	8	....	....	....	....	3,593	2,018	2,159	1,059	6,811	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
6	Dalton	4,200	Community Recreation Association	14	10	1	1	36	36	4,500	8,200	10,035	8,438	22,973	M, P	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
7	Dedham	16,000	{Community Association, Inc.	4	8	....	1	12	6	900	.....	2,550	1,500	[14]950	P	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
			{Recreation Commission[3]	3	13	....	....	....	....	.....	3,200	3,200	300	3,500	M	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
8	Douglas	2,700	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	400	400	50	450	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8
9	East Walpole	2,800	Francis William Park Corporation	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	9
10	Fairhaven	12,000	Park Department	1	3	....	....	....	....	.....	446	446	204	650	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
11	Fall River	118,000	Park and Recreation Board	13	17	....	....	....	1	.....	5,369	5,369	221	[45]591	M	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	11
12	Framingham	25,000	{Civic League, Inc.	1	2	1	....	11	35	.....	3,700	6,541	5,851	12,392	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
			{Park Department	2	16	....	....	....	....	1,878	5,560	.....	.....	16,680	M	...	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	9	a
13	Gardner	23,000	Greenwood Memorial Department	1	1	1	1	1	....	.....	3,914	6,442	6,025	12,467	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
14	Greenfield	17,000	Parks and Recreation Commission and Swimming Pool Committee	3	19	....	....	....	....	.....	2,535	19,571	18,929	38,500	M	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	12	14
15	Haverhill	43,500	Park Department	5	3	....	....	....	....	.....	2,145	7,550	1,246	8,796	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	15
16	Hingham	9,676	Bathing Beach Trustees	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,050	510	1,560	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Hopedale	3,100	Community House, Inc.	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Hyannis[34]	8,500	Playground and Recreation Commission	6	1	3	1	15	....	1,000	8,000	8,000	3,600	12,600	M	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Lee	4,400	Highway Department	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	550	.....	.....	2,000	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Leominster	23,000	Playground Commission	4	10	....	....	....	....	.....	3,028	3,028	6,325	9,353	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	20
21	Lexington	14,500	Park Department	1	6	....	....	....	....	4,683	1,474	5,888	2,156	12,727	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	12	21
22	Longmeadow	6,500	Park and Recreation Department and Community House Board	17	4	....	1	12	....	.....	9,384	28,225	.....	35,530	M	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	22
23	Lowell	[2]101,389	Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	201	27,205	3,294	30,499	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Lynn	105,000	Park Department	27	22	3	....	....	....	.....	28,626	28,626	10,800	[39]426	M	...	16	...	16	...	3	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	12	24
25	Mansfield	7,000	Town of Mansfield	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	385	385	115	[1]500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Maynard	7,017	School Department	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	[1]823	M	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	26
27	Melrose	27,938	Park Department	1	8	....	....	....	....	55,401	2,765	.....	.....	[45]8,166	M	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	13	27
28	Milton	20,000	{Cunningham Foundation	3	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	28
			{Park Department	2	3	....	....	....	....	.....	1,214	1,214	187	1,401	M	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	a
29	New Bedford	110,000	Park Department	13	14	1	3	....	....	.....	13,502	19,433	2,837	22,270	M	...	11	...	11	...	2	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	26	29
30	Newton	77,257	{Recreation Commission	42	37	2	1	....	....	1,988	38,606	46,176	61,057	109,221	M	3	4	15	22	5	6	6	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	43	30
			{Rebecca Pomroy House	....	11	....	2	4	6	314	5,626	6,098	2,613	9,026	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	a
			{West Newton Community Center, Inc.	3	9	....	1	1	30	.....	4,022	4,562	1,743	6,305	M, P	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	b
31	Northampton	24,000	{Recreation Commission	7	9	1	....	9	11	1,500	7,500	10,700	1,500	13,700	M	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
			{Frank Newhall Look Memorial Park Trustees	6	8	....	....	....	....	.....	6,300	.....	.....	34,000	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	a
32	North Andover	7,936	Public Works Department	1	3	....	....	2	....	4,900	1,820	1,820	.....	[16]720	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	Pittsfield	53,600	Department of Parks and Recreation	17	15	1	....	10	466	9,384	15,357	19,427	7,195	[136]006	M	...	4	5	9	1	4	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	33
34	Quincy	80,000	Park Department	15	21	....	....	....	....	4,300	5,950	5,950	4,900	15,150	M	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	24	34
35	Rockland	8,862	Park Department	3	1	....	....	....	....	.....	450	1,710	1,431	3,141	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Salem	43,000	Park Board	15	15	....	....	2	....	1,000	7,352	17,512	4,440	22,952	M	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	1	...	2	4	36
37	Shrewsbury	9,200	Parks and Recreation Department	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	736	736	.....	736	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	37
38	Somerville	106,000	Recreation Commission	38	36	9	2	1	....	.....	36,116	39,066	7,470	[146]536	M	...	18	13	31	...	16	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	3	38
39	Southbridge	17,000	School Department	6	9	....	....	....	....	.....	1,900	1,900	919	[12]819	M	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
40	Springfield	160,000	Park Department	55	68	12	1	....	....	.....	85,020	167,828	22,362	190,190	M	11	22	...	33	...	6	...	...	12	1	...	...	2	1	52	40
41	Swansea	5,500	Recreation Commission	4	8	....	....	10	50	.....	900	900	693	[11]593	M	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	Taunton	38,000	Park Department	27	30	....	....	....	....	11,319	10,394	10,394	.....	21,713	M	...	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	4	42
43	Uxbridge	7,000	Rotary Club	1	1	....	....	8	....	.....	250	250	50	300	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	Wakefield	19,000	Recreation Commission	4	8	....	....	....	....	.....	2,900	2,900	1,100	4,000	M	...	6	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	44
45	Walpole	8,000	Engineering Department	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	588	588	20	608	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	45
46	Ware	7,500	Board of Trustees, Veterans' Memorial Athletic Field	1	....	....	....	20	10	200	700	1,200	100	1,500	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
47	Wareham	7,439	American Legion	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	360	360	118	478	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	47
48	Wayland	3,506	{Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	....	....	2	12	.....	300	300	1,800	[12]100	M	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	48
			{Wayland Chapter, American Red Cross	....	2	....	....	....	6	52	250	305	84	441	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	a
49	Webster	13,000	Playground Department[3]	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
50	Wellesley	17,581	Recreation Dept., Park Commission	17	18	[71]	....	....	....	5,000	11,000	11,305	3,897	[120]202	M	...	...	3	3	...	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	50
51	Westborough	6,665	School Dept. and Forbes Field Trustees	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,425	1,500	100	1,600	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
52	West Springfield	18,000	Park and Playground Department	13	7	....	....	....	....	5,406	7,500	.....	.....	[412]906	M	...	5	...	5	...	4	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	52
53	Whitman	8,327	Athletic Association	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	525	575	25	600	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	53
54	Worcester	199,000	Parks and Recreation Department	30	42	1	....	....	....	.....	29,606	102,091	38,287	140,378	M, P	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	19	7	...	...	1	...	36	54
	Michigan																																			
55	Adrian	18,000	City Recreation Board	39	7	1	....	44	....	320	9,875	11,415	8,562	[120]297	M, P	...	6	...	6	...	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	55
56	Albion	8,500	Recreation Department[5]	4	5	1	....	15	....	1,200	5,000	5,000	800	17,000	M	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	56
57	Allegan	5,000	Community Council and School Board	5	3	....	....	1	....	.....	800	2,200	417	12,617	P	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	57
58	Ann Arbor	35,000	{Dunbar Community Association, Inc.[17]	2	2	2	2	21	12	1,067	6,840	6,840	2,534	10,441	P	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	58
			{Board of Education and Park Commission	48	20	....	....	8	13	700	14,196	41,696	18,908	61,304	M, P	8	3	4	15	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	13	a
59	Bay County[35]	[2]74,981	County Recreation Commission	3	25	1	....	....	....	35,282	5,850	12,400	900	48,582	M, C	...	15	...	15	1	7	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	12	59
60	Benton Harbor	20,000	Board of Education	6	....	....	....	4	4	.....	2,750	2,750	173	[12]923	M	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	60
61	Center Line	6,500	Department of Recreation[5]	4	....	....	....	35	75	15,000	2,532	2,532	4,610	22,142[1]	M, P	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	61
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Women	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Volunteer Workers: Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: Total	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Michigan—Cont.																														
1	Crystal Falls	2,641	Recreation Department	1	1	...	...	1	...	.....	670	3,624	795	4,419	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1
2	Dearborn	85,000	Recreation Division, Dept. of Health and Recreation	121	92	3	2	12	150	2,450	83,197	91,139	35,645	[1]129,234	M	...	20	...	20	...	18	11	5	10	...	...	...	...	1	16	2
3	Detroit	[2]1,623,452	Department of Parks and Recreation	250	207	55	50	80	45	.....	485,851	524,976	135,531	660,507	M, P	...	76	64	140	21	110	40	22	50	1	2	1	5	1	106	3
4	Dowagiac	6,000	Public Schools	10	7	...	...	8	...	3,000	12,500	17,500	15,000	[3]35,500	M. P	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
5	East Detroit	16,000	Recreation Board[3]	3	4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	East Lansing	7,000	City Recreation Department[3]	2	2	...	...	1	...	50	685	685	100	835	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
7	Escanaba	14,830	City Recreation Department[5]	17	14	2	1	57	210	2,038	17,049	17,049	8,737	[2]27,824	M	1	4	2	7	1	9	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	10	7
8	Essexville	3,000	School Board	1	2	...	...	4	...	.....	1,000	1,000	300	[1]1,300	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Fenton	4,000	Community Center	2	6	1	...	15	84	.....	4,200	4,200	190	[4]4,390	M, P	...	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	9
10	Ferndale	27,500	Recreation Department, School Board	9	14	1	...	3	...	.....	11,500	11,500	5,721	[1]17,221	M, P	...	8	...	8	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
11	Flint	175,000	Recreation and Park Board	12	7	4	5	...	...	.....	20,000	.....	.....	141,000	M	...	20	...	20	7	...	7	1	10	...	...	1	2	3	...	11
12	Fremont	4,000	School Board and City	1	2	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,400	1,400	200	4,100	M, P	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	12
13	Grand Haven	10,000	City of Grand Haven	6	2	[7]1	...	...	...	300	3,300	5,500	800	[6]6,600	M	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	13
14	Grand Rapids	174,000	{Public Recreation Department[5] {Park Department	105	32	1	1	...	7	.....	21,168	23,406	3,875	[1]27,281	M, P M	...	6	10	16	2	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	42	14 a
15	Grosse Pointe	39,000	{Board of Education {Neighborhood Club	7 2	6 1	... 1	... 1	10 20	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	M	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15
										265	5,730	17,660	538	18,463	P	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	a
16	Hamtramck	50,000	Recreation Department, School Board	6	7	4	...	...	...	.....	15,320	22,720	1,142	23,862	M	...	7	2	9	...	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	16
17	Hastings	6,000	Y. M. C. A. and Youth Council	5	9	1	...	11	10	10,550	4,950	4,950	850	[1]16,350	P	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	17
18	Highland Park	52,000	Department of Recreation[5]	90	23	2	...	17	65	250,000	28,305	39,708	16,371	306,079	M, S	2	6	...	8	1	6	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	18
19	Holland	16,000	Recreation Commission[3]	6	16	...	...	...	...	.....	2,000	2,000	600	2,600	M	...	6	3	9	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	19
20	Houghton County	[2]47,631	County Road Commissioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20
21	Inkster	13,000	Department of Recreation[5]	2	...	2	...	5	15	.....	5,200	5,530	.....	[1,4]5,530	M, P	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Iron County[36]	18,000	Iron County Park Trustees	2	...	...	...	...	...	15,135	599	2,824	.....	17,959	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
23	Ironwood	13,369	Department of Public Works	5	1	3	...	2	2	.....	7,000	12,000	1,700	13,700	M	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	23
24	Ishpeming	9,600	City of Ishpeming	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	900	9,837	5,371	[1]15,208	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
25	Ithaca	2,500	Chamber of Commerce	1	...	...	...	6	8	5,200	500	1,250	700	7,150	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25
26	Jackson	55,000	{Recreation Department[5] {Ella W. Sharp Park Board	26	14	3	1	...	...	.....	11,860	.....	.....	[2]27,473	M, P	...	16	3	19	...	2	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	12	26
				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	5,000	30,000	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	8	a
27	Kalamazoo	55,000	{Douglass Community Association[17] {Department of Recreation[5]	2 56	2 27	2 1	2 ...	35 ...	23 ...	.....	.....	10,100 20,983	4,781 30,983	14,881 41,155	P M	...	...	...	...	...	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	a
28	Keweenaw County[37]	[2]4,004	County Road Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	28
29	Lake Odessa	[2]1,417	School Board	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	M, P	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29
30	Ludington	8,701	Recreation Board[5]	9	1	1	...	14	25	437	6,846	6,846	1,893	[1]9,176	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
31	Manistee	12,000	Recreation Association	7	7	1	1	3	...	8,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	28,000	M, P	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	31
32	Manistique	6,500	Public Recreation Board	2	2	[7]1	...	16	...	6,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	11,500	M	...	2	3	5	...	4	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	32
33	Marquette	16,500	Recreation Department[3]	7	3	1	...	14	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,674	M, P	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	33
34	Marshall	5,500	Civic Recreation Department[3]	1	1	1	...	3	2	.....	2,600	2,600	250	[2]2,850	M, P	1	2	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	34
35	Marysville	2,500	Recreation Department[5]	4	4	[7]1	...	30	...	.....	3,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	M	...	4	...	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	35
36	Melvindale	[2]4,764	Recreation Commission	4	4	...	...	...	...	.....	4,000	4,000	300	[1]4,300	M,P,S	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36
37	Midland	16,500	Community Center and Parks and Recreation Department	10	6	3	1	20	...	7,277	18,990	18,990	27,279	[5]53,546	M, P	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	37
38	Monroe	20,000	Recreation Commission	6	15	...	...	...	...	7,500	7,285	7,285	4,602	[1]19,387	M	...	15	...	15	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	38
39	Mount Clemens	17,000	Department of Recreation[5]	26	19	...	...	20	...	.....	8,500	10,400	1,200	[1]11,600	M	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	39
40	Mount Pleasant	8,500	Recreation Dept. and Youth Center Board[5]	16	11	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,024	M, P	...	5	...	5	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	40
41	Muskegon	52,000	Recreation Commission	70	26	1	...	26	12	52,000	18,768	22,368	16,566	90,934	M, P	...	13	...	13	...	8	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	8	41
42	Muskegon Heights	17,654	{Citizens' Recreation Association, Inc. {Recreation Commission	4 37	2 9	2 1	1 1	12 ...	23 ...	.....	7,800 8,900	8,800 8,900	1,200 1,500	[1]10,000 11,000	P M, P	...	2 4	1 ...	3 4	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	1 4	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	1 7	42 a
43	Nahma	800	Bay de Noquet Company	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	43
44	North Muskegon	3,500	City Recreation Board	2	1	...	...	15	...	.....	5,000	5,000	1,100	6,100	M, P	3	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	44
45	Otsego	3,800	Board of Education	1	1	...	...	...	2	.....	540	540	72	612	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	45
46	Owosso	[2]14,424	Recreation Board[3]	6	6	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	[1]8,000	M	1	5	...	6	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	10	46
47	Petoskey	6,000	City Recreation Department[3]	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	M	...	3	...	3	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	47
48	Plainwell	2,650	Recreation Commission	1	1	...	...	...	...	4,600	900	1,350	650	6,500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	48
49	Pleasant Ridge	4,000	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	...	[7]1	...	...	207	1,665	1,665	1,032	2,904	M	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49
			{Recreation Department[3]	84	42	2	...	...	24	.....	23,349	30,354	7,841	[3]38,195	M, P	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	50

1	Port Huron	35,000	Recreation Department[5]	18	18	1	....	161	....	.....	.....	21,730	.....	[3]35,500	M	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
2	Reading	[2]1,059	Parent Teachers Association	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	194	194	73	267	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
3	River Rouge	18,000	Department of Recreation[5]	7	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	16,600	5,000	21,600	M, P	...	8	...	8	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	
			River Rouge—Ecorse[17] Community Organization[38]	3	5	1	2	13	23	.....	9,680	12,680	1,600	14,280	M, P	...	6	...	6	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	a	
4	Rochester[39]	4,000	Avon Youth Service and Recreation Assn.	3	1	....	....	....	1	.....	2,160	2,160	500	2,660	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	4	
5	Roseville	15,000	Department of Recreation[5]	32	3	1	....	4	....	.....	6,980	6,980	3,206	8	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	
6	Royal Oak	35,000	Recreation Department[5]	31	25	1	1	....	....	.....	17,000	17,000	3,000	20,000	M	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	12	6	
7	Saginaw	93,000	Department of Public Works	39	20	1	....	....	....	1,294	19,982	19,982	10,453	[3]31,729	M, P	1	8	...	9	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	
8	St. Joseph	9,000	City of St. Joseph	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	2,376	2,376	192	[2]2,568	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	8	
9	Sault Ste. Marie	17,000	Youth Center Board	15	3	2	....	23	10	.....	5,000	9,000	4,000	13,000	M	1	3	1	5	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	9	
10	South Haven	5,000	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	15	....	.....	750	1,050	200	[1]1,250	M	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	10	
11	Spring Lake	[2]1,329	Community Council and P. T. A.	1	3	....	....	12	8	.....	450	750	.....	[1]750	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
12	Stanton	900	Recreation Department[3]	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	400	400	100	500	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
13	Swartz Creek	1,200	Mary Crapo School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	200	200	150	[1]350	M, P	1	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	13	
14	Tecumseh	3,500	Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	1	....	250	450	450	100	[1]800	M	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	14	
15	Trenton	6,500	Department of Recreation[5]	5	6	....	....	....	....	.....	3,000	3,000	1,385	[4]4,385	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	15	
16	Wayne[40]	8,000	Department of Recreation	12	4	2	1	....	14	.....	11,892	15,292	11,130	[26]26,422	M	...	...	6	6	1	5	4	...	2	...	5	...	...	1	16	
17	Willow Run Village	12,000	Public Schools Recreation Department	10	2	....	....	4	13	.....	4,500	5,500	2,500	[8]8,000	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	
18	Wyandotte	40,000	Department of Recreation[5]	27	15	2	....	....	....	4,000	10,147	10,147	12,972	[27]27,119	M	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	18	
19	Ypsilanti	17,000	Recreation Department[5]	7	9	2	1	42	....	.....	9,777	12,177	9,092	[21]21,270	M, P, F	...	4	...	4	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	19	
	Minnesota																																				
20	Ada	2,000	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	400	400	50	450	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	20	
21	Albert Lea	15,331	Park Department	2	1	....	....	....	....	3,180	300	300	150	3,630	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	21	
22	Aurora	2,500	Recreation Board	4	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1,860	2,680	1,320	4,000	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
23	Baudette	1,000	Village Council and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	4	.....	400	400	100	500	M	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	
24	Bemidji	9,427	Independent School District No. 7	5	2	....	....	....	....	.....	2,484	2,922	500	[3]3,422	M	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	5	24	
25	Benson	3,500	Recreation Board	3	3	....	....	3	11	538	1,075	1,075	300	1,913	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	[42]1	...	1	3	25	
26	Caledonia	2,000	City Council and Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	525	825	125	950	M	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	
27	Canby	2,400	P. T. A. and Commercial Club	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	325	325	100	425	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	27	
28	Carlton	700	School Board and Village	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	258	758	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	28	
29	Chisholm	7,500	Recreation Department[3]	14	....	1	....	....	....	.....	3,279	3,279	1,894	[15]5,173	M	...	3	2	5	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	29	
30	Columbia Heights	7,500	Community Council	6	2	1	1	3	21	.....	5,700	6,386	3,614	[10]10,000	M, P	...	5	...	5	1	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	
			Village Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
31	Crosby	3,000	Crosby-Ironton P. T. A. Recreation Committee[41]	....	1	....	....	5	3	.....	125	125	125	[1]250	P	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a	
32	Dawson	1,748	Park Board	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	418	841	1,110	1,951	M	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	32	
33	Detroit Lakes	5,000	Recreation Board[3]	3	3	....	....	10	....	.....	1,000	1,000	500	[11]1,500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	33	
34	Duluth	101,000	Recreation Dept., Board of Education	3	10	....	[7]1	....	....	.....	5,774	14,339	1,869	16,208	M	...	13	...	13	...	15	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	11	34	
			Park Department	8	....	2	....	....	....	.....	8,462	.....	.....	82,755	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	...	28	a	
35	Elk River	[2]1,245	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	500	500	125	[1]625	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	35	
36	Ely	6,000	Recreation Department[5]	4	4	1	1	11	62	300	5,108	5,108	2,755	7,963	M	3	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	36	
37	Eveleth	7,000	Recreation Commission	11	7	3	1	8	....	.....	7,200	9,191	2,223	11,414	M	...	6	...	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	37	
38	Fergus Falls	12,000	Park and Playground Department	2	2	....	....	3	....	6,400	1,350	2,450	670	9,520	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	6	38	
39	Floodwood	800	Community Health and Recreation Council	1	....	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	720	150	870	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	
40	Foley	1,000	School Board	2	....	....	....	4	....	1,000	350	350	.....	1,350	M	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	
41	Gaylord	1,200	Community Club	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	275	275	175	450	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
42	Hancock	986	Village Council	3	1	....	....	7	....	200	815	1,015	235	[1]1,450	M	...	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	42	
43	Harmony	1,000	School Board and Council	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	300	300	200	[1]500	M	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	43	
44	Hibbing	16,666	Recreation Board[3]	20	12	2	2	....	....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	[60]60,000	M	...	10	...	10	1	10	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	44	
45	Hopkins	5,900	Public Schools	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,250	1,250	197	1,447	M	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	45	
46	International Falls	6,000	Recreation Commission	16	4	....	....	4	....	3,000	3,700	3,700	5,300	[12]12,000	M	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	
47	Lake Crystal	1,600	Independent School District No. 19	1	1	....	....	2	....	.....	640	640	320	[1]960	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	
48	Lakeville	522	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	690	690	100	790	M	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	48	
49	Lanesboro	1,100	Recreational Board[3]	1	2	....	....	6	....	.....	400	400	150	550	M	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
50	Luverne	3,600	City of Luverne	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	600	600	1,500	[2]2,100	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	50	
51	Minneapolis	500,000	Board of Education	21	25	....	....	....	....	.....	14,025	14,025	1,944	15,969	M	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
			Recreation Department, Park Board	347	82	13	8	297	....	.....	88,037	374,532	216,928	[591]591,459	M, P	5	38	28	71	5	7	5	...	51	15	...	...	5	1	207	a	
52	Montgomery	2,000	School Board and City Council	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	700	700	300	[1]1,000	M, P	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	
53	Mound[43]	2,000	Upper Tonka Recreation Council	4	1	....	....	8	....	.....	3,375	3,375	1,032	[4]4,407	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	53	
54	Nashwauk	2,555	Board of Education	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,055	1,055	450	[1]1,505	M, P	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	54	
55	New Prague	1,800	Park Board and School Board	1	....	....	....	8	....	.....	600	600	75	675	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	
56	New Ulm	9,000	Recreation Commission	3	6	....	....	....	....	1,000	2,000	2,000	700	3,700	M	...	3	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	56	
57	Ortonville	2,700	City Council and Independent School District No. 1	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	500	.....	.....	[41]1,000	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	57	
58	Park Rapids	3,500	School Board and Village Council	3	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	.....	1,800	200	3,000	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	58	
59	Paynesville	1,800	Public Schools	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	310	.....	28	[3]38	M	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	
60	Pierz	900	Village Council	2	1	....	....	6	2	282	158	158	150	[1]590	M	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	60	
61	Plainview	1,500	Public Schools	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,000	1,000	100	[1]1,100	M	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
62	Princeton	2,300	Public Schools and Commercial Club	3	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[41]1,900	M, P	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	62	
63	Proctor	3,000	Board of Education	4	2	1	....	....	....	.....	4,300	4,300	.....	[4]4,300	M	2	2	...	4	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	63	
64	Red Wing	11,500	Recreation Board	11	12	[7]1	....	16	52	900	3,845	5,192	1,955	[8]8,047	M	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	64	
65	Rochester	32,500	Recreation Committee	38	26	....	....	8	....	.....	11,370	11,370	2,317	[13]13,688	M	...	10	2	12	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	10	65	
66	Roseau	2,000	School Board and Local Clubs	1	....	....	....	3	....	.....	450	450	200	650	M	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	66	
67	Rushford	1,400	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	2	....	200	500	500	100	[1]800	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	67	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Minnesota—Cont.																														
1	St. Cloud	27,000	Recreation Board[3]	5	3	2	....	....	....	163,986	6,732	7,223	4,074	175,283	M	1	...	7	8	2	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	St. James	4,000	Recreation Board[3]	2	1	....	....	....	6	471	602	804	288	1,563	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
3	St. Paul	297,414	Bureau of Playgrounds, Dept. of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings	18	11	16	11	115	232	.....	63,446	110,358	26,660	137,018	M	17	3	8	28	21	18	18	...	38	1	4	...	3	1	82	3
4	St. Peter	5,870	City Council	4	1	....	....	53	....	172	1,541	1,696	491	2,358	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
5	Shakopee	3,000	Public Schools	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	450	450	150	600	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
6	Slayton	2,000	School Board, Civic and Commerce Assn. and Village Council	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	500	.....	.....	1,400	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
7	Sleepy Eye	[2]2,922	Chamber of Commerce Committee	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
8	Springfield	2,500	City and Public School	2	3	....	....	....	....	.....	1,000	1,500	300	1,800	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Spring Grove	967	Independent School District No. 54	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	437	437	270	707	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
10	Staples	3,000	Public Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Tower-Soudan	2,000	School District No. 9	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,000	125	1,125	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	11
12	Two Harbors	4,500	Lake County School Board	3	3	....	....	6	7	131	1,684	1,684	876	[2]2,691	M	...	3	...	3	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
13	Tyler	1,000	Youth Center Board	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Virginia	12,000	Recreation Commission	4	6	3	2	....	....	.....	8,000	8,000	2,000	10,000	M	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	14
15	Waite Park	1,400	Public School and Village	2	1	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]513	M	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
16	Warren	2,000	Public Schools, Civic and Commerce Assn.	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	400	400	250	650	M, P	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	16
17	Warroad	1,800	Village Council and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	690	690	200	[1]890	M	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	17
18	West St. Paul	7,000	Recreation Department[5]	1	1	1	....	18	40	1,584	3,425	5,105	2,376	[9]9,065	M, P	1	3	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
19	White Bear Lake	2,800	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	3	.....	400	400	25	425	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	19
20	Willmar	9,000	Recreation Board	7	1	....	....	....	....	.....	552	881	356	[1]1,237	M, P	...	4	3	7	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	20
21	Winona	22,490	Department of Recreation[5]	14	10	1	1	7	60	14,125	8,650	15,880	3,050	[1]33,055	M, P	2	5	...	7	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	21
22	Winthrop	1,500	Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	200	700	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
23	Zumbrota	1,500	Board of Education and Village Council	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	300	.....	200	[1]500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
	Mississippi																														
24	Clarksdale	15,000	Civic Organizations	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,564	1,642	3,206	M, P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Greenwood	20,000	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,156	.....	2,142	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25
26	Hattiesburg	40,000	Recreation Association	2	8	....	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,200	800	2,000	P	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	26
27	Jackson	104,000	Department of Recreation	8	7	2	2	4	125	.....	7,095	9,195	.....	[9]9,195	M	1	9	...	10	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	27
28	Meridian	40,000	Public Schools	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	M	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28
29	Natchez	26,000	Community Recreational Council	5	6	....	....	22	24	.....	1,922	1,922	485	2,407	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	29
30	Pascagoula	35,000	Community Recreation Inc	7	1	2	....	42	....	34,361	.....	.....	.....	48,893	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	30
	Missouri																														
31	Carthage	12,000	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	11,923	4,780	16,703	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	31
32	Chillicothe	8,000	Parent Teacher Council	4	6	....	....	6	....	.....	856	856	772	1,628	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	32
33	Columbia	[2]18,399	Public Recreation Commission	24	16	1	....	....	17	.....	4,500	8,342	9,573	[1]17,915	M	...	5	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	33
34	Farmington	[3]3,738	City of Farmington	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,720	1,880	3,600	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	34
35	Hannibal	[2]20,865	Board of Education	7	4	....	....	....	....	250	2,735	2,735	915	3,900	M	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	35
36	Independence	20,000	City Recreation Department[3]	2	1	1	....	40	40	1,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	[1]7,000	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	36
37	Jefferson City	25,000	Park Board	7	9	....	....	15	20	.....	4,700	4,700	5,300	[1]10,000	M, P	...	10	...	10	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	37
38	Joplin	45,000	Recreation Commission	8	11	....	....	4	....	.....	2,800	2,800	600	[1]3,400	M, P	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39	Kansas City	450,000	Recreation Division, Welfare Dept.	115	141	16	11	52	85	.....	121,984	.....	26,545	215,354	M	...	47	...	47	4	17	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
40	Kirksville	10,080	Playground Association	5	1	....	....	4	....	261	565	565	.....	[1]826	P	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	40
41	Lebanon	8,500	City of Lebanon	1	1	....	....	10	....	17,500	.....	.....	.....	[4]17,500	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	Maplewood	14,000	School Board and City	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	720	1,600	150	[1]1,750	M	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	42
43	Maryville	6,000	{Nodaway County Child Welfare Commission	1	....	....	....	16	6	.....	300	300	24	324	M	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
			{Park and Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	a
44	Mexico	10,000	City Council and Council of Civic Clubs	1	....	....	....	1	2	425	455	455	75	955	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	44
45	Richmond Heights	16,000	Park Board	3	3	....	....	3	2	.....	300	.....	.....	[3]300	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45
46	St. Charles	14,000	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	46
47	St. Joseph	84,000	{Recreation Commission	8	14	....	2	3	20	.....	7,586	8,306	766	9,072	M, P	...	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
			{Park Department	12	....	....	....	4	....	.....	5,234	19,418	8,252	27,670	M									3							

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Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Women	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Volunteer Workers: Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: Total	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	New Jersey—Cont.																														
1	Dumont	[2]7,556	Borough Council and Board of Education	3	1	....	....	12	....	.....	785	785	140	[1]925	M	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2	Dunellen	5,900	Recreation Commission	14	4	....	....	6	....	.....	2,646	3,106	724	[3]3,830	M, P	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	2
3	East Orange	75,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	11	10	1	1	100	75	1,191	19,645	46,949	11,997	60,137	M	....	1	5	6	2	8	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	25	3
4	Edgewater	4,200	Department of Recreation and Athletics[3]	1	....	1	....	13	11	1,000	2,400	2,400	1,500	[4]4,900	M	1	3	....	4	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
5	Elizabeth	125,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	55	49	9	8	1	....	.....	41,145	62,510	19,980	82,490	M	3	7	10	20	6	10	16	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
6	Englewood	20,000	{Recreation Commission {Social Service Federation	16 5	8 5	 2	 3	6 24	41 21	.....	6,028 12,020	6,528 15,996	3,674 3,830	[1]10,202 19,826	M P	....	....	4	4	....	9 1	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	5	6 a
7	Essex County[46]	880,000	County Park Commission	25	24	3	....	.....	.....	.....	15,225	180,345	17,373	197,718	C	....	30	....	30	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	1	1	....	60	7
8	Fairlawn	15,000	Recreation Department	10	8	1	....	2	47	440	8,497	8,497	2,343	[1]11,280	M	....	1	3	4	1	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	8
9	Fanwood	2,500	Recreational Association	1	1	....	....	....	....	264	720	720	1,061	2,045	M, P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
10	Florham Park	1,700	Recreation Commission	3	2	....	....	2	....	.....	800	800	300	1,100	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
11	Glen Ridge	8,000	Playground Committee	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	670	670	313	[1]983	M, P	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
12	Glen Rock	5,113	Department of Recreation[3]	2	2	1	....	2	....	.....	1,600	1,600	400	[2]2,000	M	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	12	12
13	Harrison	16,900	Recreation Commission	4	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	9,140	9,140	1,275	10,415	M	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
14	Highland Park	9,000	Recreation Committee, Borough Council	16	3	....	....	3	....	.....	3,654	3,654	943	[4]4,597	M	....	4	....	4	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	14
15	Hillside	19,000	Recreation Board	4	1	....	1	2	....	.....	3,452	3,452	885	4,337	M	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
16	Irvington	[5]55,328	Department of Public Recreation	70	8	3	3	....	164	.....	21,200	21,200	4,499	25,699	M	2	5	....	7	....	11	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	16
17	Jersey City	301,173	Department of Recreation	180	65	44	19	141	66	60,000	264,633	319,603	36,000	415,603	M	24	12	15	51	3	19	....	10	26	....	....	....	....	....	40	17
18	Lambertville	4,000	School and City Commission	2	1	....	....	7	....	5,000	700	700	300	6,000	M, P	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	18
19	Leonia	6,000	Recreation Commission	3	2	[7]1	....	8	5	.....	2,090	2,770	675	[3]3,445	M, P	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	19
20	Linden	30,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	14	12	3	....	.....	.....	.....	14,979	23,853	6,332	[1]30,185	M	....	9	....	9	....	8	5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	20
21	Livingston	[2]6,100	Department of Recreation[5]	6	5	1	....	1	20	10,000	4,966	4,966	5,218	[1]20,184	M, P	....	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
22	Long Branch	17,408	Department of Beaches, Parks and Public Property	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	22
23	Madison	8,500	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	900	.....	.....	[4]900	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	23
24	Maplewood	25,000	{Community Service {Bureau of Public Works	2 5	1 5	2	....	....	10	.....	8,000 2,250	8,000 2,250	5,000 740	13,000 [2]2,990	P M	....	 5	....	 5	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	24 9	a
25	Middlesex County[47]	220,000	County Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	C	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	20	25
26	Milburn	13,000	Department of Public Recreation[5]	15	6	2	1	3	....	.....	8,000	10,550	5,245	15,795	M	1	4	....	5	1	6	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	26
27	Milltown	3,800	Youth Recreation Board	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,500	1,200	[2]2,700	M	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
28	Montclair	43,000	Public Recreation Department[3]	24	26	1	1	18	55	.....	15,478	17,290	4,610	[2]21,900	M	....	2	9	11	....	7	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	16	28
29	Moorestown	8,000	{West End Community Center[17] {Township Recreation Commission	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 1	17 17	20 16	.....	3,700 4,314	4,220	1,280	5,500 12,360	M, P M, P	1	....	....	1 4	1 2	2	1 2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29 a
30	Morristown	16,000	Park Committee, Board of Aldermen	12	3	1	....	6	12	600	4,810	5,810	1,900	[3]8,310	M	....	....	3	3	1	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	5	30
31	Newark	[2]429,760	Recreation Department, School Board	174	78	49	38	2000	....	44,847	240,491	254,121	45,513	344,481	M	33	15	....	48	....	33	33	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
32	New Brunswick	37,500	Department of Recreation	9	6	[7]1	1	2	1	14,000	9,000	9,000	1,800	24,800	M	....	5	....	5	....	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	12	32
33	North Plainfield	11,000	Recreation Commission	4	6	....	....	....	....	.....	2,100	2,100	1,400	3,500	M	....	4	....	4	....	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
34	Nutley	25,000	Dept. of Public Affairs, Recreation Dept.	9	6	....	....	....	21	.....	5,703	6,558	2,948	9,506	M	....	5	....	5	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
35	Ocean City	[6]85,000	{Department of Public Works and Parks {Municipal Playground Board {Department of Public Safety	1 5	 4	 2	....	 4	....	 6,048	 6,588	 8,600	 3,952	.... 18,600 24,000	.... M M	 1	 2	....	 3	 2	 1	 1	....	 2	 12	....	....	....	....	 14	 35	.... a b
36	Oradell	3,000	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	....	....	8,000	300	1,100	.....	9,100	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	36
37	Orange	37,000	Dept. of Parks and Public Property	19	16	5	....	15	....	.....	.....	10,400	26,238	36,638	M	5	2	....	7	1	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	10	37
38	Passaic County[49]	[2]309,353	County Park Commission	3	....	....	....	....	3	.....	3,580	.....	.....	[4]3,580	C	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[8]1	....	....	38
39	Paulsboro	[2]7,011	Y. M. C. A. and Community Council	3	1	....	....	....	....	.....	600	600	.....	600	P	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	39
40	Penns Grove	9,000	Recreation Association	1	....	1	....	....	18	.....	2,400	.....	.....	[5]5,000	M, P	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
41	Perth Amboy	52,000	Recreation Department	15	40	6	3	....	....	.....	.....	48,461	10,500	58,961	M	....	12	....	12	....	5	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	23	41
42	Plainfield	40,000	Recreation Commission	12	11	2	1	5	....	.....	17,356	17,356	3,644	21,000	M	....	2	4	6	....	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	16	42
43	Princeton	[2]7,719	Playground Committee	10	5	....	....	....	....	.....	2,400	2,400	1,000	[3]3,400	M, P	....	4	4	8	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
44	Radburn	2,500	Radburn Association	1	9	1	....	4	76	.....	6,300	.....	.....	21,000	M	....	9	....	9	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	4	44
45	Rahway	20,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	11	12	1	....	5	23	12,810	10,000	10,000	6,000	[2]28,810	M	....	4	....	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
46	Red Bank	12,000	Recreation Council	2	3	....	1	....	4	.....	1,295	1,295	39	1,334	M, P	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	46
47	Ridgefield	6,000	Police Athletic League	1	....	....	....	2	....	.....	600	600	400	[1]1,000	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
48	Ridgefield Park	11,000	Board of Recreation[3]	1	1	....	....	3	....	4,072	520	520	143	[4]735	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
49	Somers Point	2,000	Police Department and Kiwanis Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	M, P	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	49
50	Somerville	[2]8,720	Park and Recreation Commission	4	3	....	....	....	....	.....	3,475	3,475	2,090	5,565	M	....	4	....	4	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	50
51	South Orange	13,500	Recreation Commission	4	1	1	....	....	....	.....	4,410	9,810	2,600	12,410	M	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	16	51
52	South Orange and Maplewood	37,000	Board of Education	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,421	588	2,009	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

1	Succasunna	[2]618	Roxbury Township Public Schools	1																												1
2	Summit	17,500	Board of Recreation	28	9	1	1	12	73	6,670	10,283	22,189	6,117	[1]34,976	M			6	6	1	5			1							2	2
3	Teaneck	30,000	Recreation Department[3]	32	15	1		10			10,259	19,062	7,123	[1]26,185	M		11		11	1				5							2	3
4	Union	30,000	Department of Parks and Playgrounds	10	29		2	12				10,000	6,000	16,000	M		6	5	11		2	1										4
5	Union County[51]	[2]328,344	County Park Commission	47	22	3	1	73	364	120,296	48,113	126,752	78,938	325,986	C		18		18		4			19			1	1	2	24	5
6	Verona	10,000	Board of Education	11	2										M		2	4	6		3	1		1		2						6
7	Whitehouse	[2]115	Parent-Teachers Association		1			2	1		65	65	85	150	P		1		1					1								7
8	Wildwood[52]	[53]7,000	Recreation Commission	2		1		4	4	5,149	3,200	3,950	513	[1]9,612	M, P					1	2	1		3						12	8
9	Woodbury	10,500	Board of Park Commissioners	4	5						1,000	1,000	500	1,500	M		4		4					1								9
10	Wood-Ridge	6,000	Board of Education	1	1						588	588	326	914	M						1	1										10
	New Mexico																															
11	Albuquerque	81,000	Heights Community Center	3	4	1	3	35	2	1,286	8,220	8,220	5,210	14,716	M	1			1	1		1		1						2	11
			School Board	12	1	2		4			11,800	11,800	350	[1]12,150	M	4	8		12		8			3						3	a
12	Clayton	3,188	Town of Clayton	1							250	250	175	425	M		1		1											4	12
13	Deming	5,000	School Board	3	1			15							M		2		2		2	1		1							13
14	Red River	100	Community House Builders, Inc	1	1										P					1		1									14
15	Roswell	22,000	Recreation Board	5	5		1			279	4,636	4,636	4,465	9,380	M		1		1	1		1		1						6	15
16	Tucumcari	10,000	Board of Education	2	1					500	1,100	1,100	285	[1]1,885	M		3		3		2	2		1						3	16
	New York																															
17	Albany	145,000	Dept. of Recreation, Board of Education	47	38	1					18,868	18,868	5,810	[1]24,677	M, S		21	5	26		13	3	2	12						50	17
18	Amsterdam	35,000	Recreation Commission	14	15	5	1				9,000			22,500	M		6		6		2			2					3	8	18
19	Andover	1,200	Town and Village Boards	1							244	244	86	[1]330	M, S		1		1		1			1							19
20	Angelica	1,000	Village of Angelica	1						36	300			639	M, S		1		1		1			1							20
21	Auburn	36,000	Recreation Department[3]	28	20					4,000	6,270	10,089	7,871	21,960	M, S		11		11		4		2	1						14	21
			Booker T. Washington Community Center[17]		1		1	13	12		1,596	1,916	1,134	[1]3,050	P					1		1									a
22	Avoca	1,100	Recreation Committee	1				2	1		350	350	470	820	M, S		1		1		1			2						2	22
23	Batavia	18,000	Board of Education and City	4	6						3,560	3,560	450	4,010	M		6		6					4						3	23
24	Beacon	13,000	Board of Education	8	6						600	600	334	934	M		1		1					3						2	24
25	Bethlehem[54]	7,200	Delmar Recreation Commission[3]	3	3				100		2,240			2,655	P, S		5		5		3			1						3	25
26	Binghamton	95,000	Municipal Recreation Commission	30	30						10,500	11,896	1,179	[1]13,075	M, S		9		9		9	3		2	1					5	26
			Department of Parks												M									6				1	1	11	a
27	Briarcliff Manor	1,900	Park and Recreation Department	2	2			6	8					[1]6,800	M			1	1	1	1			1					1	3	27
28	Buffalo	631,000	Board of Education	99	51						73,491	73,491	2,723	[1]76,213	M		41		41		20		16								28
			Division of Recreation, Dept. of Parks	74	45	21	30			62,200	146,744	329,953	31,225	423,378	M, S		34		34	8	57			20	1		2	2	9	84	a
29	Canajoharie	2,500	Community Youth Center, Inc	3		2		4	25	6,005	4,058	5,323	3,510	14,838	P		1		1	1		1		1						3	29
30	Carmel	1,500	Memorial Recreation Association	1				40	9	1,262	450	450	760	2,472	P						1	1	1	1							30
31	Chatham	2,500	Community Recreation Association	1		[7]1		9			3,260	3,260	1,553	4,813	P, S		1		1	1	1			2							31
32	Cheektowaga	40,000	Municipal Recreation Board	15		[7]1		10			1,160	1,486	6,835	8,321	M, S						5	1		7							32
33	Cherry Valley	750	Village of Cherry Valley	2	2			4	7		480	480	697	[1]1,177	M, P, S		1	1	2												33
34	Clinton	[2]1,478	Civic Group	2	3										M, P, S		1		1		1			1							34
35	Cohocton	931	Village Board, P. T. A., Central School	1							394	562	809	[1]1,371	M, P, S		1		1		1			1	1					2	35
36	Cortland	16,250	Recreation Commission	8	15	[7]1		6		18,332	2,255	6,025	7,742	[1]32,099	M, P			3	3					3				1			36
37	Croton-on-Hudson	3,890	Youth Activities Committee	4	4	[7]1		8	25	300	3,939	4,006	829	[1]5,135	M, S		2		2	1	1			1	1					3	37
38	Deposit	2,028	Community Council	2	2			2	12		490	490	202	692	M		1		1		1			1	1						38
39	Dobbs Ferry	6,000	Park and Recreation Committee	1	3	1	1	3	3		4,610			[1]8,490	M	1	1		2	1	1			1						2	39
40	Dolgeville	3,500	Recreation Department[5]	1		[7]1		15	65		812	812	450	1,262	M, P					1	1	1									40
41	East Aurora	5,200	Mothers' Club Playground Committee	1	1					150	456	456	100	[1]706	M		1		1					1						4	41
42	Eastchester	23,492	Recreation Commission	15	26	1		6	5	6,800	11,699	14,464	2,419	23,683	M, S		5	5	10		6	6		4						5	42
43	East Syracuse	4,520	Village and School Board	4	1						988	988	770	1,758	M, S		2		2					1							43
44	Ellenville	4,000	Board of Education	1	2			3		600	800	800	300	1,700	M		2		2		1			2	1				1		44
45	Elmira	50,000	Recreation Department	6	20	1								17,600	M		9		9		5			2						6	45
46	Erie County	900,000	Erie County Youth Bureau[55]	1	1	[7]1	1		9					[1]5,923	S																46
47	Fulton	15,000	Recreation Commission	3	6						1,700	6,000	2,200	8,200	M, S		3		3	1	2	1		3	2					1	47
48	Garrison-on-Hudson	2,300	Parents' Association and School Board	1				8	20		400	400	219	619	M, S		1		1		1			1					1		48
49	Geneva	22,000	Board of Public Works	2	11						2,300	2,300	200	2,500	M		5		5						1					2	49
50	Glens Falls	[2]18,836	Recreation Commission	12	20	4	1	105	350	2,641	11,009	17,416	2,722	[1]22,780	M	4	6		10	3	1			1	1					11	50
51	Gloversville	23,000	Board of Education	4	2						2,900	8,559	1,018	9,577	M		3		3					1					1	6	51
52	Gouverneur	5,000	Recreation Department[3]	2	1			2	5		1,052	1,152	573	1,724	M, S		2		2					1							52
53	Gowanda	3,200	Village of Gowanda	2	2			1				590	258	848	M		2		2					1						2	53
54	Granville	5,000	Youth Commission	2	1			9		300	800	800	900	2,000	M		1		1	1		1		2						2	54
55	Great Neck	25,000	Recreation Department, Union Free School District No. 7	14	8						6,200	6,500	1,600	[1]8,100	M		4		4		4			5		1				18	55
56	Groton	2,082	Board of Park Commissioners		2						630	751	757	1,507	M, S														1	1	56
57	Hamburg	[2]5,467	City of Hamburg	2	1			9			421	670	100	[1]770	M, S			3	3	2	4			8	1					10	57
58	Hamilton	1,790	Recreation Commission	5	3					305	850	1,438	508	[1]2,251	M, S		2	1	3					1	1						58
59	Hammondsport	1,200	Youth Committee	2	2				5		395	640	100	740	S, P		1	1	2					2						1	59
60	Hastings-on-Hudson	7,800	Recreation Commission	5	4	1	1	2		750	5,100	5,400	2,250	8,400	M, P			2	2		2	1		1		1			1	3	60
61	Hempstead	[2]20,856	Board of Education	5	2						2,606	3,306	292	3,598	M		3		3					1							61
62	Herkimer	10,000	Recreation Commission	6	8						3,034	3,034	662	[1]3,696	M		3		3					2					1		62
63	Horseheads	1,000	Summer Playground Committee		2				5		252	252	164	[1]416	M		1		1		1	1		1							63
64	Hudson	12,500	Youth Bureau	3	6					19,500	2,370	5,025	985	25,510	M, S		4	1	5											5	64
65	Hudson Falls[56]	8,000	Recreation Department[3]	4	3	[7]1		18	10		3,060	3,186	1,060	4,246	M, S		2	1	3		1	1		2						2	65
66	Irvington	3,272	Park Department		2									[1]1,100	M		1		1												66
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	New York—Cont.																														
1	Ithaca	[2]19,730	Board of Public Works	3	2						2,368	6,969	732	7,701	M									1					4	1
			Southside Community Center[17]	1	1	1		25			2,200	2,350		4,090	P		1		1	1										a
			Board of Education	7	7			7			5,600	6,600	1,280	7,880	M		5	2	7		4	1		2		1				b
			Social Service League	4	2	71	2	42	38	850	6,320	7,640	2,360	10,000	P			2	2		2									c
2	Johnson City	22,472	Board of Education	6	2									[4]6,500	M		1		1		4		1							2
3	Johnstown	11,000	Board of Education	1	2					6,590	3,000			12,590	M	1	2		3		1			1					5	3
4	Kingston	30,000	Recreation Dept., Board of Public Works	8	10	2					8,002			[13]13,266	M, S		1	5	6	1	1	1		6					12	4
5	Lackawanna	32,150	Department of Recreation	7	46	1					7,980	26,140	7,260	33,400	M		13		13	1		1		2						5
6	Lake Placid	3,500	North Elba Park District	2	1					3,000	750	750		3,750	M, S		1		1	1	1			1	1				4	6
7	Lancaster	8,000	Teen Age Club	1						600	1,000	1,000	1,000	[12]2,600	P, S		1		1	1		1		1						7
8	Larchmont	6,500	Park and Recreation Committee	2	2						600	3,200	1,300	4,500	M		1		1		1			1						8
9	Liverpool	2,500	Community Council	2	3			30			1,500	1,500	500	[12]2,000	M, P, S		2		2		2			1					6	9
10	Lockport	25,770	Park and Shade Tree Commission	5	3				16	7,500	3,800	19,600	6,000	[13]33,100	M, S		5	3	8		4			4					9	10
11	Long Beach	12,000	Recreation Commission	3										2,400	M		4		4	1		1		2	1			1	6	11
12	Lyons	4,000	Community Center Inc	1		[7]1		18		3,000	1,600	1,600	1,200	5,800	M, P, S		1		1	1		1								12
13	Mahopac	2,750	Board of Education		2						300	300	200	500	M		1		1						1					13
14	Malone	[2]8,743	Board of Education		7						900	900	100	1,000	M, S		3		3					1					2	14
15	Mamaroneck	5,000	Rye Neck Public School District	2	3						1,136	1,136	364	1,500	M		1		1		1								1	15
16	Marion	2,000	Town of Marion	1	1					900	390	390	710	2,000	M, P, S		2		2	1		1		2	1				2	16
17	Massena	15,000	Recreation Commission	7	3	1					6,324	6,324	3,559	[19]9,883	M, S		6	4	10	1		1		2	1				2	17
18	Maybrook	1,250	Village Board and Board of Education	1				4	4		138	138	548	686	M, S									1						18
19	McGraw	1,200	Recreation Committee		1			10	8	400	200	200	59	[12]63	M, S															19
20	Monticello	5,000	Board of Recreation	1	3	1			8		2,455	2,455	525	[12]2,980	M, S	1	1	1	3		2	1		1					2	20
21	Mount Vernon	70,000	Recreation Commission	52	27	3	4	54	8	80,872	33,556	44,181	10,922	[13]133,975	M, S			18	18	2	14	1		5					12	21
22	Newark	7,500	Newark Community Center, Inc	2	2	2		5		1,000	6,100	8,500	5,100	14,600	M, P, S															22
23	Newburgh	33,500	Recreation Commission	25	12	2		58	174	7,000	12,880	27,699	11,580	[14]46,279	M	1	5	1	7		3			3				1	8	23
24	New Castle	8,000	Recreation Commission	5	4			45	72		1,745	1,945	2,000	3,945	M		1		1		1									24
25	New Hartford	2,000	Playground Commission, Inc	5	2				2	389	1,358	1,604	607	2,600	M, S		1		1		2			1					2	25
26	New Rochelle	60,000	Recreation Commission	[23]28	18	5	6				36,793	43,755	6,754	[15]50,509	M	6	2	7	15		13	3		4	1				6	26
27	New York	7,782,000	Board of Education	2179		10	1				1,015,022	1,015,022	64,675	[11]1,079,697	M		311		311	1	313		38	27		2		42	100	27
			Department of Parks	467	318	251	234				[4]1,221,293	1,664,555	31,200	[4]1,695,755	M	492			492	91	31		9	158	6			10	26	548	a
28	Niagara Falls	[2]78,029	Niagara Community Center Assn.[17]	1	2	1	2	11			5,900	6,260	2,397	[18]8,657	P					2	2			2						28
			Division of Recreation,[3] Bureau of Parks	20	42	2					26,480	117,921	10,070	127,991	M		21		21		6			5			1	1	22	a
29	Northport	4,500	Board of Education	2	3				75		1,550	1,550	249	1,799	M		3		3		2			1					2	29
30	North Tarrytown	8,000	Recreation Department[5]	3	3	1					3,791	3,791	4,876	8,667	M, S		5		5		1			1					5	30
31	Norwich	8,000	Park Commission	5	3			5			2,200	2,200	500	2,700	M		3		3					1				1	6	31
32	Oakfield	2,896	Recreation Commission	1	1			4	10	3,058	474	474	681	4,213	M, S		1		1					1						32
33	Olean	22,000	Recreation Committee		7					1,212	1,915	1,915	880	4,007	M, S		5		5					1					2	33
34	Oneida	12,000	Park and Playground Commission	1	11			4		3,200	1,200	3,900	2,200	9,300	M, S		8		8					2					2	34
35	Oneonta	12,000	Recreation Commission	7	1			12	3		1,900	2,900	1,200	4,100	M, S, P		8	3	11	1	1	1	1	3				1	5	35
36	Onondaga County[57]	350,000	Park and Regional Planning Board	4	2						3,205			18,213	C	2	2		4					2				1	2	36
37	Ossining	20,000	Recreation Commission	23	9	3		11	17	1,097		10,939	4,002	16,039	M		5	1	6	1	5	1		2					7	37
38	Perry	4,500	Village Board of Trustees	1				1			250	250		[12]250	M, S		1		1					1					2	38
39	Phoenix	2,000	Park and Recreation Commission	1				3	7	2,402	310	310	665	3,377	M, P, S		1		1		1	1		1					3	39
40	Plattsburgh	20,000	Board of Education	3	3						650	650	3,483	4,133	M		1		1					1						40
41	Port Chester	25,000	Recreation Commission	37	9		1		88		8,648	9,894	1,443	[11]11,338	M		4	6	10		4			3					4	41
42	Port Jervis	10,000	Youth Recreation Advisory Committee		6			2	35	513	1,559	1,559	863	[12]2,935	M, S		6		6		1	1		1						42
43	Poughkeepsie	42,000	Recreation Commission	1		1				14,013	3,000			36,627	M						1			2			1	2	5	43
			Catharine Street Community Center, Inc.[17]	1	1	1		31			3,025	3,025	2,254	5,279	P					1	1									a
			Lincoln Center	16	5	2	1	40	31		8,916	10,699	6,400	[17]17,099	P		1		1	2		1							2	b
44	Pulaski	2,000	Village Recreation Department[3]	1	2						1,150	1,220	199	[1]1,419	M, S		1		1		1			1					3	44
45	Purchase	1,500	William Read Memorial House	1	5	71	1	5	39		3,020	5,775	6,882	12,657	M, P		2		2	1				1		1			2	45
46	Rochester	325,000	Park Bureau, Dept. of Public Safety	118	61	32	33			16,120	159,051	289,465	48,980	354,565	M, S	25	19		44	25	2	3	1	12	2			3	4	41	46
			Board of Education	30	5						9,000			[9]9,000	M, S															
47	Rome	42,000	Recreation Division, Public Works Dept.	27	13	3	1	16		36,000	17,000	21,000	10,100	67,100	M	2	4	3	9	2	6			7					12	a
48	Roscoe	1,200	Central School Board	1	2						458	458		[1]458	M		1		1					1				3	9	47
49	Roxbury	750	Recreation Council	2	3						575	575	25	[1]600	M, P, S		1		1									1		48
50	Rye	11,000	Recreation Commission	6	5						6,400	9,400	6,855	16,255	M, S															49

2	Schenectady	100,000	Department of Parks and Recreation									1,100			[13]3,300	M, S		1		1		1			1						4		2
3	Scotia	8,500	Park Planning Board		3	2										M		2		2					1	1								3	4
4	Sea Cliff	5,000	Village of Sea Cliff		1	1			4	9								2		2					1	1								3	5
5	Seneca Falls	6,900	Parks and Playground Committee			2					756	900	900	345	2,001	M		2	1	3					2									3	6
6	Sherburne	1,200	Village of Sherburne		2	1						510	510	466	976	M, S		1		1											1	2		7
7	Sloan	3,836	Recreation Department[3]		3						200	1,036	1,246	654	[12]2,100	M, S		1		1		2	1		1									4	8
8	Southampton	3,800	Village of Southampton										1,525	2,715	4,239	M							1											1	9
9	Springville	3,000	School Board and Youth, Inc		3	1					400	1,240	1,400	200	[12]2,000	P, S		2	1	3		2	1		1						1	2		10
10	Suffern	4,200	Village Board and Schools		2					5	1,538		1,600	1,068	4,206	M, S, P	2	4		6		3			1	1								11
11	Syracuse	215,000	{Municipal Recreation Department[5]		68	98	5	5				55,205	65,718	8,600	[14]74,318	M		27	9	36	12	21	10		16						9	81		a
			{Dunbar Association, Inc[17]		5	4	3	2	12			9,200	12,980	4,937	17,917	P		1		1	1													12
12	Tarrytown	7,000	Recreation Commission		2	3	1		1			3,340	3,540	6,975	10,515	M, S	1	1	1	3	2	1	1		2							3		13
13	Tonawanda	13,000	Recreation Department[3]		8	38	1				350	8,787		981	[10]10,119	M, S		10		10		5		2	7						2	8		14
14	Troy	70,000	Recreation Department[5]		30	41	1	1	79	15		14,748	20,632	9,670	30,302	M, S		15		15					9			1		1	20		15
15	Utica	105,000	{Department of Recreation[5]		60	50	1	1		40	20,000	20,090	34,735	9,624	164,359	M		20		20		9	9		6						2	38		a
			{Golf Commission												15,200	M														1			16
16	Valhalla	3,700	School District Board		3	4			4	2		1,550	1,550	1,450	[13]3,000	M	2			2		2									1			17
17	Vestal	8,000	Central School Board		5	3						1,700	1,700	1,200	2,900	P, S		2		2		2			3									18
18	Warsaw	3,554	Park Committee, Village Board								1,000		837	154	1,992	M, S									1						1	6		19
19	Washingtonville	800	Village Board		1	1			1			575	708	292	1,000	M, S		1		1					1									20
20	Waterloo	4,500	Village Board		4	4						1,125	1,255	825	2,080	M, P, S		3	1	4	1		1			1								21
21	Watertown	38,000	Municipal Recreation Department		14	25	1	1	51	69		14,275	22,131	12,335	[13]4,466	M, S		9	1	10		3	1		2						2			22
22	Watervliet	16,189	Department of Recreation[5]		20	20			40			2,566	2,566	1,527	4,093	M		4		4														23
23	Webster	[2]1,680	Town and Village of Webster		2	3			5			1,200	2,200	1,600	[14]4,000	M, S		3		3		2	2		2							2		24
24	Westchester County	573,500	{County Park Commission[5][8]												337,755	C									12	5	1		4	3	4		a
			{County Recreation Commission		72	63	4	5	246	275	185,000	66,250	100,744	56,167	341,911	C						1												25
25	Whitehall	4,851	Village and Town of Whitehall		1	1	[7]1					829	1,305	787	[4]2,092	M, S	1			1		1	1		1						3			26
26	White Plains	45,000	Department of Recreation		24	22	6	7				29,695	51,034	13,555	[16]4,589	M	2	11	2	15	2	13	3		9							17			27
27	Yonkers	[2]142,598	Recreation Department[5]		23	32	6	6				29,500	81,572	6,470	88,042	M		23	6	29	1	35		1	5						1	25		
	North Carolina																																			
28	Ashville	[2]51,310	Recreation Department[3]		6	13	1	3		15	15,000	10,560	44,010	22,855	[16]81,865	M, P		10		10		3	3		1			1		2	9		28
29	Burlington	25,000	Department of Parks and Recreation		7	16	2	1				11,550	11,550	4,450	[15]11,000	M		8		8	1		1											29
30	Canton	6,000	Recreation Commission		2							870	870	630	[11]1,500	M		1		1											4			30
31	Charlotte	100,000	Park and Recreation Commission		28	21	2	4			1,442	18,770	56,666	28,262	86,370	M		13		13	2		2		3			1		1	20		31
32	Durham	70,000	Department of Public Recreation[3]		41	33	7	4	65	37	4,455	39,530	51,849	27,151	83,455	M	2	11	5	18	4	6	6		6		1			4	26		32
33	Farmville	3,200	Recreation Department		2	1						724	724	500	1,224	M													1	1	2		33
34	Gastonia	23,000	Recreation Department[5]		9	11	2	2	15	27	1,417	14,795	14,795	6,548	[12]2,760	M		5		5	4	2	2					1		1	6		34
35	Goldsboro	27,000	Wayne County Memorial Community Building		4	1	[7]1					1,100	14,400	1,000	15,400	M, C		3		3		1	1	1										35
36	Henderson	7,647	Parks and Playgrounds Board		1	2										M		2		2		1	1				1			1	2		36
37	Hickory	[2]13,487	Recreation Commission		7	3	1		28	41		5,775	5,775	1,325	[7]1,100	P	5	3	1	9		4	2		2						3		37
38	High Point	48,000	Parks and Recreation Department		10	7	2	1	22	20		15,000	20,000	10,000	30,000	M		10	10	20	1		1		4				1	2	12		38
39	Kinston	21,000	Department of Recreation[5]		4	4	2	2	10	220	2,396	11,264	15,383	8,713	[12]6,492	M	3			3	4	2	3		3					1	4		39
40	Laurel Hill	1,000	Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc		1				17	28		825	825	2,000	[12]2,825	P		4		4					1	1					1			40
41	Laurinburg	7,200	Recreation Commission		1										4,500	M		2		2					1		1						41
42	Lenoir	8,000	Department of Recreation		3	7	1	1	2	14		4,716	5,416	750	6,166	M, P		5		5		1	1		1		12			1	4		42
43	Lexington	15,000	City of Lexington		3	3			7			2,500	2,500		[12]2,500	M		5		5					5					1	6		43
44	Lillington	1,000	Recreation Committee		1	1						275	275	46	321	P		1		1						1								44
45	Louisburg	3,500	Recreation Commission			3				2		813	813	1,291	[12]2,105	P		1		1		1	1								1			45
46	Monroe	8,000	Park and Recreation Commission, P. T. A. and Lions Club						30	108					[13]13,000	M, P						2		2	1			1		1	1			46
47	Mooresville	6,840	Mooresville Mills		1	1	1	1								P	1			1	1	1	1		1						3			47
48	Mount Airy	6,300	City Recreation Committee		4				3	5		1,250	1,250	250	1,500	M, P		2		2		1			4						4			48
49	New Bern	20,000	City Recreation Department[3]		2	2	1	1	6	3	4,500	6,400	6,400	1,300	12,200	M	2	1		3	1	2	1		1		1				6			49
50	Newton	5,600	Recreation Committee, Community Chest		7				2			1,318	1,318	398	1,716	P		2		2										1	1			50
51	Raleigh	95,000	{Parks and Recreation Commission		8	6	4	4	140						[16]29,195	M, P	8	12		20	3	1	4		4					2	9			51
			{Tuttle Community Center[17]		2	4		1	4			3,339	3,339	1,147	4,486	P	1			1	1										1		a	
52	Rockingham	5,000	Teen Age Club			1		1		104		2,110	2,110	150	[12]2,260	P					1													52
53	Rocky Mount	30,000	City Recreation Department[3]		4	2	2	1	18	35		5,730	28,852	11,119	39,971	M		4		4	4		1		1					1			53
54	Sanford	6,000	Recreation Department[5]		3	1	[7]1		2	50	1,500	2,000	3,790	847	[16]6,137	M					1	2	1		3					1	3		54
55	Spindale	3,952	Recreation Commission		6		[7]1		20	40					[14]4,585	M					1	1	1		1					1	2		55
56	Tarboro	8,500	Board of Commissioners						1						4,920	M						1	1		1					1			56
57	Wilmington	47,410	Department of Recreation		9	14	2	7	22	27	18,000	25,610	28,443	5,187	[15]51,630	M	6	2		8	5	1	6		2	2			1		17			57
58	Wilson	23,000	Park and Recreation Department		8	10	2	1	50	16		8,000	10,370	5,598	15,968	M	4	3	1	8	2				3						1	7		58
59	Winston-Salem	92,000	City Recreation Department[5]		48	29	4	5	16	249		40,908	60,265	15,401	75,666	M, P	12	2	3	17	3	18	3	2	14					3	78			59
	North Dakota																																			
60	Bismarck	[2]15,496	Park District		18	7	1		6	37	14,073	12,760	16,719	6,756	[13]37,548	M		5		5		9	2		1			1		1	9		60
61	Dickinson	7,200	Recreation Association		4	5	1		6	112		3,976	3,976	1,147	[15]5,123	P		3		3	1		1							1			61
62	Grand Forks	25,000	Board of Park Commissioners		8	4					1,063	3,547	10,952	8,059	20,074	M		3		3								1	1	8			62
63	Leeds	800	City of Leeds													M									1					1			63
64	Lisbon	1,997	Park District		2							1,000	1,300	500	1,800	M										1	1		[9]1				64
65	Mandan	7,000	Recreational Council		3				1		300	1,000	2,200	500	[13]3,000	M		5		5	2				1								65
66	Minot	18,000	Recreation Association		19	10	1	1				7,086	7,086	2,561	[19]9,647	M, P		7		7													66
67	Rugby	3,000	Park Board		1	1						930			2,730	M		3		3					2					1	3		67
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership				Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year					Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership				Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round		Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages		All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total		Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total												
						Men	Women				For Leadership	Total																			
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Ohio																														
1	Akron	300,000	City Recreation Department[3]	119	76	5	5	175	40	.....	67,626	78,765	13,306	[1]92,070	M	2	44	3	49	2	20	22	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	31	1
			Golf and Stadium Division, Service Dept.	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	45,428	28,006	73,435	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	a
2	Barberton	26,000	Board of Education	15	5	...	...	3	5	500	4,535	4,535	855	[5]5,890	M, P	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	2
3	Bay Village	[3]3,356	Recreation Committee	1	1	...	...	8	80	650	300	510	869	2,029	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
4	Bellefontaine	10,000	City Recreation Board[3]	4	...	...	...	...	...	150	900	900	.....	1,050	P	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
5	Berea	11,000	Recreation Board	11	9	...	...	1	10	.....	2,820	3,167	1,061	4,228	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	4	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Bexley	10,500	Department of Public Recreation[5]	12	6	1	...	...	23	1,288	6,655	7,903	1,740	[10]10,731	M	...	1	3	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
7	Bluffton	2,500	Community Recreation Committee	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	620	620	200	820	P	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
8	Bryan	6,000	Chamber of Commerce	1	1	...	...	...	...	250	950	1,150	500	1,900	P	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
9	Canton	120,000	Recreation Board, City School District	83	23	2	2	40	15	9,695	17,359	33,669	3,894	[14]7,258	M	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	22	9
10	Chillicothe	22,000	Recreation Board[3]	7	5	...	...	...	...	.....	3,543	3,543	1,100	[14]4,643	M	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
11	Cincinnati	455,610	Public Recreation Commission	263	142	14	12	1276	1313	187,427	117,440	249,463	129,949	566,839	M	7	40	...	47	9	15	14	7	45	...	1	...	2	51	160	11
12	Cleveland	[3]878,336	Metropolitan Park District Commissioners[60]	21	2	...	...	...	...	.....	8,027	36,068	3,196	39,265	M, C	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	3	...	1	1	...	...	12
			Joint Recreation Committee, City and Board of Education	288	236	35	24	...	...	.....	116,770	564,018	119,893	683,911	M	...	200	...	200	20	3	...	5	80	5	...	...	4	6	125	a
13	Cleveland Heights	58,000	Division of Public Recreation, Board of Education	39	44	1	...	...	...	.....	14,412	19,367	2,126	21,493	M	...	...	8	8	...	10	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
			Parks Committee of City Council[61]	20	18	..	...	...	...	.....	2,700	32,965	.....	78,000	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
			Recreation Dept., Parks Committee	7	6	...	...	...	...	.....	11,314	19,930	6,896	26,826	M	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	b
14	Columbus	400,000	City Recreation Department[5]	23	39	14	8	...	...	73,000	36,380	60,000	22,417	[1]155,417	M, P	...	28	...	28	8	7	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	1	16	14
15	Conneaut	10,000	City and Board of Education	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1,709	1,709	1,016	2,725	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	15
16	Cuyahoga Falls	25,000	Recreation Board	3	4	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	1	6	...	7	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	3	16
17	Dayton	250,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	60	55	18	17	42	336	157,803	105,911	133,082	25,751	[1]316,636	M, P	9	28	3	40	11	2	6	2	11	...	...	1	3	1	63	17
18	Delaware	9,500	City and Board of Education	2	2	...	...	...	...	.....	1,750	1,750	300	2,050	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	18
19	Delphos	6,000	Recreation Board	13	2	...	...	...	...	1,057	1,938	1,938	1,174	4,169	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	19
20	Elyria	32,000	City Recreation Department[3]	5	5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]10,500	M, P	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	14	20
21	Fremont	15,000	City Recreation Dept. and Youth Council	4	2	...	...	10	...	.....	2,500	2,500	4,000	6,500	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	21
22	Garfield Heights	20,000	Recreation Commission	4	3	1	...	2	...	11,651	.....	3,101	295	15,047	P	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Hamilton County[62]	622,000	County Park District	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	2,593	.....	.....	[4]2,593	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	23
24	Ironton	18,000	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation[5]	30	8	1	...	25	75	.....	7,484	8,105	3,421	11,526	M, P	7	4	...	11	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	24
25	Lakewood	75,000	Dept. of Recreation, Board of Education	90	120	2	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	M	1	4	10	15	1	10	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	7	25
26	Lima	45,000	Department of Recreation[5]	24	14	...	...	...	...	3,000	13,600	30,600	4,000	37,600	M	...	10	...	10	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	11	26
27	Lorain	44,100	Recreation Board[3]	83	5	...	...	4	...	.....	7,061	7,061	3,866	10,927	M	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	4	27
28	Louisville	4,000	Village Council and School Board	1	...	...	...	2	4	.....	450	450	59	[1]509	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	28
29	Marietta	16,000	City Playground Commission[3]	2	5	...	...	...	...	422	2,012	2,012	531	[2]2,965	M	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	Marion	34,900	Recreation Commission	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1,800	1,800	200	2,000	P	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	30
31	Martin's Ferry	15,000	Recreation Board	5	10	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	M	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	31
32	Massillon	26,644	Recreation Board	2	8	...	...	...	...	.....	4,725	6,175	2,505	8,680	M	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	32
33	Maumee	5,000	Recreation Committee	4	3	...	...	...	...	.....	2,100	2,100	1,000	[3]3,100	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	33
34	Middletown	40,000	Park Board	10	1	...	...	5	...	.....	2,200	7,800	500	8,300	M	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	10	34
35	Napoleon	5,587	Napoleon Ex. Village Council	1	2	...	...	...	...	.....	500	.....	.....	6,000	M	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	35
36	Niles	17,000	Recreation Service[5]	30	5	1	...	24	32	2,558	5,203	5,203	2,000	9,762	M	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	North Baltimore	2,600	Recreation Board	1	...	...	...	6	...	.....	400	400	.....	4,500	P	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	37
38	North Canton	3,800	Y. M. C. A.	...	5	...	...	2	...	.....	330	330	136	466	P	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39	Norwalk	10,000	Board of Park Commissioners	2	1	...	...	2	...	11,562	.....	4,392	3,145	[1]19,568	M	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	39
40	Norwood	40,000	City Recreation Department[5]	15	12	1	1	7	5	8,000	14,000	17,000	4,500	29,500	M	...	...	7	7	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40
41	Oberlin	5,000	Phillis Wheatley Center[17]	1	1	1	...	18	...	.....	2,418	2,823	877	3,700	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	Painesville	14,000	City Recreation Commission	2	5	...	...	...	...	.....	3,800	3,800	900	[4]4,700	M	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	42
43	Piqua	20,000	City Recreation Department[5]	6	5	...	...	12	...	20,000	4,162	4,162	726	24,889	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	43
44	Pomeroy	3,600	Board of Education	1	...	...	...	2	...	.....	450	450	48	498	M	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
45	Portsmouth	42,000	Fourteenth Street Community Center Board[17]	...	2	...	...	9	...	.....	1,850	1,850	930	2,780	P	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
46	Rittman	3,500	Recreation Board	2	1	...	...	...	...	.....	560	560	940	1,500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	46
47	Rossford	4,000	Recreation Board	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	600	600	34	634	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	47
48	Salem	12,000	Memorial Building Association	3	...	2	...	4	...	.....	3,900	6,100	5,000	11,100	M, P	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48

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Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Women	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Volunteer Workers: Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: Total	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Penna.—Cont.																														
1	Canonsburg	13,000	Borough Council	2	...	...	...	8	18	1,528	1,600	5,405	3,017	[19]9,950	M, P	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
2	Carlisle	15,600	Borough Council	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	510	770	132	901	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	Catasauqua	5,000	School District	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,500	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Chambersburg	20,000	Recreation Department	3	11	...	1	...	...	1,597	...	6,455	2,827	10,879	M	...	8	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	4
5	Cheltenham Township[67]	22,000	Board of Commissioners	10	2	...	...	...	18	500	3,300	16,279	4,255	[21]21,034	M, P	...	7	...	7	...	2	...	...	7	1	2	...	...	1	12	5
6	Chester	65,000	Recreation Board	18	32	1	1	...	1	...	24,597	30,890	5,775	[16]36,665	M	...	3	15	18	4	11	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
7	Clairton	21,000	Bureau of Recreation	12	22	2	4	15	17	1,377	16,920	19,335	3,820	[24]24,533	M	...	10	...	10	5	1	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Collingdale	8,000	School District	3	3	...	...	...	12	82	1,800	1,800	415	[2]2,696	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Crafton	8,000	Crafton-Ingram Recreo (Y. M. C. A.)	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,816	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Danville	7,500	Playground Association	1	1	...	...	...	...	350	750	1,050	100	1,500	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Darby	12,000	School District	5	3	...	...	4	...	908	3,116	3,578	1,500	5,987	M, S	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
12	Donora	13,000	Public Schools	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	1,016	...	1,016	M, S	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
13	Downington	4,500	Dr. Edward Kerr Memorial Park Commission	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	440	4,300	1,641	5,941	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	13
14	Doylestown	5,000	Recreation Council and Swimming Pool Board	6	1	...	...	12	...	3,000	2,000	5,700	2,000	10,700	M, P	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	14
15	East Lansdowne	3,300	Recreation Board	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	360	360	184	[1]544	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Easton	33,500	School District Dept. of Parks and Public Property	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,500	800	5,300	M	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	East Texas[68]	300	Playground Association	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	80	80	330	410	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	a
18	Emmaus	7,800	Civic Recreation Commission	1	1	...	...	3	6	...	300	300	200	[1]500	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
19	Emporium	6,000	Cameron County Recreation Board[3]	2	2	1	1	6	8	1,250	5,839	6,250	2,500	[10]10,000	P	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	18
20	Erie	140,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks and Public Property	37	21	[71]	...	9	5	10,486	6,851	6,851	1,263	[18]18,600	M	...	7	...	7	...	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	19
21	Etna	7,500	Council Committee	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,500	...	1,800	1,700	5,000	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20
22	Farrell	16,000	Carver Community Centre[17]	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	6,100	8,630	3,480	12,110	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
23	Fleetwood	2,400	Recreational Board	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	300	500	125	625	M, S	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
24	Gallitzin	3,200	Athletic Association	1	1	...	...	...	...	150	300	300	25	475	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
25	Greencastle	2,500	Jerome R. King Playground Association	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	300	1,186	281	2,536	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
26	Greensburg	19,600	Playground Association	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,507	3,507	3,612	[7]7,119	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	25
27	Greenville	8,000	Borough of Greenville	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	7,500	M	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
28	Grove City	7,000	Recreation Center Board	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	1,152	1,030	2,183	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	27
29	Hamburg	4,000	Recreation Board	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	587	2,147	1,534	3,681	M	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
30	Hanover	16,000	Community Recreation Association	6	7	...	...	10	11	1,000	2,500	2,500	2,200	[5]5,700	P	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	30
31	Harrisburg	90,000	Dept. of Parks and Public Property	6	79	1	...	...	...	...	11,500	...	...	20,000	M	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	31
32	Hazleton	37,476	City Recreation Board	3	12	...	...	1	1	1,500	2,600	2,600	500	4,600	M	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	Irwin	4,000	Recreational Center	1	1	...	...	...	9	1,560	1,164	1,439	796	[3]3,795	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
34	Kennett Square	3,500	Park and Recreation Board	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,274	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	Kutztown	3,000	Recreation Board and Borough	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	[3]3,200	M	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	35
36	Lancaster	62,000	Dept. of Parks and Public Property Recreation Association	12	13	1	8	107	25	...	11,668	14,808	11,021	[25]25,829	M, P	...	13	...	13	1	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	26	36
37	Lansdale	10,000	Youth Council	2	8	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	[5]5,500	M, P	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	a
38	Lansdowne	14,000	School District	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	1,024	200	1,224	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
39	Latrobe	12,000	Recreation Board	26	7	1	1	90	25	2,201	10,066	11,066	13,512	[26]26,779	M, P, S	...	4	...	4	1	4	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	6	38
40	Lewistown	14,500	Fifth Ward Playground Association	1	...	...	...	22	67	...	300	450	...	450	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
41	Lock Haven	10,000	Playground Committee	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	510	510	151	[1]661	M	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
42	Mansfield	1,800	Business Men's Service Club	...	2	...	...	3	...	50	250	250	50	350	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
43	Marcus Hook	10,000	Marcus Hook Branch, Chester Y.M.C.A.	4	3	...	...	...	...	10	2,900	2,900	250	3,160	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
44	McKeesport	55,000	Recreation Board	5	23	1	1	6	...	...	7,000	10,500	2,800	[13]13,300	M, P	...	9	...	9	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	43
45	Media	5,500	Recreation Commission	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	700	700	700	[1]1,400	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
46	Middleburg	1,200	School Board and Kiwanis Club	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	500	500	75	[1]575	M, P, S	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	45
47	Middletown	10,000	Community Service	6	...	...	...	19	...	...	1,015	1,876	3,048	[4]4,924	M, P	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	46
48	Mohnton	2,000	Recreation Board	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	330	330	208	[1]538	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
49	Monongahela	9,000	Department of Parks and Property	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	501	2,463	2,964	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	48
50	Moosic	[24]5,568	Youth Center Board	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	2,000	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
51	Mt. Lebanon	22,500	Dept. of Recreation, Public Schools	15	27	...	...	14	...	...	4,081	4,382	1,220	[5]5,602	M	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	50
52	Mount Oliver	7,000	Borough Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,855	423	2,308	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	51
53	Mount Penn	3,600	Recreation Board	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	582	582	567	[1]1,149	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	52
																															53

2	Narberth	5,400	Recreation Board[3]	2	1					200	706	706	444	[1]1,350	M		1		1	1		1		1							2
3	Nazareth	5,721	School Board and Borough Council	1	3					200	1,060	1,060	200	1,460	M, P		3		3									1	3	3
4	Nether Providence Township		Park and Recreation Board	5	2			1			1,206	1,206	225	1,431	M, P		1	1	2					1						4
5	New Bethlehem	1,200	School District	1							300	300		300	M, S		1		1				1							5
6	New Brighton	10,500	Department of Education	4	2					500	3,200	3,200	150	3,850	M, S		3		3			1								6
7	New Castle	50,000	Recreation Board	30	20					5,369	10,893	11,835	7,836	25,040	M, P		12		12		7	2	8					3	7
8	New Kensington	25,000	School District	4	2					1,000	1,236	1,236		[2]2,236	M		4		4				1				1		8
9	Norristown	38,500	School District	4	4						1,689	1,689	305	1,993	M		7		7		4		2					9	9
10	Northampton	9,622	School Board and Borough Council	9	6						3,808	3,808	395	[4]4,204	M		4		4		1	1	1						10
11	Oil City	22,000	Public Recreation Board	1	3						915	915	68	983	M		4		4									7	11
12	Oley	800	Recreation Board		1						200	200	100	300	M		1		1		1								12
13	Palmerton	7,500	New Jersey Zinc Company	2	5	2	1	42							P		2		2	2		1						2	13
14	Penbrook	3,487	Youth Center Board	1				3	20		450			[1]9,950	M, P		1		1										14
15	Philadelphia	[5]1,931,334	Smith Memorial Playgrounds and Playhouses	12	15	2	6	6	1	2,100	37,324	49,444	9,843	[1]61,387	P	4			4	3	1								15
			Recreation Association	[6]	10	1	1				11,140	13,617	3,853	17,470	P		8		8										a
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	198	222	48	47			227,789	284,600	541,586	15,320	[1]784,695	M	43	12	1	56	19			40				37	40	b
			Fairmount Park Commission	30	43	7					32,561			[4]179,140	M		16		16	1			32	7	1		5	9	121	c
			Division of Physical and Health Education, Board of Public Education	78	82						72,347	80,628		[4]80,628	M		67		67				9					21	d
16	Phoenixville	14,134	Recreation Commission	3	2						680		450	1,130	M	1	3		4		1	1	2						16
17	Pittsburgh	730,496	Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works	36	36	20	30				185,142			459,034	M	34	56	1	91	12	37	37	1	26		3		1	24	51	17
18	Pottstown	23,000	Recreation Commission	9	9	[13]1		8	4	400	2,866	4,383	2,598	[7]7,381	M		6		6	1	2	1		1					10	18
19	Prospect Park	5,000	Recreation Committee	1	3				5	1,278	1,007	1,007	248	2,533	M, P		1		1	1				2						19
20	Reading	114,625	Recreation Department[3]	50	60	4	2	197		1,534	32,811	48,013	3,475	[1]53,023	M		37		37	9	19	9		7				1	29	20
21	Reiffton	550	Community Association	1	1			6			300	300	325	625	M, P		1		1	1										21
22	Ridley Park	4,350	Playground Committee	1	3			30	21	45	836	836	330	1,212	M, P		1		1		1	1								22
23	Robesonia	1,700	Recreation Board	1	2						800	800	135	935	M, P, S		1		1				1							23
24	St. Clair	6,809	Recreation Committee	1							375	640	56	696	M		1		1				1							24
25	St. Marys	[7]7,653	Community Playgrounds Committee	2	1						1,183	1,183	70	1,253	P		1		1				1							25
26	Sayre	7,569	Community Centre	5	7	1	2	9			6,486			13,033	P		1		1	1										26
27	Scranton	140,000	Bureau of Recreation[5]	31	17	5	2					37,811	12,345	50,156	M	2	12		14	2			1	14				3	4	27
28	Shamokin	18,900	Public Schools	5	1					100	1,000	1,000	300	1,400	M, S		3		3		5									28
29	Sharon	26,000	Playground Commission[3]	7	6			8		2,067	4,000	4,000	525	6,592	M, P		6		6									1		29
30	Sinking Spring	2,000	Recreation Board	1	1						540	540	372	[1]912			1		1				1							30
31	Slatington	4,200	Recreation Commission, Inc	4	3			6	5	5,000	1,500	1,500	500	[7]7,000	P		4		4		1		1							31
32	Somerset	5,500	Lions Club	1	2			3	8	350	900	900	275	1,525	M, P, S		1		1	1			1					7		32
33	Southwest Greensburg	3,100	School District	2	2						1,094	1,094	694	1,788	M, P		1		1		1		1					2		33
34	Springdale	[8]4,986	Community Center	1	2				28	164	820	970	792	[1]1,926	M, P		1		1									1		34
35	State College	7,000	Recreation Board	15	6			16	10		4,126	5,290	973	[6]6,263	M, S, P		2		2		1	1	1					1		35
36	Steelton	13,200	Public Schools	9	8						1,600	2,000	300	2,300	M		7		7		2	2	1							36
37	Stroudsburg	6,200	Borough Council	2	4						1,407	2,377	949	[3]3,326	M		1		1									1		37
38	Sunbury	16,000	Youth and Community Center	49	29	4	1	14	70		16,000	20,000	8,000	[12]8,000	M, P, S		6		6	2	5	5		4		1			4	38
39	Uniontown	17,000	Bureau of Recreation	4	5	1		6	3		3,650	3,650	3,000	6,650	M, P		7		7		2	2		2	1	2				39
40	Upper Darby[9]	65,000	School District and Recreation Board	37	23					3,000	8,000	8,300	1,000	[1]12,300	M		15	9	24		7		3					16		40
41	Waverly	750	Community House	1	3	1	1	10	33		6,329			13,954	M, P		1		1	1		1	1					2		41
42	Waynesboro	10,231	Memorial Park Association	2	7				3	75	999	1,049	174	[1]1,297	M, P		3		3				1							42
43	Weatherly	2,754	Borough Council	1							2,100	2,100		4,920	M	1			1		1	1		1						43
44	Wellsboro	3,600	Summer Playground Committee		1						250	250		[1]250	P		1		1											44
			Woodland Park Swimming Pool Board	1	3							832	1,111	1,943	M													1		a
45	West Chester	15,000	Playground Commission	11	4	1				1,126	2,978	2,978	276	[4]4,381	M		4	2	6	1	1	1		3					3	45
			Community Center	3	2	2	1	11	9	3,746	6,360	6,360	4,500	[14]6,606	M, P	1			1	1				1					2	a
46	West Lawn	2,500	Recreation Committee	1	1			2			550	550	215	765	M, P		1		1									1		46
47	West Wyomissing	1,800	Parent Teacher Association		2			2	3		350	350	100	[1]450	M		1		1				1							47
48	West York	5,800	Exchange Club	2	1						760	760	592	[1]1,352	M, P		2		2		1	1								48
49	Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley[10]	450,000	Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley	45	58	1	2	60	115		12,853	15,887	5,009	[1]20,896	M, P		25		25		17	6		20					28	49
50	Womelsdorf	1,700	Playground Association	1	1			4			455	455	188	643	M, P		1		1					1					2	50
51	Wyomissing	4,111	Playground Association	2	2			3		600	2,178			6,199	M		2		2					2				1	7	51
52	Yeadon	11,000	High School Recreation Committee	3	5				5		1,200	1,200	300	1,500	M		2		2		3	1		2						52
53	York	57,000	Department of Recreation[5]	84	41	1	2		400		14,996	14,996	5,721	[1]20,718	M		14		14	1	7	4		1				26		53
			Dept. of Parks and Public Property									1,904		7,057	M													1		a
	Rhode Island																														
54	Barrington	6,300	Community Services, Inc	6	4						1,524	1,524	480	2,004	M, P		3		3					2						54
55	Central Falls	25,000	Board of Recreation	5	31	1					3,817	3,817	484	4,301	M		10		10	6	6		1	3				2		55
56	Cranston	47,085	Board of Recreation	6	6					18,920	4,360	15,955		34,875	M		6		6					3				1	6	56
57	Newport	30,000	Recreation Department[3]	7	8	2	1			13,500	8,255	21,475	4,023	38,998	M		2	5	7	1	4			5	2				11	57
58	North Providence	12,000	Recreation Association	4	6				10		3,880	3,880	530	[1]4,410	M, P		5		5		2	2		5	1					58
59	Providence	[2]253,504	John Hope Community Assn. Inc.[17]	2	3	1	1	10	8		8,349	10,328	1,879	12,207	P		1		1	1	3									59
			Dept. of Recreation, Park Dept	53	73	10	7	10			29,738	29,738	13,231	[1]42,969	M	6		30	36		12			22						a
			Park Department	4	2	3	2				9,000	57,000	13,000	70,000	M						1		1					1	35	b
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Women	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Paid Recreation Leadership: Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Volunteer Workers: Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Salaries and Wages: Total	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Summer Only	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Other Seasons	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	R. I.—Cont.																														
1	Smithfield	4,000	Recreational Association	3	4	...	...	1	5	...	2,268	2,268	2,081	[14]9,349	M, P	...	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	South Kingston[71]	6,000	Peace Dale Neighborhood Guild	5	6	...	3	32	...	...	7,412	9,430	9,500	[18]18,930	M, P	1	2	2	5	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
3	Warren	7,000	Community Service, Inc.	3	1	1	...	...	...	605	4,760	5,000	2,745	8,350	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Warwick	[3]32,000	Public Works Department	8	4	...	...	16	14	16,000	4,600	4,600	2,000	[22]22,600	M	...	9	...	9	1	2	3	...	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	4
5	Westerly	[4]11,000	Public Schools	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	530	530	410	940	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	South Carolina																														
6	Aiken	6,187	City Recreation Commission	2	2	...	...	8	...	...	955	955	1,127	[12]2,083	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
7	Bath	[5]1,250	Village Management Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Bennettsville	6,500	City Council	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	1,800	1,800	200	2,000	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Charleston	81,347	Board of Parks and Playgrounds	12	12	9	11	20	15	...	19,321	19,321	2,310	[42]1,631	M	7	1	...	8	4	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	9
10	Chester	7,500	Chester County Community Chest	3	5	[7]1	[7]1	...	...	...	2,980	2,980	920	3,900	P	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
11	Columbia	75,000	Recreation Department	2	35	2	26	30	...	42,350	49,365	74,307	14,721	135,378	M, F	13	2	...	15	13	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	11	11
12	Cooper River District	50,000	Cooper River Park and Playground Commission	8	7	...	...	8	...	11,000	7,500	12,500	6,500	[30]30,000	M	5	...	...	5	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Greenville	74,367	Phillis Wheatley Association[17]	2	4	1	4	6	7	...	4,286	...	...	8,329	P	1	4	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13
14	Lancaster	15,000	Park and Playground Commission	4	9	[7]1	...	20	46	1,618	5,020	5,550	323	7,491	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	14
15	Orangeburg	15,000	Recreation Commission	1	5	[7]1	...	...	...	...	500	...	150	8,000	M	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Rock Hill	20,000	City Recreation Department[5]	22	30	4	1	23	26	12,000	23,000	26,000	19,400	57,400	M	...	11	...	11	1	1	1	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	6	16
17	Union	12,500	City Recreation Commission[3]	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	2,200	2,200	800	[1,4]3,000	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	17
	South Dakota																														
18	Aberdeen	18,000	Parent-Teacher Council and American Legion	4	4	...	...	40	3	...	2,210	2,210	527	[12]2,737	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Alpena	500	Town of Alpena	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	150	450	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	19
20	Brookings	5,346	City of Brookings	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,592	3,173	2,103	5,276	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	20
21	Huron	13,000	City Park Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,779	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Lake Preston	1,100	Commercial Club	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	900	P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	22
23	Mitchell	12,000	Recreation Council	1	5	...	[7]1	...	99	...	1,740	1,740	3,105	4,845	M	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
			Park Board	4	1	...	...	...	...	3,300	3,155	11,183	2,665	17,148	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	a
24	Pierre	5,000	City of Pierre	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,675	627	[13]3,302	M	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24
25	Rapid City	17,000	City Park Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	573	...	2,573	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	25
26	Redfield	2,800	Park Board and Junior Chamber of Commerce	1	...	...	...	5	4	500	375	375	...	750	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	26
27	Sioux Falls	51,000	Recreational Council	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,865	5,865	1,143	[17]7,008	M	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Springfield	[2]667	City Council and P. T. A.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	250	250	100	350	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	28
29	Sturgis	4,000	City Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29
30	Vermillion	3,125	City of Vermillion	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	1,288	1,500	6,788	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	30
31	Watertown	12,000	Junior Chamber of Commerce	5	3	[7]1	...	5	9	...	2,000	2,000	208	2,208	M, P	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	31
	Tennessee																														
32	Alcoa	5,600	Welfare Department	7	1	...	...	...	...	500	2,880	7,398	2,942	10,770	M, P	1	6	...	7	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	32
33	Bristol	18,000	Volunteer Civic Organizations	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	300	780	P	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
34	Chattanooga	[2]128,163	Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings	8	33	5	10	...	...	...	24,131	...	...	[42]24,131	M	...	21	...	21	7	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	30	34
35	Clinton	4,750	Memorial Recreation Center	1	2	...	[7]1	2	19	10,083	3,055	10,814	8,490	29,386	M, P	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Johnson City	35,000	Park and Recreation Board	15	20	1	...	10	...	2,500	12,000	12,000	5,500	20,000	M, P	...	8	3	11	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	10	36
37	Kingsport	40,000	Department of Recreation[5]	14	13	2	...	...	5	25,038	7,045	10,345	4,973	[40]40,356	M	...	5	...	5	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	37
38	Knoxville	225,000	Bureau of Recreation, Welfare Dept.	67	21	9	6	8	...	...	...	70,150	...	118,500	M	...	29	...	29	1	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	16	38
39	Morristown	12,000	Educational and Recreational Assn.	1	2	[7]1	...	16	10	...	1,118	1,186	439	[11]1,625	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	39
40	Nashville	[2]167,402	Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners	25	43	2	9	...	...	...	31,589	...	...	135,900	M	9	25	...	34	9	...	1	...	12	...	...	1	2	19	41	40
41	Norris	[1]1,250	Reservoir Properties Dept., T. V. A.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	41
42	Oak Ridge	42,000	Recreation and Welfare Association	26	31	18	11	88	98	47,394	117,175	153,386	189,059	389,840	P	9	4	...	13	2	12	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	24	42

	Texas																																				
1	Abilene	40,000	Parks Board	10				16	3			6,000				20,000	M		4		4	4	1	1	2		1		2	1	16	1
2	Amarillo	70,000	City of Amarillo	2		2		260		41,592		6,600	58,865	36,743		137,200	M	5			5	2	9	2		10				1		20	2
3	Austin	110,000	Recreation Department[3]	116	29	9	9	75	230	334,427		70,039	120,710	36,103		[1]491,150	M		13		13	6	9			7	1			1	11	17	3
4	Beaumont	100,000	Parks and Recreation Department	20	1	1		11		4,000		8,000	8,000	2,000		[4]14,000	M		7		7					4			2		4	17	4
5	Big Spring	18,000	City of Big Spring	2		2										19,554	M													1	1		5
6	Bryan	20,000	City of Bryan	3	2					1,125		2,200	10,150	10,662		21,937	M		2		2									1	1	2	6
7	Conroe	7,000	Independent School District	1	1					1,000		3,000	3,000	1,000		5,000	M		1		1		1	1		1				1	3	7
8	Corpus Christi	115,000	Park and Recreation Board	10	8	4	6	30	210	13,250		17,000				72,726	M	4	9		13		5	1		1	2			1		12	8
9	Corpus Christi	425,000	Park and Recreation Department	126	51	22	17	390	429	4,000		124,091				[4]124,091	M, P	14	34		48	21	4	13		11	1	6	[7]21	3	4	82	9
10	Dallas	[2]13,336	Park Board					4								[4]1,500	M									1					2	4	10
11	Del Rio	7,000	Eagle Pass Youth Commission	1													M						2										11
12	Eagle Pass	6,000	Park Board	3												3,500	M									1			1		1		12
13	Electra	120,000	Recreation Department[3]	3	1	2	1	9					13,620	7,225		20,875	M		3		3					2				1	2		13
14	El Paso	200,000	Public Recreation Department[3]	20	40	14	12	225	125	15,297		61,925	90,033	68,391		174,315	M, P	5	21	5	31	3	6	9		21				3	5	38	14
15	Fort Worth	100,000	Recreation and Park Department	4	11	2	5		4			32,823				46,403	M	4	7	3	14	5	3				1					10	15
16	Galveston	[3]81,173	Commissioners Court													6,354	C										1					2	16
17	Galveston County[73]	13,000	Mayor and Aldermen	5	1							3,016	3,549	2,315		5,864	M														1	6	17
18	Highland Park	[2]393,735	Parks and Recreation Department	22	52	7	35	395	25							262,038	M	25	5	1	31		24			3				3	3	65	18
19	Houston	11,500	City Recreation Department	5	4	[7]1		4	6				4,460			6,200	M		3		3										1	3	19
20	Kilgore	60,000	City Recreation Department[3]	13	13	4	4	18	13			16,943	16,943	9,119		26,062	M		6		6	1	3	3				15			1	2	20
21	Lubbock	35,000	Recreation Commission	5	8	1	2	3	5			10,434	10,434	1,066		[1]11,500	M	2	6		8		5	3		1						2	21
22	Orange	43,000	School Board	10	9			100	30			10,000	10,000	5,000		15,000	M		11		11		7	1								4	22
23	San Angelo	400,000	Recreation Department	20	34	10	11	100	725	19,000		20,000	45,000	10,000		[1]74,000	M	7	3	1	11	8	3	3		7			1	2	6	21	23
24	San Antonio	10,000	Max Starcke Park and City Recreation Department	10								3,900	5,100	600		[4]5,700	M		3		3	3		3		1			1		3	2	24
25	Seguin	4,200	Chamber of Commerce and City					20	25	150			2,400	200		[2]2,750	M, P		2		2		1	1		1					1	1	25
26	Shamrock	8,000	City of Stephenville														M														1		26
27	Stephenville	10,000	Park Department													594	M									1	1					1	27
28	Sulphur Springs	25,500	Park and Recreation Department	4	8	1	3	15				8,920	21,223	11,603		[2]32,825	M		4		4	1	1	1							1	4	28
29	Texarkana[74]																																				29
30	Texas City	12,000	Teen Club Council						1		43					3,700	P						1	1										30
31	Tyler	42,000	Parks and Recreation Department	14	15	5	4	123	325	26,498		21,182	30,867	12,272		[1]69,637	M, P		3	3	6	3		1		2					1	10	31
32	Waco	73,000	City Recreation Department[5]	15	8	6	2	16				16,434	20,009	10,872		30,881	M, P	2	5		7		1	1						1	1	5	32
33	Weimar	2,000	Recreation Advisory Board	1				3	12			500	500	350		[4]850	P		1		1		2			1					1	3	33
34	Wichita Falls	[2]45,112	Park Department	2								1,265	3,665	17,970		[1]21,635	M									3				1		12	34
	Utah																																				
35	Cedar City	6,300	Parks and Public Property Committee	2	1			2	5			1,150				7,888	M									1					1	4	35
36	Logan	10,000	Recreation Department	13	5				10	800		2,457	3,457	1,789		[1]6,045	M		5	2	7		1			1						4	36
37	Mount Pleasant	2,500	Recreation Committee							3,706			332	3,380		7,418	M									1					1	3	37
38	Nephi	[2]2,835	City Council	3				16	34			1,000	1,000	500		1,500	M		3		3	1	1	2		2		1			1	2	38
39	Ogden	60,000	City Recreation Department[3]	37	33	2	2	175	175			20,938	20,938	3,512		[2]24,451	M	1	14		15		7	6		2		1	1		1	7	39
40	Provo	26,950	Recreation Department[5]	22	20		1	5				8,337	13,358	2,657		16,015	M		3	4	7		8	1		1		3	1			6	40
41	St. George	5,700	Public Grounds Committee	2				3				1,200				3,000	M, P	3			3	4	2	1		1		1			1	2	41
42	Salt Lake City	190,000	Recreation Division, Department of Parks and Public Property	35	30	2	1					26,000				169,878	M	5	25		30	5	5	5	2	3			3	1	8	38	42
43	Salt Lake County[75]	[7]85,000	County Recreation Department[5]	19	22	2	2	4	2			17,819	17,819	3,681		[1]21,500	C	6	36	3	45	1	36	1	1	14				4	36	43
	Vermont																																				
44	Barre	14,000	Municipal Recreation Department[3]	8	5	3	1	10	25	4,584			7,092	2,017		13,693	M, P		3		3	1		1		2	1				1	1	44
45	Barre Town	5,000	Town of Barre	1	3							675	1,070	374		1,444	M		6		6												45
46	Bellows Falls	4,236	Village Trustees	1	1					544		450	1,589	294		2,427	M		1		1					1	1					3	46
47	Bennington[77]	15,654	Bennington Area Y. M. C. A.	6	1	4		35	43	5,000		9,338	10,878	3,125		18,963	P		2	2	4	1	6	7		2	2				1		47
48	Brattleboro	15,000	Recreation Department[5]	9	5	1	1	11	37	3,001		7,320	8,312	1,331		[1]12,644	M		3		3	1	1	1			1						48
49	Burlington	27,686	Park Department	16				20		2,100						4,500	M		1	4	5						1						49
50	Derby Line[78]	[2]661	Frontier Community Centre	1									2,369	949		3,318	M, P						4			2	1					50
51	Hardwick	1,800	Recreational Board	1								500	500	560		[1]1,060	M		1		1		1			1					1		51
52	Johnson	1,400	Community League, Inc.	1				5		1,381				1,086		[2]2,467	M					1		1		1							52
53	Montpelier	8,000	Department of Recreation	6	3	1		13		701		6,624	6,624	1,617		8,943	M		2		2	1	1	1		1		1			1	5	53
54	Newport	4,902	Town of Newport	1									2,760	460		3,221	M									2	1						54
55	Northfield	[2]2,129	Memorial Park Association	4				5		2,100		600	600	4,800		[7]7,500	P		1		1										1		55
56	Norwich	1,418	Norwich Development Association	1						316		271	271	189		[7]776	M, P		1		1										1		56
57	Proctor	2,500	Sutherland Club	4	5	2	1	33	114			6,822	9,322	5,678		15,000	M, P		2		2		1			2	1				1	3	57
58	Randolph	2,300	Community Council	1	2			7	14	150		716	1,160	64		[1]1,375	P		1	2	3	1				1					1		58
59	Reading	480	Recreation Commission	1								200	200	15		215	P		1		1										1		59
60	Rutland	17,082	Parks and Playgrounds Committee, Aldermanic Board	11	16			10	5			5,005	6,050	3,640		9,690	M		6		6		1			2		1			1		60
61	St. Johnsbury	[7]7,437	Kiwanis Club and Village	1	1											2,600	M, P														1		61
62	Springfield	9,000	Recreation Commission	3	5		2	2	80	1,225		6,139	7,231	1,999		[1]10,455	M		1	3	4		1			1					1	2	62
			Community House and Club			[7]1							6,591	1,642		[1]8,233	M					1											a
63	Stowe	1,100	Town Recreation Committee	1				8				375	375	222		597	M		1		1		2	1		1							63
64	Waterbury	4,000	Recreation Committee	1	1			4	5			500	800			800	M									1					1		64
65	Windsor	4,000	Village of Windsor	4						371		1,165	1,165	551		2,087	M		1		1					1	1						65
			American Legion	3	4											400	P					1	1										a
66	Woodstock	2,512	Woodstock Associates, Inc.	1		[7]1				51,350		1,452	2,408	1,917		55,675	P					1											66
			Improvement Society		1							90	90	60		150	P		1		1												a
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27						

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Virginia																														
1	Alexandria	70,000	Department of Recreation	17	18	4	1	10	15	4,330	20,681	34,557	10,098	48,985	M	...	14	...	14	1	7	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
2	Altavista	2,900	Town of Altavista											680	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
3	Charlottesville	19,400	City Recreation Department[3]	4	11	....	4	....	30	7,600	8,088	10,548	11,618	[1]29,766	M	...	6	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Covington	12,000	Recreation Committee	3	1	....	....	25	....	....	1,265	2,295	1,805	4,100	M	...	3	...	3	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
5	Danville	35,000	City Recreation Department[5]	57	24	4	....	....	9	10,475	16,321	22,413	7,462	40,350	M	...	10	...	10	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
6	Fairfax County[80]	78,000	County Recreational Association	8	9	....	....	35	....	....	4,500	5,100	1,200	[1]6,300	P	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
7	Fredericksburg	10,000	Youth Council	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	3,070	3,070	810	[1]3,880	M	...	5	...	5	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
8	Galax	4,500	Town of Galax	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,938	1,138	888	2,026	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
9	Hopewell	12,000	Department of Recreation and Parks	2	8	....	....	47	50	....	3,000	12,292	6,211	18,503	M	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	9
10	Lexington	4,500	Recreation Department	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	920	920	80	[1]1,000	M	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Lynchburg	50,000	City Recreation Department	4	15	2	8	17	35	....	....	28,676	11,956	40,633	M	10	6	...	16	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	14	11
12	Martinsville	20,000	Recreation Commission	8	12	1	1	....	....	15,421	6,762	6,762	1,011	23,194	M	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	12
13	Newport News	54,468	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	177	21	4	5	57	67	158,000	26,833	34,594	16,496	[1]209,090	M, P	...	9	...	9	1	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	12	13
14	Norfolk	232,600	Recreation Bureau, Department of Public Welfare	42	62	9	21	107	35	....	67,052	115,019	24,113	139,132	M	12	15	...	27	1	11	...	...	5	2	...	1	1	...	19	14
15	Norfolk County[81]	90,000	County Recreation Department[5]	28	30	1	....	....	250	....	27,815	27,815	10,685	[1]38,500	C, P	...	28	10	38	14	20	16	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	15	15
16	Petersburg	38,000	Recreation Department	12	11	1	....	10	20	....	4,596	11,682	6,060	17,742	M	...	9	...	9	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	16
17	Poquoson	400	Recreation Association	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Portsmouth	80,000	Recreation Bureau, Department of Public Welfare	25	21	6	2	42	11	5,000	22,962	27,160	4,040	36,200	M	...	12	6	18	1	7	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	18
19	Radford	12,000	Public Recreation, Parks and Playground Commission	3	2	1	2	12	....	302	5,700	7,547	6,358	14,207	M	...	4	...	4	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	19
20	Richmond	235,000	{Division of Recreation, Department of Public Works	55	115	3	12	80	....	14,197	100,709	100,709	27,742	[1]142,648	M, P	...	1	29	30	...	17	17	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	55	20
			{Colored Recreation Association	3	7	2	1	22	7	....	9,644	12,693	4,036	16,729	P	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	a
21	Roanoke	70,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	99	29	3	3	342	206	32,284	30,251	....	....	[1,4]73,144	M	...	7	8	15	3	13	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	37	21
22	Winchester	15,000	Recreation Department[5]	1	8	....	1	15	68	2,167	3,016	3,516	1,019	6,702	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Washington																														
23	Aberdeen	19,000	Recreation Association	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	5,000	5,000	900	5,900[1]	M,P,S	...	6	...	6	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	23
24	Anacortes	7,500	School District	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	1,500	....	1,500	P, S	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	24
25	Auburn	5,800	School District No. 408	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,034	100	[1]1,134	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	25
26	Bainbridge Island	9,000	Public Schools	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	1,000	1,000	....	1,000	S	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	26
27	Bellevue	7,000	Overlake School District No. 405 and Eastside Y. M. C. A.	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1,200	1,200	250	[1]1,250	M, S	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	27
28	Bellingham	35,000	Park Board, Whatcom County Juvenile Court and School District	32	26	....	....	....	....	2,800	13,421	13,421	2,550	[1]18,771	M,C,S	...	14	...	14	...	8	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	28
29	Bremerton	72,000	{School District No. 100C	4	8	....	....	....	....	....	3,669	4,269	400	[1]4,669	M, S	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
			{Park and Recreation Department	6	2	2	1	10	15	12,500	8,284	38,000	18,000	68,500	M	...	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	a
30	Camas	5,000	City Council and School Board	2	5	....	....	15	4	4,700	1,541	1,541	245	[1]6,486	M,P,S	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	30
31	Carson	[2]276	School District No. 30	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	568	568	7	[1]575	S	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	Cashmere	2,000	Chamber of Commerce	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	600	600	450	[1]1,050	M,P,S	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	32
33	Chehalis	5,600	Public Schools	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1,140	1,500	300	[1]1,800	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
34	Chelan	2,500	School Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	900	900	1,000	1,900	P, S	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	34
35	Cheney	1,950	Community Health and Recreation Committee	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	2,680	....	....	2,680	M, S	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Chewelah	2,000	Recreation Association	1	1	....	....	6	....	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	3,150	M,P,S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	36
37	Colville	3,000	Public Schools	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	570	570	100	670	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	37
38	Concrete	750	School District No. 102	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	698	698	15	713	S	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39	Edmonds	3,800	School Board	1	1	....	....	8	....	300	1,300	1,700	150	2,150	M, S	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	39
40	Ellensburg	7,500	City Council	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500	M, S	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
41	Elma	1,400	Recreation Department[5]	1	1	....	....	1	4	....	600	600	39	639	M	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	41
42	Everett	35,000	Recreation Council, Park Board and School Board	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	6,000	....	....	[4]6,000	M, S	...	10	...	10	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	16	42
43	Garfield	692	School District No. 302	....	1	....	....	3	4	....	600	600	100	[1]700	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	Grand Coulee	3,000	School Districts No. 55-201-20	1	....	....	....	3	5	....	425	425	235	660	P, S	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	44
45	Granite Falls	800	School District No. 332	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	400	400	40	440	P, S	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	45

1	Hoquiam	11,253	Park Board	2	4				3	6,000	3,200	3,200	700	3,900	M, S		3		3	1	2	1		2								1
2	Kelso	8,500	Recreational Committee	3	2			6			1,735	1,735	916	2,651	M, P, S		2		2		3			1								1	2
3	King County[82]	[2]504,980	County Parks and Playgrounds District No. 2	10	5	10	2					48,000	14,400	62,400	C	6	1		7		6			7	1	2					6	3
4	Longview	17,000	Recreation Council	4	3			29	14		3,249	3,249	1,656	[4]4,905	M, P, S		4		4					1						1	3	4
5	Mercer Island	3,000	School District No. 400	1	1			1			600	600		600	S			1	1		1											5
6	Monroe	1,600	School District No. 402	1										[1]600	M, S		2		2					1							4	6
7	Montesano	2,600	Public Schools	1	1									400	M		2		2													7
8	Olympia	15,000	Recreational Council	7	8			3	4		4,500	4,750	1,250	[16]6,000	M, P, S		6		6	1	4	1		4	1						4	8
9	Omak	4,000	Public Schools	1	1						1,600	1,600	600	[12]2,200	M, P, S		1		1					1							2	9
10	Orting	1,218	School District No. 344		2						451	451	96	547	P, S		1		1		1			1								10
11	Parkland	6,000	School District No. 302	1							525	525	25	550	S		1		1		1											11
12	Pasco	8,000	Recreation Department[5]	2	3	1	1		5		6,205	6,205	3,006	9,211	M, P	1	5		6	1	1	1									6	12
13	Port Angeles	11,000	City Recreation Council	5	1						3,825	3,825	1,390	[15]5,220	M, S		2		2		1	1		2						1		13
14	Port Townsend	6,500	School Board	2	2	[7]1		2			1,806	1,806	1,694	3,500	M, S		2		2	1	1	1									5	14
15	Poulsbo	2,000	North Kitsap Public Schools	1	1						600	1,200	300	1,500	M, S		3		3	4		3		2	1							15
16	Pullman	6,000	Kiwanis Club	3	3						2,500	2,500	1,000	3,500	P		2		2	1		1								1		16
17	Raymond	4,050	Civic Recreation Committee	2							1,000	1,000	20	[11]1,020	P, S		3		3		1			1	1						1	17
18	Renton	15,000	Recreation Council, Inc	11	4	2	1	21			7,887	7,887	1,270	[19]9,157	M, S		5	3	8	2	6	8		2	2								18
19	Ridgefield	750	School District	1							690	690	15	705	M, S		1		1		1			1							1	19
20	Ryderwood	800	School Board	1				4	4			565	300	[1]865	M, S		1		1		2	3	1	1							1	20
21	Seattle	470,000	{School Board	51	22										M, S			30	30		12			4							4	21
			{Park Board	53	34	33	14	35		56,264		397,119	68,421	521,804	M	15		30	45	6	9			22	10			3	2	75	a
22	Sedro-Woolley	3,000	City Schools and Park Board	2						500	1,762	1,762	100	[12]2,362	M, S		2		2		1			1	1						4	22
23	Selah	1,200	School District No. 119	1	1						500	650	50	700	M, S		2		2		1										1	23
24	Sequim	1,050	Sequim Consolidated Schools	2	1						912	912	250	[11]1,162	M, P, S	1			1		2			1								24
25	Shelton	5,000	School District	2	1						580	1,586	150	[11]1,636	M, S		3		3	3	4			1	1						4	25
26	Snohomish	4,000	School Board[83]	1	1						1,400		600	2,000	S																5	26
27	South Bend	2,000	Parent Teacher Association	1							500	500	100	600	P, S		2		2					1								1	27
28	Spokane	156,473	Recreation Division, Park Board	59	13	2	1	6		3,129	43,753	111,962	29,371	144,462	M, S		10	16	26	6	17		1	5				2	5	52	28
29	Steilacoom	1,250	Recreation Department	1	1			1	3		900	900	600	1,500	M, P		1		1	1	1			3	1						1	29
30	Stevenson	1,000	School District No. 3	1	3										M		2		2											1		30
31	Sunnyside	4,720	Recreation Advisory Committee	3	1			6			1,800	1,800	50	1,850	S		1		1											1	2	31
32	Tacoma	140,000	Recreation Commission	39	36	2	3	107	32	15,170		63,879	15,984	95,033	M, S		21		21	4	11	9		5	3	1			2	17	32
33	Tenino	1,000	Park Board						5						M															1		33
34	Vancouver	35,000	Recreation Assn., Inc. and School District	19	23	4	3			2,487	19,692	24,707	3,904	[31]31,098	M, P, S	4	12		16	7		2	1										34
35	Walla Walla	23,000	Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements		[33]12						360	3,060	400	3,460	M		6		6											3		35
36	Wapato	3,000	Board of Education and Park Board	1	1						1,200	1,200	400	[11]1,600	M, S		1		1		2			1						1	4	36
37	Wenatchee	12,345	{Public Works Department											38,500	M									3						1	6	37
			{Board of Education	2	3									3,000	M, S		4		4													a
38	White Salmon	1,200	Valley School Board	1	1						1,200			1,800	M		1		1											1	2	38
39	Yakima	35,000	Metropolitan Park District	7	9			35	44	13,166	3,451	3,451	964	17,582	M, S			5	5		2									2	2	39
	West Virginia																															
40	Bluefield	25,000	Recreation Department[5]	7	7	1		21		14,250	7,500	7,500	4,500	26,250	M			5	5		1	1		1								40
41	Clarksburg	32,000	Playground Council, Inc	2	18						5,000	5,000	1,800	6,800	M		12		12													41
42	Fairmont	25,000	Playground Association, Inc	4	10			8	32		3,500	3,500	1,000	4,500	P		10		10	3		3		3		1					42
43	Lewisburg	1,500	County Board of Education		2						420	420	50	470	C		1		1		1			1	1						43
44	Marion County[84]	25,000	County Recreation Commission[5]	7	14			50			6,000	6,000	3,000	9,000	C						7	7										44
45	Marmet	2,600	Recreation League		1						250	506	200	706	M, P		1		1					1								45
46	Monongalia Co.[85]	53,000	County Consolidated Recreation Commission	13	16	1			68		4,940			9,000	M, C, P		17		17		2	2										46
47	Moundsville	14,500	Spurr Memorial Playground	4	1			7			1,323	1,323	2,582	3,905	M, P		1		1											2		47
48	New Martinsville	3,500	Pool Committee, City Council	1	1			5	10	500	820	1,620	1,500	3,620	M		2		2											1	2	48
49	Oak Hill	5,000	Recreation Commission[3]	1	1			2	2		1,050	1,250	150	1,400	M		2		2												2	49
50	Piedmont[86]																															50
51	Ravenswood	1,200	Recreation Association	1							200	500		500	M		1		1					1						1		51
52	Tridelphia District[87]		Buffalo Recreation Project	2				24	14		3,542	3,542	627	4,169	P		24		24					2								52
53	Wheeling	62,000	{City Recreation Department	32	30	2		35		2,000		22,000	6,000	30,000	M		26		26	2	6	3	1	8						1	2	53
			{Park Commission	8	1	1	1			99,351	7,500	36,114	27,463	162,928	M, P					2	2			1		2	1	1	2	9	a
			{Oglebay Institute[88]	8	18	6	4	8	113			24,077	27,458	51,535	M, P																	b
54	Williamson	10,000	Kiwanis Club	1	1			10		2,500	1,000	3,000	900	6,400	P		2		2											1		54
	Wisconsin																															
55	Algoma	2,632	Recreation Department[5]	17	3	[7]1		1	22		2,101	2,101	3,582	[15]5,683	M, P		1		1	1	3	1		1	1						2	55
56	Appleton	32,000	Recreation Commission	58	14	1		12		640	8,500	12,650	3,700	16,990	M		5		5		5	1		2							7	56
57	Baraboo	6,500	Park Commission	2	1			1	20		560			[4]4,040	M						1	1		1						1	2	57
58	Beloit	30,000	Board of Education and City Park Dept	35	12	2				4,300	16,870	46,332	18,602	69,234	M		7	3	10	4	11			3		7		1	2	13	58
59	Berlin	4,247	City of Berlin		1						250			1,510	M		1		1											1		59
60	Chilton	2,400	City and Public Schools	1				4				1,500	500	2,000	M		1		1		1			1	1						2	60
61	Chippewa Falls	11,000	Family Service		2		1	3	12		2,140	2,140	294	2,434	P		3		3		2	1		2	1	1						61
62	Crandon	2,000	Public Property Committee	1				4			450	450	150	[1]600	M, P	1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1					2	62
63	Cudahy	10,500	Board of Education	5	3					800	4,000	4,800	3,000	[18]8,600	M		2		2		4		1								2	63
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Wisconsin—Cont.																														
1	Eau Claire	35,000	City Recreation Department	64	10	1	....	45	13	.....	6,589	17,807	3,729	21,535	M	7	1	...	8	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	1
2	Edgerton	[2]3,266	City Recreation Department[5]	[66]1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,080	1,080	400	1,480	M	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
3	Elkhorn	2,500	Council Parks and Playgrounds Committee	1	....	....	....	8	....	4,800	300	300	50	5,150	M	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
4	Fond du Lac	27,000	Recreation Department, Board of Education and Park Board	23	13	....	....	....	....	.....	8,340	15,247	5,440	[39]20,687	M	...	5	...	5	2	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	4
5	Green Bay	50,000	Recreation Department, Park Board	69	46	1	1	20	....	.....	22,218	22,218	9,358	[31]31,576	M	...	13	...	13	...	13	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	15	5
6	Horicon	2,253	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	800	.....	.....	[4]800	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Hudson	3,500	Youth Center	1	1	....	....	4	....	.....	1,300	1,300	550	[11]1,850	M, P	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
8	Janesville	25,000	School Board	19	27	2	1	23	100	1,612	8,375	8,375	4,167	[14]14,150	M	...	7	2	9	...	6	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	16	8
9	Kaukauna	8,000	Common Council Committee	6	4	....	....	....	....	2,200	2,600	2,600	800	5,600	M	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	9
10	Kenosha	52,500	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	62	41	1	....	62	....	.....	9,446	18,612	3,335	[12]21,947	M	...	10	...	10	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
			Department of Parks	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[42]0,200	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	15	a
11	Kenosha County[20]	[2]63,505	County Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,702	.....	29,479	38,523	76,704	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	11
12	Kewaunee	2,534	Recreation Department	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	314	314	386	700	M	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	12
13	Kimberly	2,900	School Board	1	1	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	M	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
14	La Crosse	48,000	Recreation Dept., Board of Education	50	30	1	....	45	....	.....	19,341	26,670	12,505	[39]175	M	...	12	...	12	2	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	14
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,693	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	a
15	Lancaster	2,963	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,911	1,333	3,244	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15
16	Madison	80,000	Board of Education	175	125	4	1	....	86	.....	44,163	44,163	17,578	[16]1,742	M	...	17	...	17	1	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	16
17	Manitowoc	30,000	Recreation Department[3]	15	1	3	....	8	....	.....	11,310	11,310	8,200	19,510	M	...	10	2	12	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	17
18	Marinette	15,000	Recreation Department[5]	24	10	[71]	....	2	11	.....	5,851	8,226	3,909	[12]12,135	M, P	...	4	...	4	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	18
19	Marshfield	[2]10,359	Recreation Committee	5	3	....	....	....	....	.....	2,687	4,321	769	5,089	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Menasha	11,000	Park and Recreation Board	5	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1,836	4,386	1,164	[15]5,550	M	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Menomonee Falls	1,800	Recreation Commission	1	3	[71]	....	....	....	86	1,168	1,168	232	1,486	M	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Merrill	9,000	Recreation Commission	5	1	....	....	....	7	.....	2,500	2,500	1,500	[14]4,000	M	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	22
			Department of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,921	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
23	Milwaukee	603,000	Department of Municipal Recreation, Public Schools	336	672	25	15	....	....	15,722	332,384	461,113	269,688	[17]746,523	M, S	18	12	33	63	4	32	36	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	64	a
24	Milwaukee County[21]	800,000	Recreation Department, County Park Commission	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	10,000	10,000	5,000	[1,4]15,000	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	1	5	8	91	24
25	Monroe	6,031	Park Board	3	6	....	....	....	....	500	2,670	3,213	2,464	6,177	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Mosinee	1,500	Department of Recreation[5]	3	1	....	....	30	....	.....	1,004	1,004	2,769	3,773	M	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	26
27	New Richmond	2,388	City of New Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Oshkosh	40,000	Dept. of Recreation, School Board	90	11	1	1	....	....	.....	11,300	17,940	8,015	25,955	M	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	10	28
29	Pewaukee	1,652	Park Committee	1	....	....	....	....	....	6,218	50	50	895	7,163	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	29
30	Portage	7,000	Junior Chamber of Commerce	....	1	....	....	....	13	.....	450	450	305	[17]755	P	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Port Washington	5,000	Recreation Department[3]	4	3	....	....	4	....	.....	2,454	2,454	1,759	[14]4,213	M	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	5	31
32	Racine	70,000	Parks and Recreation Department	40	25	3	2	....	....	11,500	32,450	58,450	9,505	79,455	M	...	15	...	15	4	...	...	...	7	1	...	2	1	1	19	32
33	Rice Lake	7,000	Board of Education	1	3	....	....	....	....	.....	1,000	1,000	350	1,350	M	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	33
34	Sheboygan	48,000	Department of Public Recreation, School Board	69	35	3	2	....	....	.....	8,955	10,179	[16]10,010	26,189	M	...	11	...	11	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	34
			Park Division, Board of Public Works	4	....	....	....	....	....	760	720	28,390	2,460	31,610	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	b
35	Shorewood	16,000	Opportunity School and Village	25	33	1	....	....	....	.....	26,608	37,453	8,436	45,889	M, S	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	35
36	South Milwaukee	11,000	Recreation Dept., Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	....	200	2,013	6,043	5,705	11,948	M	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	36
37	Sparta	[2]5,820	Public Buildings and Grounds Dept.	1	....	[71]	....	....	....	19,110	1,500	.....	.....	[42]0,610	M	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	37
38	Stevens Point	15,777	City Recreation Department[5]	24	11	1	....	9	....	.....	5,700	6,200	2,800	[9]9,000	M	...	5	...	5	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39	Sturgeon Bay	6,000	Department of Recreation	6	4	3	....	1	....	.....	10,217	11,717	2,449	14,166	M	...	4	2	6	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	39
40	Tomah	4,500	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	.....	700	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	40
41	Two Rivers	10,302	Department of Recreation[5]	15	2	1	....	....	....	79	.....	16,092	10,552	[12]26,643	M	...	...	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	41
42	Waukesha	23,000	Department of Public Recreation[5]	14	9	2	1	14	....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	[12]21,625	M	4	5	...	9	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	42
43	Wausau	28,000	Park Department	17	3	....	....	....	....	.....	4,878	4,878	7,052	11,929	M	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	43
44	Wauwatosa	30,000	Recreation Department[5]	15	19	1	....	....	....	.....	10,910	23,058	10,500	33,558	M	...	7	...	7	...	9	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	44
45	West Allis	[2]36,364	Dept. of Recreation, Board of Education	130	15	3	....	....	....	.....	11,760	11,760	36,975	48,735	M	4	2	4	10	1	8	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	45
46	West Bend	6,500	Athletic Commission	9	6	....	....	3	1	.....	2,921	3,131	8,462	[11]1,593	M	1	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	46
47	Whitefish Bay	12,500	Dept. of Recreation, Board of Education	25	15	[71]	....	....	....	.....	.....	10,384	5,467	15,851	M	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	15	47
48	Wisconsin Rapids	[2]11,416	Park and Pool Commission and School Board	3	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250	M	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	48

	Wyoming																																					
1	Casper	25,000	Youth Recreation, Inc.	1	1	1	....	2	1	800	4,500	4,500	6,400	[1]11,700	P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
2	Cheyenne	35,000	Youth Council	27	32	....	....	27	125	.....	12,000	14,000	1,000	[1]15,000	M,C,P	...	7	...	7	...	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	7	2
3	Gillette	3,000	Community Council	2	....	....	....	2	6	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	[1]1,000	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
4	Lander	4,000	Department of Parks	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
5	Sheridan	[2]10,529	{City of Sheridan	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,060	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
			{Kiwanis Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,790	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	a
	Hawaii																																			
6	Honolulu County	358,910	Board of Public Parks and Recreation	33	30	10	13	175	9	98,023	96,601	.....	17,735	[4]212,359	M, C	38	5	...	43	2	1	2	1	13	...	2	...	...	...	25	6
7	Wailuku, Maui	.....	Alexander House Community Assn	12	10	3	3	302	128	1,200	9,500	9,500	11,000	21,700	M, P	3	6	...	9	...	6	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	7
	CANADA																																			
	Alberta																																			
8	Calgary	97,241	Recreation Dept. and Parks Dept	11	15	2	....	55	26	6,381	7,432	.....	.....	[1]57,539	M	...	17	...	17	7	4	11	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	8
9	Edmonton	116,000	Recreation Commission	11	5	4	2	9	....	16,900	.....	12,912	5,088	34,900	M	4	3	...	7	5	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
10	Magrath	[2]1,207	Amateur Athletic Association	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10
11	Mallaig	.....	Not Reported	1	....	....	....	8	2	.....	10	10	400	[1]410	M, P	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Medicine Hat	13,800	Civic Playgrounds Commission	3	3	....	....	9	26	.....	950	1,790	429	[2]2,218	M, P	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	5	12
13	Milo	103	Department of Education and Milo Sports Club	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	43	.....	.....	150	P	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Smoky Lake	300	Welfare Association	2	1	....	....	....	....	2,000	250	250	1,000	3,250	M, P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	14
	British Columbia																																			
15	Oak Bay	10,500	Playground Committee	9	10	....	....	94	17	.....	440	440	288	728	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Vancouver	375,000	Board of Park Commissioners	2	32	....	....	....	....	.....	7,933	.....	.....	78,500	M	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	1	18	8	...	...	2	6	110	16
17	Victoria	100,000	Parks Department	3	4	....	....	....	....	46,190	975	.....	.....	66,343	M, P	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	17
	Manitoba																																			
18	Winnipeg	350,000	Public Parks Board	17	36	1	....	371	177	.....	21,032	.....	.....	134,728	M	...	42	22	64	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	46	18
	New Brunswick																																			
19	Fredericton	15,000	Playgrounds Committee	6	3	....	....	....	....	.....	2,300	2,300	2,700	5,000	M	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	19
	Nova Scotia																																			
20	Halifax	98,896	Civic Recreation Committee	19	21	1	....	78	34	.....	8,749	.....	.....	[1]34,095	M, P	1	13	10	24	3	9	2	2	18	4	...	...	...	1	20	20
21	Kentville	4,500	Youth Association	3	....	....	....	20	13	7,000	700	700	350	8,050	P	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	North Sydney	6,836	Playgrounds and Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	2	32	2,459	590	590	145	[3]3,194	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Sydney	30,000	Playground Commission, Inc.	3	....	....	....	....	....	17,689	1,850	1,850	.....	[1]19,539	M, P	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Ontario																																			
24	Barrie	10,125	Recreation Council	3	1	[7]1	....	15	47	1,500	2,123	2,123	1,019	[1]4,242	M, P	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	24
25	Cornwall	15,000	Athletic Commission	4	2	4	....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]6,500	M	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	1	...	25
26	Dunnville	4,500	Community Recreation Council	....	1	....	[7]1	8	92	.....	600	600	300	900	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	East York	50,000	Community Centre Council	11	9	1	....	20	50	.....	5,146	5,146	1,070	6,216	M, P	...	7	...	7	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27
28	Elmira	2,700	Community Recreational Council	3	2	....	....	13	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526	P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	Ft. Frances	6,500	Recreational Council	3	....	1	....	5	7	.....	2,800	5,200	8,167	[1]13,367	M, P	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	29
30	Gananoque	4,200	Athletic and Recreational Association	3	2	....	....	13	6	400	500	500	3,300	4,200	P, S	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Georgetown	3,000	Recreational Council	1	....	[7]1	....	....	....	.....	417	1,331	.....	[4]1,331	P	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	Geraldton	2,500	Recreation Association	2	....	....	....	8	14	750	207	300	955	2,005	M, S	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	Hamilton	180,000	{Dept. of Recreation and Parks Dept.[5]	3	....	3	....	....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,617	M	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	20	33
			{Playgrounds and Recreation Commission	4	42	1	....	17	....	15,312	14,435	14,435	4,880	34,627	M	...	10	12	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
34	Hawkesbury	6,205	Community Memorial Park Committee	3	1	....	....	....	9	3,089	542	542	.....	3,631	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34
35	Kitchener	39,150	Board of Park Management	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,062	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	35
36	Lakefield	1,350	Citizens Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	6	30	300	600	900	250	1,450	M, P	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	36
37	London	88,000	Public Utilities Commission	34	14	1	....	25	....	6,000	9,698	.....	.....	36,867	M	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	1	3	11	37
38	Merritton	3,716	Recreation Council	3	1	....	....	8	15	1,520	830	830	8,953	[1]11,302	M, P	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
39	Ottawa	190,985	{Playgrounds Department[5]	27	10	8	2	13	68	36,729	19,430	52,895	18,305	107,929	M	20	1	...	21	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	39
			{Recreation Commission	16	5	[7]2	[7]1	....	....	.....	1,667	3,150	3,645	6,795	.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
40	Penetanguishene	4,700	Marygrove Recreational Association	3	1	....	....	8	....	12,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	[1]16,500	M, P	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	40
41	Picton	3,500	Recreation Council	1	....	[7]1	....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]12,176	M, P	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	41
42	St. Catharines	35,000	Physical Fitness and Recreation Committee	12	8	1	....	40	17	500	6,500	6,500	1,500	[1]8,500	M, P	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	42
43	St. Marys	3,700	Recreational Council	2	....	1	....	....	16	.....	2,150	.....	.....	5,496	M, P	...	2	2	4	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	43
44	Smiths Falls	8,000	Physical Fitness and Recreation Assn	1	1	1	....	....	2	.....	2,000	2,300	500	2,800	M, P	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	44
45	Swansea	7,000	Recreation Council	9	15	1	[7]1	22	135	.....	4,808	5,198	1,893	[1]7,091	M, P	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
46	Toronto	681,802	Parks Department	503	449	8	8	758	....	54,691	.....	.....	.....	[4]567,637	M	6	114	...	120	6	91	11	13	13	7	...	...	...	270	46
47	Waterloo	10,000	Recreation Council	7	5	[7]1	....	25	....	.....	2,411	2,411	1,657	[4]4,068	M, P, S	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	47
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

Number of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership: No. of Men	No. of Women	Number Employed Full Time Year Round: Men	Women	Volunteer Workers: Activity Leaders	Others	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Total	All Other Expenses — Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Grand Total	Source of Financial Support†	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	Other Seasons	Total	Recreation Buildings, Number	Indoor Recreation Centers, Number	Teen or Youth Centers, Number	Indoor Swimming Pools, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Reg., Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Golf Courses—9-hole, Number	Golf Courses—18-hole, Number	Swimming Pools—Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Number of City
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Ontario—Cont.																														
1	Whitby	4,500	Recreational Association	1	...	[7]1	....	18	12	.....	550	550	114	674	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Windsor	118,000	Department of Parks and Recreation	17	22	1	....	63	270	9,994	9,658	48,505	8,958	57,799	M, P	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	18	2
3	York	85,324	Township Recreation Committee	56	24	1	....	163	62	3,025	10,503	13,369	3,686	[1]20,080	M	...	20	12	32	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Quebec																														
4	Arvida	8,700	Arvida Athletic Association, Inc. and City of Arvida	3	2	2	....	150	100	8,200	7,000	23,360	17,999	[1]49,559	M, P	1	2	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4
5	Montreal	1,100,000	Division of Games and Sports, Public Works Department	165	135	7	....	.....	....	100,000	107,540	246,344	82,400	[1]428,744	M	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
			Parks and Playgrounds Assn., Inc.	5	12	1	2	34	....	.....	11,545	17,961	12,694	30,656	M, P	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
			Quebec Playgrounds Association	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	553	553	962	1,515	M, P	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6	Quebec	182,000	Oeuvre des Terrains de Jeux, Inc. de Quebec[5]	30	21	19	....	39	149	8,075	35,400	46,700	6,000	[1]60,775	M, P	8	3	1	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	10	a
7	St. Lambert	7,200	Parks and Playgrounds Department	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]7,900	M, P	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	[2][2]1	...	...	...	7
8	Sherbrooke	43,000	Oeuvre des Terrains de Jeux et des Colonies de Vacances, Inc.	18	21	....	....	15	....	600	850	850	2,350	[1]3,800	M, P, S	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8
9	Verdun	75,000	Municipal Playground Commission[3]	26	19	....	....	....	....	7,928	11,032	29,369	38,340	75,637	M	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9
10	Westmount	26,000	Parks Department	4	3	1	....	12	....	.....	3,490	18,062	3,902	21,964	M	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10
	Saskatchewan																														
11	Moose Jaw	25,000	Recreation Board	4	13	1	....	18	....	.....	3,453	6,129	2,463	[1]8,592	M	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	11
12	Prince Albert	15,000	Recreation Association	3	8	[7]1	....	13	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125	M, P	2	5	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Regina	62,000	City Recreation Division, Park Dept.	33	21	6	1	8	....	.....	24,055	24,055	17,217	41,272	M	...	12	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Saskatoon	45,000	Playgrounds Association	2	8	1	....	12	....	.....	4,080	11,116	7,386	18,502	M, P	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

FOOTNOTES

* Except as otherwise indicated, the population figures represent the estimated 1946 population.

† Under Sources of Financial Support, M—Municipal Funds; P—Private Funds; C—County Funds; S—State or Provincial Funds; F—Federal Funds.

1. This amount was supplemented by funds contributed by one or more other agencies for such services as the maintenance of areas, heat, light, janitor service or equipment.
2. This is the official 1940 population.
3. This department has an advisory board.
4. Expenditures data are incomplete.
5. This department is administered by a policy making board.
6. This report covers facilities in Safford, Pima and Thatcher.
7. This leadership was employed on a full-time basis during 1946.

8. This report covers facilities in Compton, Clearwater, Enterprise, Lynwood and Willowbrook.
9. This report covers facilities in Berkeley, Oakland and several other East Bay communities.
10. This report covers facilities in Mt. Eden and San Lorenzo.
11. This report covers facilities in Altadena, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, City Terrace, Downey, Duarte, East Los Angeles, East Montebello, El Monte, Florence, Garvey, La Crescenta, Lawndale, Lennox, Los Nietos, Norwalk, San Dimas, Val Verde, Watts, West Hollywood and Willowbrook.
12. This report covers facilities in Merced, Gustine, Dos Palos, Livingston, Los Banos, Snelling, Atwater and Hilmar.
13. This worker left before the end of the year.
14. This report covers facilities in Milbrae, Sharp Park, East Polo Alto, Pescadero and Half Moon Bay.
15. This report covers facilities in East Nicolaus, Live Oak, Sutter and Yuba City.
16. This report covers facilities in Pueblo and Boone.
17. Maintains a recreation program for colored citizens.
18. This report covers recreation facilities in Oakville and Watertown.
19. This figure represents community centers and day camps.
20. Six of these pools are controlled by the National Park Service.
21. This beach is operated by the town.
22. This is leased to a private operator.
23. This report covers facilities in Center Hill, Red Oak, Palmetto, Ben Hill, Union City, Fairburn, Harperville, Roswell, Alpharetta, Mt. Vernon, Bolton, East Point, College Park and Buckhead.
24. This figure covers only Golf Department expenditures.
25. This report covers facilities in Chicago, Lyons, Niles Center, Palatine, Palos Park, Leyden, and Thornton Townships.
26. The facility reported is at Crown Point.
27. This report covers facilities in Anchorage, Buechel, Camp Taylor, Eastwood, Fincastle, Harrods Creek, Jeffersontown, Lyndon, Middletown, Newburg, St. Matthew, Shiveley and Valley.
28. This report covers facilities in Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge.
29. This amount was spent by the city for the purchase of a recreation building.
30. Voters at an election late in 1946 approved a Charter Amendment combining the work of the park and recreation departments under a new Recreation and Park Board.
31. This report also includes service in Piedmont, W. Va.
32. The indoor recreation center is located in Salisbury.
33. This figure includes both men and women.
34. This report covers facilities in Barnstable, Cotuit, Centerville, Hyannis and Oysterville.
35. This report covers facilities in Bay City, Essexville, Lenwood and Pinconning.
36. The facilities reported are in Crystal Falls and Stambaugh Township.
37. The facility reported is in Coffee Harbor.
38. This report covers facilities in River Rouge and Ecorse.
39. This report covers facilities in Rochester, Avon Park and Avon Township.
40. This report covers facilities in Wayne and Norwayne.
41. This report cover facilities in Crosby and Ironton.
42. This course is leased to a golf club.
43. This report covers facilities in Mound and Island Park.
44. This facility is leased to a private association.
45. This report covers facilities in Pennsauken Township, Oaklyn, Lawnside, Collingswood, Audubon, Haddonfield and Haddon Heights.
46. This report covers facilities in Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Irvington, Montclair, Newark, Nutley, Orange and Verona.
47. This report covers facilities in Highland Park and Piscataway, Raritan and Woodbridge Townships.
48. The summer population is 75,000.
49. This report covers facilities in Clifton, Paterson, Wayne Township, Hawthorne and West Paterson.
50. This is a 27-hole course.

51. This report covers facilities in Springfield, Summit, Plainfield, Westfield, Linden, Mountainside, Kenilworth, Union, Hillside, Elizabeth, Rahway, Cranford, Roselle Park, Garwood, Roselle, Clark, Scotch Plains, Fanwood, New Providence Boro and North Providence Township.
52. This program includes North Wildwood and Wildwood Crest.
53. The summer population is 175,000.
54. This report covers facilities in Delmar, Elsmere, Selkirk, Slingerlands and South Bethlehem.
55. In addition to promoting activities on a county-wide basis, this Bureau served as a coordinating agency for local recreation programs in the county.
56. This report covers service in Hudson Falls and Kingsbury.
57. This report covers facilities in Fabius, Marcellus and Liverpool.
58. This report cover facilities in Ardsley, Cortland, Harmon, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, White Plains and Yonkers.
59. This course was operated by a Golf Club.
60. This report covers facilities in Bay Village, Cleveland, Fairview, Hinckley, Parkview Village and Strongview.
61. This report covers the Cain Park Outdoor Theatre.
62. The facility reported is in Sycamore Township.
63. This report covers facilities in Springfield, Glenwood and Maple.
64. This report covers facilities in Bethel, Snowden, McCandless, Pine and Hampton Townships.
65. The Recreation Board promotes a county-wide program and cooperates with local recreation agencies throughout the county.
66. Leadership data are incomplete.
67. This report covers facilities in Cheltenham Village, Elkins Park, Glenside and Wyncote.
68. This report also covers Wescoville.
69. This report covers facilities in Drexel Hill and Upper Darby.
70. This report covers facilities in Edwardsville, Forty Fort, Georgetown, Kingston, Larkville, Sugar Notch and Wilkes-Barre.
71. This report covers facilities in Kingston, Peace Dale, Wakefield and West Kingston.
72. This is a 6-hole course.
73. This report covers facilities in League City and Galveston Island.
74. The recreation service in Texarkana is listed under Arkansas.
75. This report covers facilities in Draper, Magna, Midvale and Murray.
76. This represents the population outside of Salt Lake City.
77. This report covers facilities in Arlington, Bennington, North Bennington, Pownal and Shaftsbury.
78. This report covers facilities in Derby Center and Derby Line, Vermont, and in Beebe, Rock Island and Stanstead, Quebec.
79. This worker is employed jointly by the Community House and Club and the Recreation Commission.
80. This report covers facilities in Falls Church, Fairfax, Groveton, Herndon, Merrifield, Vienna, Clifton, Dunn Loring and McLean.
81. This report covers facilities in Churchland, Deep Creek, Fentress, Oakwood, South Hill and Westhaven.
82. This report covers facilities in Burien, Des Moines, Enumclaw, Riverton Heights, Southern Heights, Vashon and White Center.
83. This program centers around cruises and marine nature study.
84. This report covers facilities in Fairview, Kingmount, Mannington and Rivesville.
85. This report covers facilities in Cassville, Blacksville, Morgantown, Osage, Riverside, Starcrest, Suncrest and Westover.
86. The recreation service in Piedmont is included in the report for Westernport-Luke, Md.
87. This report covers facilities in Accoville, Amherstdale, Braeholm, Cleaneagle, Crown, Davin, Emmett, Fanco, Kistler, Lanoville, Lorado, Lundale, Mallory, Riley, Robinette, Saunders, Stowe and Taplin.
88. The Institute uses for much of its program facilities reported by the Park Commission.
89. These are the expenditures of the Board of Education only.
90. This report covers facilities in Salem and Somers.
91. This report covers facilities in Brown Deer, Cudahy, Milwaukee, South Milwaukee and other communities.

Services Made Available Through The National Recreation Association in 1946

6,385 different communities in every state of the Union, the District of Columbia, and **40** foreign countries received help and advice on their recreation problems through the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau. **26,814** requests were handled by the Bureau and **3,822** individuals called at the office for personal service.

781 cities were given requested service through the visits of field workers. Many cities were visited several times during the year.

12,000 local leaders were given special training in recreation skills, methods and programs at institutes held in **92** cities in **26** states in which social recreation, playground activities and games were stressed.

39 cities in **15** states received special field service in connection with their plans to strengthen and develop their services in arts and crafts. In **14** of these, special training institutes were conducted for employed and volunteer leaders.

9,700 rural leaders attended **54** institutes held in **15** states conducted under Association auspices.

43 states were helped with their state recreation problems and services. Four field workers, **3** full-time and **1** part-time, were assigned to help state government agencies active in recreation.

123 cities received requested field service by the staff of the Bureau of Colored Work. **4,310** employed and volunteer leaders attended training courses conducted for workers with colored people. In addition to the staff of the Bureau of Colored Work, **4** of the Association's other specialists helped at some of the institutes held.

42 cities received the personal services of the Specialists on Recreation Areas and Facilities and Recreation Buildings.

10 community-wide appraisals of recreation administration, personnel and facilities were completed in 1946. In addition, **8** cities were serviced with limited studies for special purposes and **16** brief studies were made of local resources and needs as a basis for immediate operation of recreation programs. In **4** cities, community studies of recreation for colored people were prepared.

47 cities were given personal service on nature, gardening and camping activities. In **19** of these cities training courses were conducted. Service was also given to staff members responsible for nature recreation and camping programs in **5** state agencies.

72 industrial plants were visited in **32** cities by a special worker to help industries and municipal recreation departments meet the recreation needs of workers.

3,884 boys and girls received badges, emblems or certificates for passing the Association's athletic and swimming badge tests.

1,257 leaders in communities which do not have year-round programs received the **16** issues of the *Summer Playground Notebook*. 1946 was the fourth consecutive year for this service. This has helped to lead some of the cities to work actively for year-round recreation programs.

91 cities were assisted through personal visits by the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary for Women and Girls. In **23** of these communities, training courses were conducted for **2,270** local leaders, both paid and volunteer, many of them having responsibility for organizing and conducting recreation programs for women and girls.

2,700 cities, towns and villages participated in the 23rd annual observance of National and International Music Week.

2,259 communities (including cities in **28** foreign countries and **54** Canadian cities) received RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the movement.

5,867 individuals in **2,997** communities received the Bulletin Services issued by the Association. The Association's publications were more widely used in 1946 than ever before. A number of new publications were issued. Many of the Association's publications were revised and re-issued.

1,068 delegates from **370** cities in **39** states and Canada attended the 28th National Recreation Congress to exchange information and experience.

An increasing number of small communities showed interest in establishing or expanding playground and recreation programs. Because the number of such communities throughout the country is so great, the bulk of assistance was given through correspondence. Every National district field worker gave requested on-the-ground service to such communities. In addition, **111** such communities in **31** states were served either through correspondence or special field visits by special workers assigned to the Association's service to small communities. All of this service was in addition to that regularly given to smaller communities by the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau at National Headquarters. So far as the manager of the Field Department knows, all requests for field visits from communities, however small, were cared for. For part of the year the time of **2** workers was set aside for such visits.

National Recreation Association
Incorporated

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 1946

Balance, January 1, 1946	$ 59,413.77
Receipts	316,790.15
Contributions	$189,529.17
Other	127,260.98
Total	$376,203.92
Expenditures	363,886.97
Balance, December 31, 1946	$ 12,316.95

ENDOWMENT AND RESERVE FUNDS

Special Fund (Action of 1910)	$ 25,000.00
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund	5,000.00
Emil C. Bondy Fund	1,000.00
George L. Sands Fund	12,990.11
"In Memory of J. I. Lamprecht"	3,000.00
"In Memory of Barney May"	2,500.00
"In Memory of Waldo E. Forbes"	1,403.02
Ellen Mills Borne Fund	3,000.00
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund*	5,214.41
Other Gifts	175.00
C. H. T. Endowment Fund	500.00
Frances Mooney Fund	1,000.00
Sarah Newlin Fund	500.00
"In Memory of William Simes"	2,000.00
"In Memory of J. R. Jr."	250.00
Frances R. Morse Fund	2,000.00
Ella Van Peyma Fund	500.00
Nettie G. Naumberg Fund	2,000.00
"In Memory of William J. Matheson"	5,000.00
Alice B. P. Hannahs Fund	$1,400.00
Received in 1946	500.00
	1,900.00
"In Memory of Alfred W. Heinsheimer"	5,000.00
"In Memory of Daniel Guggenheim"	1,000.00
Nellie L. Coleman Fund	100.00
Elizabeth B. Kelsey Fund	500.00
Sarah Fuller Smith Fund	3,000.00
Annie L. Sears Fund	2,000.00
John Markle Fund	50,000.00
Katherine C. Husband Fund	884.55
Leilla S. Kilbourne Fund	$6,250.00
Received in 1946	770.50
	7,020.50
Ella Strong Denison Fund	200.00
Annie M. Lawrence Fund	960.75
Frederick McOwen Fund	1,000.00
Clarence M. Clark Fund	50,662.20
John G. Wartmann Fund	500.00
"In Memory of Seaman F. Northrup"	$500.00
Received in 1946	150.00
	650.00
"In Memory of Joseph Lee"	1,025.00
Henry Strong Denison Fund*	50,000.00
E M F Fund	500.00
Emergency Reserve Fund	155,000.00
Gain on Sale of Securities	9,047.81
Alexander Felman Fund	75.00
William Purcell Bickett Fund	$14,075.84
Received in 1946	3,132.68
	17,208.52
"In Memory of Margaret Hazard Fisher"	1,100.00
Alice J. Shepley Fund	100.00
Ruel Crompton Fund	1,007.52
Helen L. Jones Fund	504.50
Caroline B. McGeoch Fund	911.08
Caroline R. Reed Fund	2,685.19
"In Memory of Walter A. May"	$3,737.50
Received in 1946	25.00
	3,762.50
The Valentine Perry Snyder Fund	50.00
Catherine W. Faucon Fund	1,000.00
Estate of Helen B. North	1,000.00
Grant Walker Fund **	125,721.00
Mary F. Lanier Fund	100.00
Merry M. Dennis Fund	195.52
Estate of Mrs. J. Warner Fobes	2,042.83
RECEIVED IN 1946	
"In Memory of Mrs. Adelbert Moot"	200.00
	$571,646.99

*Restricted
**$50,000 of this fund is restricted

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

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James Edward Rogers Honored

THE TWENTY-FIRST anniversary meeting of the Society of State Directors of Health and Physical Education held in Seattle, Washington, in April, was dedicated to James Edward Rogers, "Founder and Inspirer." Mr. Rogers was awarded an honorary life membership in the Society and was presented with a certificate of appreciation for his work in the establishment and development of state programs of health and physical education and for his many valuable contributions to the profession. The Society of State Directors of Health and Physical Education was organized by Mr. Rogers when he served as Director of the National Physical Education Service of the National Recreation Association.

As a member of the field staff of the National Recreation Association for the past 35 years, James Edward Rogers has given outstanding service in community recreation. During World War I he was Director of Training for War Camp Community Service and continued in this capacity for many years for the National Recreation Association. A very large number of outstanding recreation workers attended the six-week training courses held in Chicago by Mr. Rogers. His work in the field of training professional and volunteer workers for community recreation has included not only Association institutes but courses given in universities and colleges. James Edward Rogers is affec-

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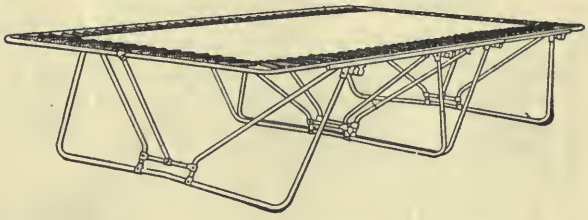

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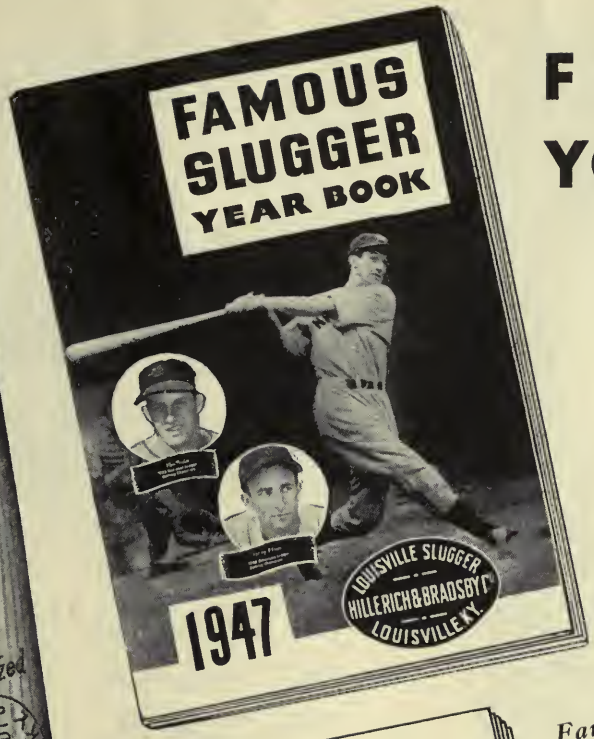

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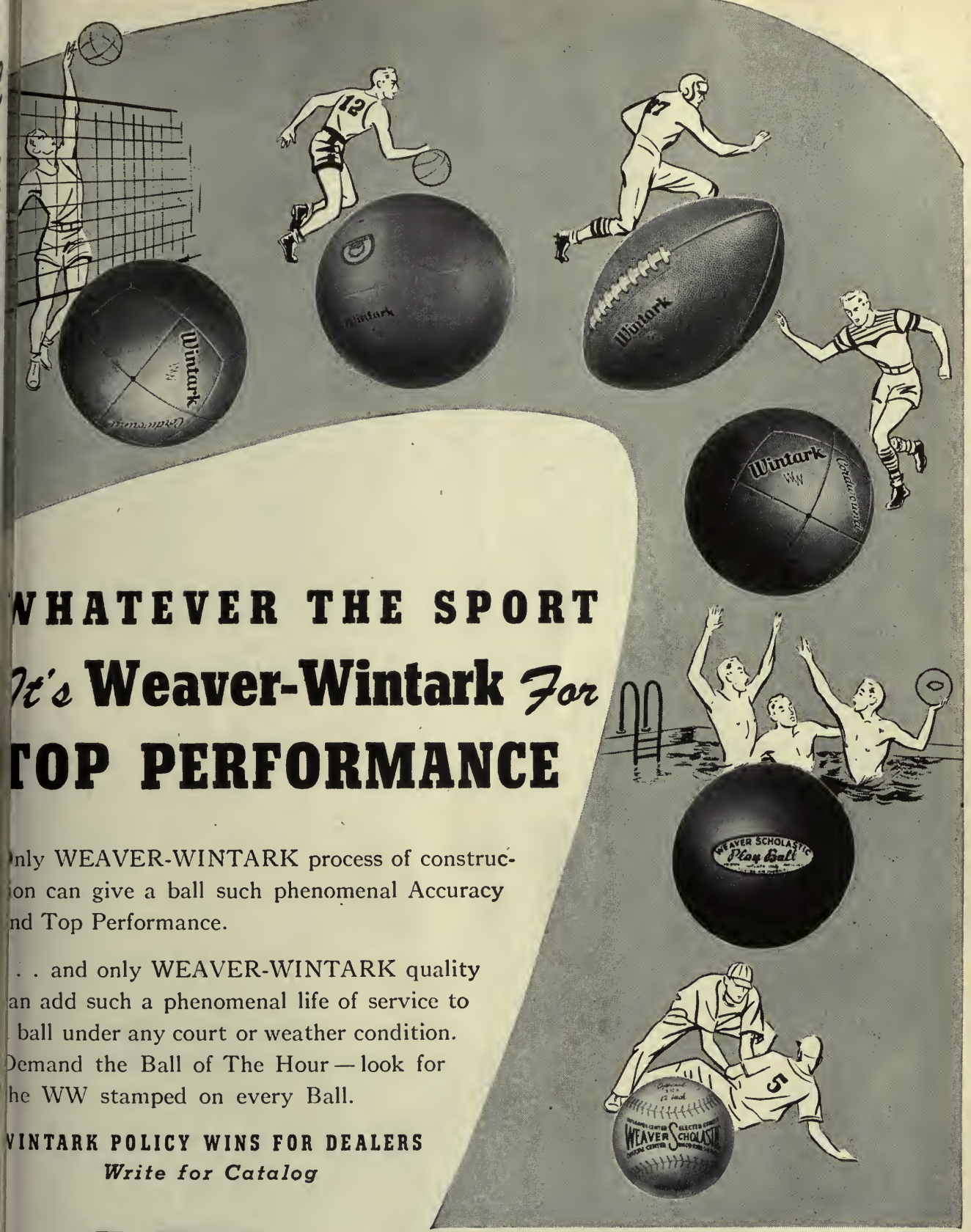

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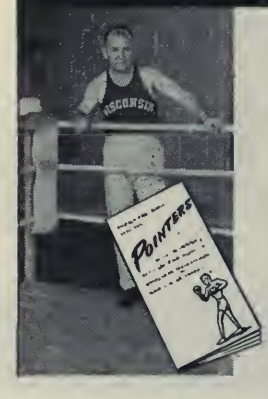

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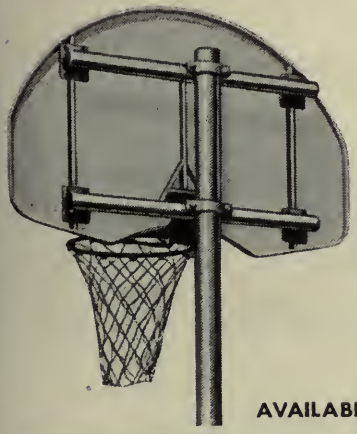

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Social Work Year Book 1947

Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y. $3.50.

THIS EDITION of the Social Work Year Book is the ninth in the series begun in 1929 and continued on a biennial basis since 1933. It includes 79 authoritative articles on as many different topics, and a directory of 72 national government agencies in the United States whose functions are within or closely related to the field of social work, as well as a directory of 442 national and international voluntary organizations in the United States. The volume is carefully indexed. Among the topical articles included is a statement on Recreation by Howard Braucher, President of the National Recreation Association, and similar articles by other authorities in related fields such as boys' and girls' work organizations, camping, community organization, day care of children, housing and city planning, interracial and intercultural activities, juvenile behavior problems, settlements and neighborhood houses, volunteers, and youth services. The Social Work Year Book is an invaluable reference work for all leaders in recreation and other community services.

Public Agency—Council Relationships

Bulletin No. 290. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y. December 1946. 75¢.

THIS STUDY is of definite current value to public as well as private recreation workers because of the present need for close planning and operating relationships between governmental and non-governmental recreation agencies. A questionnaire was sent to 285 Councils of Social Agencies, and its findings are based on replies received from 113 of these. The study covers the growth of public services, the reason for and membership in local Councils, discussion of principles which might well be followed in determining the membership of Councils and the field of their activities. It also discusses the organization structure of the Councils and the methods which they use in making their contribution to local social planning. Although there may be some conclusions and recommendations which may not be acceptable in full to public recreation agencies, the material brought together should be of help to public officials in understanding Councils of Social Agencies and in developing the fullest possible cooperation with them.

Teen Centers—Some Special Problems

Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. 60 cents.

DIRECTORS OR LEADERS of teen centers or other youth groups will find this booklet stimulating and useful in group discussion among staffs. Questions of discipline, attitudes of the youngsters *and* the leaders, problems within the agency, and within the community are discussed frankly and objectively. An intelligent, well-written booklet. *Very much recommended.*

Your Community—Its Provision for Health, Education, Safety and Welfare

By Joanna C. Colcord. Revised by Donald S. Howard. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y., 1947. $1.50.

THIS IS A REVISION of the original publication by Joanna C. Colcord, first issued by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1939. It includes specific suggestions for a study of local community problems and has been particularly helpful to local groups for self-study purposes. It covers general community factors, local government, public safety, employment conditions, housing, health, hospitalization, education, recreation, relief, and similar phases of community activity.

A thorough revision by Dr. Donald S. Howard, Director of the Department of Social Work Administration of the Russell Sage, has taken into full consideration lessons in community study and planning brought out during the war and the immediate postwar periods. The section on recreation covers unorganized recreation, organized recreation provisions by governmental and non-governmental organizations, commercial recreation, and suggestions for planning community-wide recreation service.

Handbook of Games

By Neva L. Boyd. H. T. FitzSimons Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. $2.

THE GAMES IN THIS HANDBOOK are suitable for all occasions and types of play groups whether young or old, confined to home quarters or having the use of the wide open spaces. Descriptions of the games are complete in detail, and designed to be easily followed. Compiled in this collection are musical chairs, charades, Mother Cary's chickens, dodge ball, mumblety-peg, racing games, intellectual games, tricks and puzzles—over 300 games of a wide variety.

A Treasury of Play Ideas for Tiny Tots

By Caroline Horowitz. Hart Publishing Company, New York. $1.

THIS COLORFULLY illustrated manual of play actvities for tiny tots will amuse the two to six-year-olds—and their elders. The author has dreamed up some wonderful play ideas with such ordinary household articles as pots and spoons, buttons and thread, clothespins and soap. Most anything around the house can change magically into a toy or game that will keep children enchanted for hours. Adults may be called upon to make some simple play object, but sustained participation is not required. Paper wigwams and gliding airplanes, cardboard animals, soap boats that float in the calm of bath-tub waters and all the other amusements are completely safe and loads of fun.

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†Miss Dauncey is the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary on Athletics and Recreation for Women and Girls.

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—*George E. Johnson*

RECREATION

July 1947

Vol. XLI, No. 4

Price 35 Cents

RECREATION

in July 1947

A Recreation Worker (editorial), by Howard Braucher 169

Grand Opera—Wilmington Style, by M. T. Clemons 171

Magic Carpet, by Elwood G. Mitchell ... 173

These Dads Got Busy, by C. Hensley Jackson 175

Community Center 179

State Recreation News Notes 180

Failure to Success, by Beatrice Kealing .. 181

Sports for Teen-Agers, by Wynne Arnholter 183

"Miss Minnie" 184

Outline of Procedure for Establishing a Community Recreation Program 185

Looking Forward Backward, by Corinne Fonde 186

PT As You Like It, by Robert J. Kane ... 188

Children in Illinois Like to Dance! by Ray O. Duncan 189

The Veterans of Foreign Wars' Place in Community Recreation, by Lawrence A. Rogers 191

Park-School Plan, by Robert E. Everly .. 192

Joseph Lee Appointed to Park Board 194

Recognition for Conrad L. Wirth 194

Rural Aspects 195

Program Highlights 198

The London Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council, by Gower H. Markle 199

Music and Recreation, by Amy Elizabeth Jensen 202

Medal Awarded to Dr. Sabin 204

World at Play 205

Movies of Recreation, by Harold Hainfeld 208

A Quarter Century of Service 209

Sibyl Baker Honored 210

Books Received 210

Has Frivolity a Place in Life? by Archdeacon A. P. Gower-Rees 212

Magazines and Pamphlets 214

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 216

Cover print by Gedge Harmon

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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A Recreation Worker

A RECREATION WORKER is not primarily a Do Gooder, a worker for the disadvantaged, a righter of wrongs, a worker against sin, a redeemer of men from iniquity, a rescuer of men from ill health, disease.

Good is done.

The disadvantaged are helped.

Wrongs are righted.

Homes are saved.

Mental health is restored.

Men have been helped in keeping from various ills.

The recreation worker, however, primarily helps with times and places and the climate of living for all people.

For all people before they are sick.

For all children before they are run over by autos in the streets.

For all children before they get into the courts.

For all men before they get into jail.

The recreation worker's assignment is to help to make life livable for all.

We know what conditions are essential for strong trees, plants.

So we know recreation is essential if man is to be a normal, satisfactory person.

Therefore we provide recreation leaders for our children, our youth, for our communities.

The provision of recreation in the modern community is just ordinary decency, just making possible normal, satisfactory living for the ordinary man.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

July

Courtesy Journal of Health and Physical Education

Grand Opera—Wilmington Style

By M. T. CLEMONS

VERDI'S *Aïda*—one of the most successful musical productions ever to appear in Wilmington, Delaware—was presented February 20 and 22, 1947, under the sponsorship of the Recreation Promotion and Service Inc. and the Wilmington Music Commission.

The color and drama of *Aïda* are almost matched by the story behind Wilmington's production of the world's best-loved opera. No grand opera had been sung in Wilmington for 20 years until October 8, 1945, when the Boston Grand Opera Company presented Bizet's *Carmen* under sponsorship of Recreation Promotion and Service. At this time, 35 local singers augmented the Boston Grand Opera Company chorus and won so much praise for their work that the Music Commission and R.P.S. decided to back a full operatic chorus in Wilmington.

For months the sponsors carefully studied lists of eligible singers. Wilmington and vicinity have many fine choral groups — clubs, churches, and schools—and from these and private individuals the planners hoped to choose an operatic chorus which could be made second to none.

Letters outlining the plan and application blanks were sent to more than 200 voice teachers, music schools, choral directors, and other persons known to be interested in opera singing. Candidates had to be at least 18 years of age and students of voice culture. Letters of application were required to give names of aspirants, age, voice type, experience, languages spoken, favorite opera, length of time applicant had studied voice, and names of instructors.

Meanwhile the sponsors looked around for an able conductor, and found him in the person of Herbert Fiss, staff member of the Philadelphia LaScala Opera Company. Although busy as conductor of the LaScala Opera Company, Mr. Fiss accepted the position of coaching the Wilmington Opera Singers.

Frederick W. Wyatt, of Wilmington, was chosen assistant conductor, for it was he who had trained the local singers appearing in the 1946 production of *Carmen*. He had for years been a choral director in the city, being founder and conductor of the Capella Club Choir, director of the Brandywiners Chorus, and leader of the New Century Club Women's Chorus.

With directors chosen—and letters of application pouring in from aspiring singers—the sponsors had only to choose a suitable time and place for auditions. On March 26, 1946, beginning at 6 P.M., grand opera arias echoed through the Wilmington High School auditorium. Audition time had begun! Seventy-three vocalists, ranging from 18 to 50 years of age, were tried out that first evening between 6 and 10:30 o'clock.

Dramatic tenors, lyric sopranos, contraltos, baritones, bassos, all types of singers took their turn on the bare stage where the only other person was an accompanist. Each vocalist sang a prepared solo to show off the voice range. To most of the singers this was their first attempt at grand opera. Some performed with admirable self-assurance. Others were extremely nervous. One young baritone — who, incidentally, was chosen without a moment's hesitation — came directly to the rehearsal hall after leaving his daily job, came without his prepared solo, but sang so well from memory that the other singers gave him an ovation. He was in.

Conductors Fiss and Wyatt sat listening, making notes, sometimes nodding approval, now and then requesting a singer to run the scale again. Every three minutes a new aspirant walked on stage. The pace was fast, but each singer got a fair trial and of the 73 who tried out, 35 made the grade. Everybody had fun whether he got in the chorus or didn't, and there was always the chance for a later audition for those who were not accepted the first time.

Subsequent auditions were held for a total of 193 singers. Seventy-five were chosen as members of the Wilmington Opera Singers Chorus. The new opera group met for several spring rehearsals, and then disbanded during the summer months, each member doing private study on the score of *Aïda,* which the group had decided to produce. Rehearsals were to start again in the fall.

Rehearsals in Earnest

On September 26, another audition was held to choose additional chorus members, and on October 14 the really hard work got under way, with a full-scale rehearsal lasting three hours. For the next five months, the singers were to meet once a week—for a three hour workout.

Chorus members lived all over the Wilmington metropolitan area, and several came from downstate, one singer driving a 96-mile round trip to rehearsals. People from all walks of life were rep-

resented in the company—school teachers, garage owners, executives, professional musicians, housewives, college professors, chemical engineers, and many others. Everyone worked enthusiastically, driven by the urge to make the Wilmington Opera Singers Chorus a really professional musical organization.

Aïda would be sung in Italian. Conductor Fiss, commuting from Philadelphia each Tuesday evening, not only led the singers musically, but coached them in Italian as well. Only a few of the chorus were conversant with the language, but as time went on, each member gradually grew self-reliant and sang Italian with as much assurance as he would have English. Rehearsals ran for two months, were suspended during the Christmas holidays, and began anew the first week of January.

At this time, the production date for *Aïda* was set—February 20 and 22—the singers deciding to give two performances, so that more opera-lovers might hear the presentation. The company and sponsors also decided to use as many of the Wilmington Opera Singers as possible in minor principal roles and as understudies. After exhaustive tryouts, three members were chosen as minor principals, five as understudies. All eight had done stage, radio, and concert work.

Now rehearsals were held twice a week for three hours of concentrated effort. The singers nearly always had an audience which sat through the entire rehearsal period. And after awhile people began favorably comparing the chorus with that of professional opera companies.

Final Arrangements

In the meantime, major principal roles were being filled. Through a special arrangement with the New York Metropolitan Opera Association, Ella Flesch, leading Met soprano, was lured to sing the title role of *Aïda* and through J. H. Meyer of the New York Music Bureau, the other leads were secured.

A former stage director of the Metropolitan Opera House supervised the staging of the production. He also designed the new scenery used—seven sets in all. He and Mr. Meyer, who was acting as production manager, commuted from New York several times to put the singers through their paces.

A professional orchestra, to be augmented by nine Wilmington instrumentalists, was hired in Philadelphia. The ballet came from the LaScala Opera Company.

The cast numbered 153 people, including principals, ballet, chorus, soldiers, slaves and dignitaries. Men supers were chosen from the Hercules Experimental Station of Wilmington, Kingswood Community Center, and the University of Delaware. Girl and women supers came from various offices throughout the city—many of these assistants were personal friends of chorus members. On Monday, March 17, a final stage rehearsal was held at the Playhouse, and, for better or worse, the show was ready to play.

Performance

It snowed 12 inches on opening night, a driving blinding storm that roared across the city like a fury. But the Playhouse (1,400 seats) was packed. Many in the audience were people who regularly attended performances by the LaScala and Metropolitan Opera Companies. Some people came out of curiosity, of course, wanting to see what the Wilmington Opera Singers Chorus would do with its initial production. Also, it must be admitted, some people came expecting to hear a mediocre or even a poor performance. Hadn't they heard, after all, the best opera New York had to offer? What did the Wilmington Opera Singers have by way of comparison?

Before that first performance was 10 minutes under way, the entire audience knew that what the Wilmington Opera Singers had to offer was professional top-notch grand opera—grand opera presented so glowingly, so powerfully, that the listeners caught fire and were swept along by the story of Aïda, slave-girl in love with a prince. Every scene was a triumph for all—conductor, principals and chorus. Timing was perfect. Acting was competent. Singing was superb. The sponsors were busy during intermission accepting congratulations for the company.

The performance was a hit with everybody, including the critics. Next morning Wilmington newspaper reviews were lavish in praise of principals and chorus. There were none of the usual qualifying statements, but a really honest appraisal of the opera as such.

A second triumph came on Saturday, March 22, when the cast performed even better, if anything, than on Thursday. The Wilmington Opera Singers proved they could produce good opera. These two masterful performances showed it.

At present the singers are resting after their five months of rehearsals. But plans are already being studied for their next opera production. Before long, a new series of auditions will be held—to enlarge the chorus still further, and at the same time to take care of young singers who want to join. Recreation is the keynote. Grand opera has come to Wilmington under the Recreation Promotion and Service slogan, "More Fun for More People."

Magic Carpet

By ELWOOD G. MITCHELL
Executive Director
Greater Vallejo Recreation District
Vallejo, California

Courtesy Greater Vallejo Recreation District, Calif.

SUMMER VACATION — There are no brighter words in the lexicon of school-age youth. Summer vacation—an interminable period stretches beautifully and excitingly down the endless path of time. Most magic of all time, this summer vacation. Merely by beginning it wipes from the mind all the accumulation of boredom, pressure, misunderstanding, and puzzling wonderment inflicted by the seemingly unnecessary demands of the school year, just as surely as the monitor's eraser cleans the blackboard at term's end.

And that's not all. The mind, unlike the blackboard, is not left blank and empty. The mind is filled enchantingly with vistas of adventure, clean and fresh. Filled. Overflowed with innumerable desires and plans.

However inconceivable to the mind of youth, there are a few realities to mar the perfection of the dream—bugaboos in the form of lack of opportunity, existing conditions.

During recent years the tragedy of war choked the plans and desires of youth. The plans and dreams didn't die and they weren't forgotten, they were merely postponed. And even during times of so-called peace there are Gremlins who work heartlessly thwarting youth's ambition to get the most out of summer vacation. Families must work. Obligations must be met. Finances must be solidified or stabilized. Parents must insure the security of their family.

There is one effective bromo for the alleviation of the perennial headache — the local recreation program.

The Greater Vallejo Recreation District presented an antidote last summer when it re-established day camping. To the uninitiated day camping means little. To those who know, it means the difference between no road and a posted highway, the difference between aimless wandering and a charted course towards an ultimate goal.

What more fun — what more in keeping with dreams of adventure than a daily ride on a Magic Carpet? Daily trips, for a whole week, to another nation—to another country—to explore at will any part of the chosen country—to dig deep into its folklore and romance, into its customs and very existence—to be yourself a part of that country—of its making and of its being! What more fun, what more adventure than this! This was to be day camping for youngsters of the district.

But, visiting a foreign country means more than just buying a ticket and stepping on a plane or a ship. Plans must be formulated, arrangements must be made.

Safe and reliable transportation for more than 100 children each day for six weeks to and from Blue Rock Springs, five miles from Vallejo, was no small problem. It was solved by the superintendent of schools who, when approached, offered the use of two drivers and two school buses for the entire period.

There can be no comprehensive exploration of a foreign country without the services of competent and professional guides. Vallejo's supervisor of playgrounds, under whose program the adventure was conducted, called a meeting of youth activities executives. Representatives of the Boys' Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., Camp Fire Girls and Catholic Charities attended the first meeting and a joint plan of endeavor was agreed upon.

Leaders were approved and procured. The Greater Vallejo Recreation District hired two camp directors and additional leadership as needed. The Camp Fire Girls, experienced in day camps, pledged the volunteer assistance of Camp Fire leaders. The Boys' Y.M.C.A. agreed to provide

leadership for three days each week. The Catholic Charities gave their director as program leader for the first two weeks.

The co-directors of the camp were the key to the ultimate success of the program. The Greater Vallejo Recreation District was fortunate in acquiring these directors. Their energy and enthusiasm and their ability to appreciate the problems of the other leaders and to cooperate accordingly was invaluably essential to the success of the program.

One director accepted the responsibility of business manager and devoted four weeks' time to orienting and training leaders, securing necessary advance publicity and meeting P.T.A. groups to acquaint them with the purpose of the program.

Another director planned programs, secured props and equipment and assisted in the training of leaders.

Coincidental with the preliminaries, regular weekly meetings of directors and representatives of the cooperating agencies were held and final plans were laid.

The City of Greater Vallejo was divided into six areas. Children from one area—passengers on the Magic Carpet—would attend camp daily Monday through Friday. School buses (the Magic Carpet) would take off at 9 each morning and land on the home field at 4 each evening. A fare of $1 per week per passenger would be collected and this would pay for special treats and supplies. Passengers would be divided into age groups and assigned a guide for the week's activities. The leaders were to be of three classes—paid leaders, supplied by the Recreation District, the Catholic Charities and the Y.M.C.A.; volunteers from affiliated Camp Fire and P.T.A. organizations; and a large number of high school students listed as Junior Counselors.

Finally, with all plans and arrangements completed — with transportation secured — passports and visas approved — guides obtained — supplies laid in — and itineraries well planned — the Magic Carpet took off on its first flight.

Take Off

The Magic Carpet theme, with its weekly programs stressing the music, foods, activities and customs of different nations gave meaning to the idea and served as a coordinate for the programs.

Only imagination can fully analyze the thoughts and dreams of each passenger as the Magic Carpet transported them to the scene of new adventure. Figures out of dim history were undoubtedly conjured up and associated with each ego — Marco Polo, Magellan, Henry Hudson, Ponce de Leon, Balboa, and many other travelers to distant places. Heroic battles with savage tribesmen, magnificent discoveries, ancient temples, treasures of China, the forbidden temples of Tabu, the Pacific, the great valleys and mountains and plains—of dreams such as these was the weekly trip made.

Each day's adventure began with assembly and the raising of the flag. Songs were sung and announcements made. Assembly dissolved into predetermined groups each of which followed its guide through a series of activities.

Craftwork—woodwork, pyro craft weaving, raffia, colored paper, papier-mâché, crepe paper, painting, plaster of Paris—each lent its own charm to the journey. Nature study, hikes, naming of weeds, flowers, trees and birds; making of jewelry and other objects from native material on hand; mapping of the park area; games; archery—each contributed in its way to the fantasy of adventure. In imagination at one moment and in the same instant the passenger is a craftsman of another world or time and is also an intrepid soldier of fortune or explorer looking down on the ancient craftsman and admiring his skill. For imagination is a gem of greater value, with more brilliant facets than any diamond.

Many novel projects were undertaken. Each group of travelers, under tutelage of their guide, constructed their own headquarters and fitted it according to their needs. Lean-to and shelter, tent, teepee, wigwam or cave home, castle, or fort, what is needed? Healthy skillful hands guided by imagination will build it.

At the end of each day, just before the Magic Carpet took off for home, came the special treat—a touch of Americana, ice cream or soda pop—something that the old explorers or adventurers would have deemed a treasure indeed had their searches revealed any such delicacy. And then home to Mother and Dad, a hot meal and a warm bed, and dreams of greater adventures on the morrow.

And what about Mother and Dad? Did the tales of high adventure worry them? Or did they feel within themselves a flow of purpose accomplished, happiness given, when they listened to the fun their sons or daughters had had under safe, competent leadership?

More than 550 children rode the Magic Carpet during its six weeks tour. Many more are awaiting the next day camp—and who will deny them?

These Dads Got Busy*

By C. HENSLEY JACKSON

MY NEIGHBOR, the father of nine-year-old twin boys, sat on his steps smoking his pipe as I came out to relax on my own steps just three feet away. All down the street, men were coming out into the warm spring twilight for their evening smoke. Children rattled by on roller skates or joined the group jumping rope on the sidewalk. Ted and Tom, the twins, played catch in the street.

"That's no proper place for a ball game," remarked my neighbor between puffs. "But where else can they find room to throw a ball around here? Do you know, my wife and I actually dread vacation this year!"

"The school is the nearest playground, isn't it?" I asked.

"You're right. And very few of these youngsters on this street are big enough to go more than a mile away from home to play."

Most of the folks in our immediate neighborhood were newcomers like ourselves — families only temporarily employed in this particular city. We had been so glad to find living quarters in an overcrowded city that we had not thought much about the play problem until our youngsters dumped it on our doorsteps.

As the date for school's closing drew nearer, my neighbor and I talked over our mutual problem. Occasionally another dad on the block joined us. Finally one evening, we decided to do more than talk.

We paced off our district for a radius of seven blocks, as far as we thought our youngsters could go alone to play. We found no area with play possibilities. Then, home again, we stopped at the lots just beyond our row of houses where, due to wartime shortages, building had been stopped. Here was the only vacant ground in all the area, and this was littered with old scaffolding, bricks and foundation stones. Well-posted with "No Trespassing" signs, it looked far from encouraging as a play space.

Yet those scaffolding boards were sound and not too heavy for small boys working in pairs to move around. Those bricks could be tugged about by three and four-year-olds. They could be used for building playhouses, we thought. Even the larger foundation stones might have possibilities. If the area did nothing more than keep our youngsters off the street part of the time, it would be of some use to us.

We talked to our landlord, the owner of the lots. At first he thought he could not relax his "No Trespassing" rule and allow youngsters to swarm all over the place. We asked him to estimate the value of the material lying around, add a reasonable amount for ground rent for a summer and make us an offer for the use of this space.

A week later he offered us the use of the lots and materials for the summer for $25, promising to refund $15 of this if after the lots ceased to be used as play space the materials could still be used for his purposes. He added that he would have to have a release relieving him of responsibility for any accidents that might occur on the lots while they were used by the children.

Armed with this information, three of us dads made a door-to-door canvas of the three blocks on our street. We raised the $25 plus another $25 for additional play material. We got the release signed and, in addition, got the promises of the mothers and dads to do their share of supervising the play area. The ease with which we accomplished this surprised us.

By this time, we thought a general meeting of all the families involved was in order. But where? None of us, in our identical five-room living spaces, had a place big enough to accommodate such a gathering.

"Let's just meet on the lots then," suggested the twins' dad. So we did. One evening, two weeks before school was dismissed for the summer, after the littlest ones had been tucked safely into bed, we sat there, draped around on piles of lumber, improvised brick chairs or plank benches. The moon and stars were our only light.

Ever try such a neighborhood meeting? Man, there is adventure in it . . . all the adventure of parenthood and neighborliness. But it wasn't too dark for those bright-eyed mothers to spot a few nails sticking out of those boards!

*Reprinted by permission from *Parents' Magazine*, June 1946.

We got our supervising time allotted, giving mothers the daytime hours and leaving the evenings for the dads. We decided to cooperate in keeping everyone off the play area during the hottest hours of the day, 11 A.M. until 4 P.M. Here in Virginia it really gets hot during those hours. This quiet time, we felt, would encourage naps, give the children a rest from each other and relieve the noises for the nearest residents. (These happened to be we three Jacksons and we voted for that!) We voted to buy materials for a large sandbox, some sand, a softball, some quiet games and a big wooden chest to keep supplies locked up in when not in use. Some of us dads also volunteered to go over all the boards and take out the nails before the play area was used. We did, too, mixing politics and world prophecies and jokes with our hammering and pulling and stacking.

The play area was ready the week school closed and those 15 youngsters really took over with a bang!

Such hide-outs, huts, forts, barricades, bridges and anti-aircraft guns as those boards did make! Because no hammers or nails were to be used on the lots, a great deal of ingenuity had to be employed to make the projects stick together. Those 9 to 12-year-old boys were equal to the task.

As for the bricks, one week the cleared half of the area was covered with walks, winding and curving everywhere. Another time a regular town sprang up with small storekeepers and school teachers holding forth gleefully. Everyone, even the three-year-olds, enjoyed carrying those bricks around. Fireplaces, but no fires, benches, floor plans, walls—almost anything could be made out of bricks, the children discovered. In the process muscles, even very young muscles, and I must admit some 40-year-old muscles, got the workout they needed.

Once each week, the 15 youngsters worked in crews of three to screen the sand in the box. We had one rule there—no throwing sand! Three times during the season, we added new clean sand.

The older boys cleared an area on the farthest end of the lots, built a low wall to cut it off from the rest of the space and proclaimed it their own. Here rough play could be indulged in, wrestling or tugs of war which provided an outlet for that urge to shove around the boys have. We had one youngster who was inclined to be a bit of a bully. After this area was built and all the youngsters were on their guard for rough play, the bully no longer became a problem. It is one thing to hit an unsuspecting youngster and quite another to strike a child who is ready to defend himself. On this space, the boys dug a pit for jumping, ran races for which the parent on duty held the stop watch, wrestled and so forth.

It was in the evening that we dads had our fun. There was no play schedule, and no one was in charge of what to do. Each dad just had to supply his own ideas.

One dad brought out a pair of boxing gloves packed away in his college trophy trunk. (His offspring was a lovely little girl.) He got a great kick out of showing the older boys how to box so that the sport remains fun and no one really gets hurt. Another took time one evening to show a lad how to put two sticks, a sheet of paper and some twine together, using proportions that would make a kite that would really fly. The next time this dad was on the play lots, nine kids, several of them girls, showed up with kite-making supplies. Before the summer was over, these kite-flying enthusiasts had organized themselves into a Kite Flyers Club, using as their badge of membership kites so small they could be held in the palm of one's hand and had to be flown with sewing thread. As a kite-making project to end all kite-making projects, this group built a kite so big it took seven of them to act as a launching team every time they wanted to fly it.

Often on cool evenings, the youngsters and many of their parents gathered around a council fire, built and tended by a couple of dads, to swap stories of their childhood back and forth around the circle. How the youngsters laughed as one dad told of falling right on top of the family's picnic cake, or as one mother told of meeting her girlhood sweetheart while she—of all things—was riding on the broad back of a good natured cow! There were other stories, too, that opened far horizons for these youngsters. The dad who grew up in Missouri in Mark Twain's own territory made those places along the river come alive. The mother whose army captain father had his family with him in the Philippines for eight adventure-packed years added color and excitement to far places.

Sometimes youngsters told experiences of their own. Often the group would pick up the melody of a tune someone was whistling and would sit around the fire singing until sleepy children had to be taken home to bed.

The street had very little lure for these 15 children. It was on the play lot that interests and experiences were shared. Every play experience there built something into the lives of these children and into the lives of parents as well. And

surprisingly few experiences were not acceptable. The thing we mothers and dads learned there that was of immense value to our mutual neighborly respect was that every one of the 15 youngsters on our street proved himself an acceptable playmate. The morale of our three blocks soared.

Occasionally, on warm days, our players cared little to do more than just spread out and relax, with their warm young bodies close to the ground. Lucky the parent who happened to be on duty then, for the bits of conversation that fell upon his ears were charming and laugh provoking. I had four-year-old Jimmie near me at one such relaxed evening period. The stars were coming through one by one and we were lying on our backs watching them.

"Them stars is lights," said Jimmie confidentially. "God's just turning them on."

Dignity demanded that one accept this statement unsmilingly and as it stood, full of magic and wonder.

The end of the summer found five dollars still in our treasury. Spending this for ice cream and cookies was the kids' idea. Decorating their "trikes" and bikes and doll carriages and having a three-block-long parade was their idea, too.

As the colorful parade moved noisily down the street and back, three dads patted themselves on the backs. Just look at those kids . . . how brown and well! Not a broken bone all summer! Listen to their laughter and take a good sniff of the fellowship in the air! We weren't to be thanked for all the success of our neighborhood venture; other dads and their wives deserved a good slice of the credit, but we were the ones who got the thing started, weren't we?

"By the way," said the twins' dad, "the landlord was around looking things over today. He said the kids really didn't hurt things enough to mention. In fact, he seemed to think that having them play here has protected his other property. He gave us back our $25, all of it. What'll we do with it?"

By unanimous consent it was set aside, in custody of the twins' dad, as a start on some such neighborhood venture for next season.

As things worked out, we didn't see that street in action last summer after all. A civil engineer and his family are little more than gypsies, and by the middle of the winter we had had one of our frequent moves.

In our new location, housing was not such an acute problem. We were able to find a place quite near a regular playground, which we were assured would be open come summer.

"No play problem this time," said Jane gleefully. "Not but what last summer was fun, of course, but how nice just to relax and let some trained play director take over."

Little the woman knew!

When I got home the evening of the opening day for the playground, I found my wife had not sent our six-year-old to play there.

"Most of the children around here went to the movies instead. They say their parents won't let them go to the playgrounds, seemed to think the place was poison. Maybe we better find out why before we throw our small daughter to the wolves," she suggested.

We let the matter slide for several days, the children amusing themselves on skates or with hopscotch or other sidewalk games. They were getting rather tired of each other and we were annoyed at the number of times the youngsters were chased off lawns. With a supervised playground near, not taking advantage of it just didn't seem right.

One evening, I took my daughter by the hand and strolled over to see why the neighbors had the idea nice children just didn't play there. We found half a dozen children and a very discouraged director half-heartedly playing around. Only a slide was in condition to be used; other apparatus was stripped to the frames.

The director admitted that lack of interest took the heart out of her program. She said that a year before the playgrounds had been supervised but not by trained directors, that the children were left to their own devices and that older boys had soon driven off the smaller children.

"We are out to change all that this year," she said, "but it is slow going when the parents just won't let their children come."

The rest of the apparatus had not been put up due to lack of men to handle and test it. A couple of strong dads could remedy that situation, if any were interested enough to do it. Two of us were interested. The next evening we hung swings, put seesaws in place and checked the slide for rough spots and splinters. Our three youngsters tried out each piece of apparatus as we proclaimed it safe.

"This is a swell place to play. Why can't we come here, Dad?" asked Bill.

"Well," said my fellow worker, "I just guess your mother and I have had the wrong idea of the place. I guess you can come from now on."

For a few days then our three were the only ones from our immediate neighborhood who played on the playground. At first my wife went along

just to assure herself the director in charge really was a competent person. Within a week two other children were allowed to go to the playground if a parent accompanied them.

"If we could get more parents over here a few times, we might get somewhere," said the director hopefully.

"Why not have some special event that they wouldn't be able to resist coming to?" suggested my wife.

That's how our Pet Show came about. To get the dads to come, too, the director held out a bribe of a demonstration by a soldier from a nearby camp of trained war dogs obedient to commands. The programs for the event were mimeographed at my office and the children who did play on the playgrounds distributed them over the neighborhood.

The response was almost a shock. The neighborhood really turned out — dogs, cats, canaries, goldfish and all. Three dads chosen from the audience acted as the merriest of judges, and measured dogs' tails, listened to the pitch of cats' meows and so forth. The soldier and his dog put on a splendid show and the director, in a warm, friendly way, admitted past mistakes of the playground and offered a better program for the future.

Once convinced the playground was well-directed, parents were cooperative. To keep their interest, special events were planned for evenings all through the summer. Parents were urged to drop in on the playground unannounced and to put suggestions for improvement of the program in a box set up in an inconspicuous place for that purpose.

One of the most interesting and practical of these suggestions came from the young father of a little lad who couldn't seem to remember the rules for using the slide safely.

"Pictures instead of rules, posted beside the apparatus, would help those little people who can read only a word or two," was his idea.

This provided important work for the handcraft hour. It was an interesting fact that the signs that meant the most to the littlest children were those that were made by the littlest artists. Simple "yes" and "no" pictures soon replaced long lists of typed rules, fewer accidents were reported and the general discipline of the playground improved. It wasn't that the smallest ones meant to be naughty; it was just that they couldn't read the rules!

By the end of last summer there was scarcely a child in the neighborhood who wasn't playing on the playground. Parents visited often and many stayed to watch the fun. Dads took it upon themselves to keep the apparatus tested and to make small repairs when necessary. Dad-and-son teams competed in a horseshoe tournament.

The playground is the best answer to the play needs of a democracy, whether the play space grows from something as unpromising as an abandoned building lot or from a well-equipped civic program. What many of us have yet to realize is that parent interest is the force that makes any area a play area to which we are willing to send our children. Parent-participation, especially dad-participation, can make all the difference between a neighborhood nuisance and a neighborhood play haven.

Old Home Day

LINCOLN, VERMONT, is a small community tucked high in the mountains. The entire town which covers a mountainous area of 24,180 acres boasts a population of 745 and this includes the settlements of Lincoln, South Lincoln and West Lincoln.

A community house known as Burnham Hall which was given to the town is the center for all activities. One of the outstanding events is the annual gathering of persons over 80 years of age which is held every August. The last gathering was attended by 60 members. Dinner was followed by a business meeting and a program in the auditorium. The president, age 90, presided and was re-elected for another term.

The program included songs, solos, stories, recitations, piano and violin solos. A gentleman of 88 from New Haven sang a solo *Hear Dem Bells.*

The idea of Old Home Day was originated by a schoolteacher whose parents formerly lived in Lincoln. It was always a source of pleasure for her mother to meet her old friends so the daughter conceived the idea of an old folk's gathering. Earlier, only those 70 years or older were included and they prepared the dinner and arranged the entertainment. Now many are too old to serve the dinner so younger persons are invited to help. At the annual meeting it was voted to call the Lincoln old folk's reunion Old Home Day.

Community Center

Up the center steps

THERE ARE 5,000 people in Emporium, Cameron County, Pennsylvania. Many of them and many of their county neighbors dreamed, hoped, believed in a thing to be done. And, of course, the dream came true, the hope was realized, the belief was justified.

Dream, hope, belief aimed toward one end—a recreation center and a playground program for this small town and its contiguous rural area. The thing they wanted began to happen for the people of Emporium because of a war. Because of war an added impetus was given to the hope and the dream and the belief. Because of war the house that was to be a community center opened its doors in January 1945 as a U.S.O. club. A year later, its immediate purpose accomplished, it became a community center. A governing board of five members decided they needed a full-time recreation director to coordinate all recreation activities in the town and the wider community of the county. They needed, too, a supervisor for the center. And for all this they needed money,

The money was found through two local organizations, the Emporium Community Chest and the Emporium Foundation—a non-profit organization to promote the physical and mental welfare and the education of the people of Cameron County. The Foundation's charter stipulated its right to establish, maintain or assist such facilities for physical and mental training as public libraries, parks, playgrounds, recreation community buildings. Clearly its board of governors was within its rights to use some of the gifts of money and land given the foundation for carrying on a community center.

So the director and supervisors were hired. Eight volunteers came to help the supervisor as center hostesses from 3 to 11 P. M. every day except holidays.

The center opened to the people the doors of its several rooms—its reception room, its main lounge with open fireplace, piano and juke box, space to seat 50 people for meetings and lectures, its billiard room, its well-equipped kitchen, its laundry and art room and rooms for active and quiet games. There is a sewing room and a music room, space for dramatics and for the photo club members to print and develop and enlarge their shots without worry about dark room clutter. There is a shower with two hair dryers for the girls and a reading room for those so inclined. Outside there is a large open fireplace, a set of horseshoe pitching boxes and a green for bowling or boccie.

Sixteen organizations hold regular monthly or bi-monthly meetings in the center. At unscheduled times other groups make occasional use of the house.

Important as is the center to the community, it is only a part of the larger recreation program. Other facilities include a large playground and a baseball field. Planned for the immediate future are two tot lots. A park of several acres will eventually be the site of a swimming pool and an athletic field.

In 1946, because the nearest swimming pool was six miles away and without regular bus service, the Rotary Club provided a bus to take boys and girls from 8 to 16 for swimming five days a week for eight weeks. Each day 150 youngsters, each sporting a metal disk as evidence of registration with the recreation department for age and parental consent, were gaily transported to and from the pool.

The local school board has increased recreation possibilities by its cooperation. On two nights a week and on Saturday afternoon the high school

gym is at the disposal of the recreation department.

Variety is the keynote of the program. Here is a list of activities carried on during the fall and winter program:

Active and quiet games
Billiards for girls and boys
Dramatics
Classes in sewing, dancing, bridge, art, ceramics, psychology
Photography club
A bowling league for girls
Community senior and junior basketball leagues
Group singing and community chorus
Teen-age orchestra
Handcrafts
Lectures

Here is proof, if further proof be needed, that size is no deterrent to a full recreation program provided only there is in the community the will to provide what the community needs.

State Recreation News Notes

THE AGRICULTURAL Extension Service in Iowa has arranged to employ on a per diem basis a special recreation worker to train county workers. The person employed was formerly a 4-H Recreation Specialist in Oregon and will undertake this assignment only until a full-time specialist can be employed. Arrangements have also been worked out with Mr. Nevin Nichols, Director of Recreation in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on a per diem basis to give such time as he can to meeting with leaders of 4-H and women's clubs to assist them with their plans for recreation. The Extension Service is also looking for someone to direct special music activities.

* * *

The bill to establish a state recreation board in Vermont has been passed unanimously. The board will consist of three members appointed by the Governor. For the past two years Vermont has had a State Director of Recreation responsible to the Council of Safety.

* * *

A new law in Minnesota authorizes the commissioner of conservation and any city or village in which a state park is located to enter into a cooperative agreement for the management, maintenance and improvement of the park by the municipality.

* * *

Recreation had an important place in the Governor's Conference on Youth in New Jersey in May.

* * *

The Washington State Legislature appropriated $250,000 for state aid to local school recreation. This appropriation is to be administered through the state department of education.

* * *

Recently in both Louisiana and Ohio there have been meetings of representatives of state agencies interested in recreation. In Ohio the Secretary of the State Post-War Program Commission, the Director of Conservation, the Director of Agricultural Extension, the Director of Special and Adult Education of Ohio State University, and a representative of the Commissioner of Education met at a luncheon to discuss together their respective programs related to recreation. The National Recreation Association was also represented at the luncheon.

* * *

In Louisiana William W. Wells, Director of the State Parks Commission, was host at Fountainebleau State Park to representatives of the following state agencies: Department of Public Works, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Department of Highways, Department of Education, State Library, Department of Commerce and Industry, Louisiana Art Commission, Agricultural Extension Service, and Louisiana State University. A representative of the National Recreation Association was present at this meeting. Consideration was given to present programs and to some of the needs for more work. The group decided to meet again in the fall for another informal discussion and accepted Mr. Wells' offer to be host again at another state park at that time.

* * *

A summer conference on community recreation is to be held late in July at Estes Park in Colorado. Emphasis is to be on the problems of smaller communities in Colorado. Sponsors include the Bureau of State and Community Service of the University of Colorado, the Agricultural Extension Service and the University of Denver.

* * *

Cliff Kerby, formerly Director of Recreation in Gainesville, Florida, has accepted the position as state supervisor of physical education and recreation in the Florida Department of Public Instruction.

Failure to Success

By BEATRICE KEALING

EARLY IN 1944 High School students in Sparks, Nevada,* began to hold meetings to discuss the possibility of a youth center. A group of Camp Fire Girl leaders became interested and went with a committee of students to the City Hall to present the case.

The mayor arranged for a public meeting. It was well-attended by both adults and students. As a result an adult committee was named to investigate the matter. This committee looked around for a building and located a store that had been badly damaged by fire. The city agreed to lease the building as long as it was used for recreation.

The adult committee then set out to raise an operating fund for repairs. They got less than $1,000. It was difficult to find workmen. When workers were finally rounded up, it was found that costs were very high. Under these conditions and with so much necessary renovation to be accomplished, only the barest necessities could be provided for.

When the building was again usable, the adult committee put in a snack bar to meet current maintenance bills. Trouble didn't wait long to make itself felt. There was no money for a vent and the smoke and grease from the hamburgers soon made the place very unattractive. High school girls wanted to work at the bar, but because this income was the only money available for maintenance the adults were afraid to trust inexperience. The result was an open break between oldsters and youngsters.

Other well-intentioned errors crowded hard upon the first. There was no planned program. All the work was done by adults. There was no age limit and, as the smaller fry—attracted by 10 cent hotdogs — trooped in, the high schoolers trooped out in disgust. The place was far from attractive. The only furnishings were long benches, brown against the drab walls. There was no clearance of dates and no participation by the youngsters in the planning of special events. Often there were more sponsors on hand than participants. Bills were not paid promptly, accounts were poorly kept and the organization was soon in discredit all up and down Main Street.

One after another members resigned from the board of directors until there were not enough for the stipulated quorum.

In August 1945 all the organizations—church, civic, lodge and unions—were asked to send delegates to a meeting for considering the problem. There are 50 such groups in Sparks. Fifteen people responded. A committee was named to talk to the War Chest Drive about another place. The place was secured but the town as a whole was opposed to the idea and only $700 was raised.

The new board was, however, determined to make a success of the venture. A committee of students met with the adults and drew up a constitution and a set of house rules.

Four mothers who had sons in the service and knew the value of USO's determined to make it an attractive place, first of all. All furniture stores were called upon and asked for odd pieces to dress the place up. The Governor of the state sent a $10 bill which bought bright paint. The decrepit old piano came up shining in a coat of Kelly green. Eager beavers, young and old, scrubbed, painted, sawed, nailed, upholstered. There was no planned program, but when the place was reopened for a big community Christmas party everyone was justly proud of it.

Now there was a lovely place but no funds to maintain it. So one of the senior boys wrote a play, *Talent Unlimited,* and began to use the center for practicing dance routines, choruses, designing scenery and the like. A talented woman gave freely of her time to help with rehearsals and on February 12 and 13 the play was given. It netted the center over $400—and sold the project to the town.

The play's director was so anxious to see the place a success that she gave her time for 10 months at a salary of $75 a month. During that time an old lean-to at the back was transformed into a clever snack bar; two pool tables were secured from the Reno Army Air Base; photography classes were started; a weekly column was written by the youngsters for the local paper; a pageant was prepared and presented for the Labor Day celebration; a chess tournament, ping-pong and swimming meets were arranged.

Success

This fall the drive for funds brought in nearly $3,000. A joint meeting of the school board and city council promised that the project would be given a place on the city budget for 1948. On Janu-

*Population: 5,318 in 1940.

ary first a public-spirited man in the community offered $150 per month to pay for a full-time director until such time as the city can put the director's salary on a budget basis.

The 20-30 Club and the Veterans of World War II have gotten solidly behind the project and help with the dances, boxing matches and the like.

We now have movies and story hour every Saturday afternoon for the "teeny-agers" (5 to 12). The high school committee sponsors two parties a month for the junior high and the building is available at all times not scheduled for teen-age doings, for the use of such groups as Camp Fire, Scouts, afternoon meetings and the like. Now it is truly a community center. The average daily attendance has increased from 15 or 20 to 85 or 90 with 180 to 256 at dances. We adults feel that the success of our venture, after its bad start, is due to the following things:

The young people have a place to be proud of. It is attractive, bright and colorful.

We have leased them the snack bar on a 40-60 basis. They have taken 40 per cent of the proceeds to be divided among those who work there and have paid all bills, as well as the heat, light, garbage removal and telephone bills for the center.

We have installed a telephone so that parents can call their youngsters when necessary.

We have not mixed age groups but rather have made the place available to different groups at different times.

We have found that the volunteer system of supervision is very often apt to become snoopervision. What is everybody's business is apt to be no one's responsibility. A paid leader is a must.

We have had very little to do with planning the program but have allowed the center to be the youngsters'. They have been made to feel that its success or failure is up to them. We have furnished the tools and stand by ready to give help and advice when they ask us.

In the background there is a trained adult quietly guiding the youthful energies in the right channels.

All financial records as well as the minutes of the meetings have been given the fullest possible publicity. We have given the town to understand that we feel when we handle five cents worth of public funds we are willing to give an account. We have invited all organized groups to send a delegate to have a voice in saying how all moneys shall be spent.

We have given the greatest amount of publicity possible to the work we are doing.

All in a Day's Work

DURING A RECENT VISIT to a near west side park, the following incidents took place in a period of one hour.

SCENE I—PARK SUPERVISER'S OFFICE

A ten-year-old girl rushed into the Supervisor's office with a tearful plea to call the neighborhood priest because Grandma was very sick.

SCENE II—FIVE MINUTES LATER

An elderly housewife timidly entered the office, crying because her purse was snatched from her arm as she was crossing the avenue. The purse contained $150 in cash and $1,500 in bonds. Police were notified.

SCENE III—SAME SETTING

Two former park boys, one now a State Representative, the other a potential winner in the Alderman's election next spring, dropped in to admire the new football uniforms they had purchased for the park team. They had been sold by the Park Supervisor on the idea of spending fourteen hundred dollars for the football gear. Seemed pleased to be offered the opportunity to be first.

SCENE IV

A twelve-year-old boy comes in with a broken arm. First aid given. Squad called.

SCENE V

Some minutes later. Park Supervisor has relaxed at his desk. The ten-year-old girl returns and asks Supervisor to "call Mamma by the shirt factory because Grandma died."

. . . . . .

These incidents all add up to the complex work day of a Park Supervisor. We sympathize with the colleges attempting to set up recreation majors that will turn out of their classrooms the all-around social engineers needed to staff our community buildings.

From Chicago Park District *Weekly Administrative Bulletin*

Sports for Teen-Agers

By WYNNE ARNHOLTER
Teen-age Supervisor, Indianapolis City Department, Parks and Recreation

THE TEEN-AGER can be reached through sports. Recreation for teen-agers in athletic tournaments and leagues has become a paramount activity of increasing importance in Indianapolis through the coordination and sponsorship of the department of parks and recreation.

As soon as the playground season closed late last summer, attention was focused upon the formation of four football leagues. More than 800 boys participated and the matter of obtaining equipment for them challenged the resourcefulness of the entire department. Talks were made before luncheon clubs, collections were taken up at women's groups, and numerous organizations were approached with the slogan, "Equip a boy to play football," stressing the point that it was saner to help a boy direct his physical drives into the vigor of football games than to condemn him for misbehavior. The leagues formed included boys from 13 to 20 inclusive. Faced with the problem of matching these varied ages for team play, K. Mark Cowen, recreation superintendent, set up the coefficient system for classification. The formula to determine team assignment was the age of the boy in months, added to his height in half inches, added to his actual weight to give his total points. This system satisfied everybody concerned and weekly tournaments continued until the weather became too bad for out-of-door play.

Volley ball teams were the chief interest for girls in the early autumn and a girls' league was set up which lasted over a period of six weeks. Teams with both boys and girls on the teams were formed in some centers, but there was not enough interest in co-recreational volley ball for a league.

The Hoosier passion for basketball was very active in the recreation department and the basketball season was rushed by an early organization of boys' and girls' teams. The city-owned gymnasiums were so jammed with PAL club and other leagues, that the gyms were opened on Sunday afternoons for some of the teen-age leagues. Games were scheduled over a two months period closing with tournaments. The city athletic supervisor drew up all schedules for the boys' games. Leagues were scheduled to accommodate junior as well as senior high schoolers.

Individual Activities

Bowling came into its own in the teen-age sports world with a one-round sponsored tournament for which a local store donated trophies. Interest increased so much that a 12-week league was scheduled at one of the local commercial alleys. Time there is set aside for the teen-age league, and a special rate is given. This is an interesting event and truly co-recreational. Some teams include both boys and girls, and there are all-boy as well as all-girl teams in the league. The age range is from the team of pin-boys who are all 11, 12 and 13, to the returned veterans' team of older teen-agers. This group is really playing for the fun of it, because there will be no trophies or awards and there is no entry fee. The only recognition will be certificates which will be presented at their bowling banquet to the three high point men and women, to the members of the team winning the most games, and

Comparing scores

to the team which is voted as showing the best sportsmanship.

Fencing is another brand new teen-age sport which includes boys and girls together. This activity is limited by the fact that equipment is not available and it is hoped that before long the group can be expanded.

Table tennis tournaments have been conducted as regular teen-age activities. Several hundred youngsters were attracted by the most recent tournament which went into four semi-finals with trophies awarded by a local store to the finalists.

Roller skating has remained a social rather than a competitive activity, but ice skating races were held last year for the first time in the history of city recreation sports at Lake Sullivan—a park-owned artificial lake. Finalists won their trophies as a part of the recreation-sponsored Ice-O-Rama, a combination ice show, sports event, and spectacle at the Coliseum enclosed rink. The Ice-O-Rama will be presented for the third consecutive year and will be an infantile paralysis benefit event sponsored by a local newspaper this year.

Good Old Summertime

Summer tournaments included tennis, kick-ball, swimming and track. Kick-ball, which was set up originally for the pre-teen-agers, was found to be especially popular with teen-age girls. Badminton and shuffleboard tournaments were held in some spots on a boy and girl team basis, but were never expanded into city-wide events. Softball teams for boys as well as girls developed into major summer activities and baseball leagues, which were numerous for the very young through the teen-age groups, were coordinated with the Junior Baseball Inc. organization which is now integrated with the city recreation department.

Teen-age golf tournaments were well received and players demanded opportunities to participate in various classifications including mixed boy and girl foursomes, all-boy and all-girl singles and foursomes. Plans are under way to give increased opportunities for teen-age golf enthusiasts this coming season.

Horseshoe and croquet tournaments were of interest to teen-agers, and city-wide horseshoe play attracted several hundred, mostly boys. There were a few strong-armed girls who voiced their desire to be included. Marbles tournaments and kite days were earmarked for the younger group, but teen-age boys and girls signed up eagerly and had their places in the events.

Boxing

Boxing has continued to be a popular teen-age sport. Cooperation has been given to the Golden Glove and other sponsored events and some city-wide and center-sponsored bouts have been quite successful. In one center a former boxing champion is a part-time employee and there boxing has become a major interest where aspiring champions meet daily to be coached for regular bouts. The mayor of Indianapolis called a meeting of representative citizens together recently in his office and organized a citizens boxing committee whose purpose will be to arrange and help finance city-wide boxing throughout the entire community as an important means of preventing delinquency. Opportunities for teen-agers to participate in all of the various sports as well as the social and cultural activities which make for a well-rounded personality is the aim of the recreation department and it is the belief of all concerned that the constant reduction of delinquency rates among teen-agers in Indianapolis is greatly due to such opportunities.

"Miss Minnie"

ANNOUNCEMENT was made recently that Minnie M. Wagner has been appointed Superintendent Emeritus of the Memphis, Tennessee, Recreation Department. Miss Wagner has for 32 years served the playgrounds of Memphis, the last 20 years as superintendent.

She has seen the city's recreation system increase from three to thirty playgrounds and under her leadership the playgrounds of Memphis have gained a national reputation. There has been a very particular creative quality in the leadership Miss Wagner has given.

Strike Two!

NOW AVAILABLE in sporting goods stores throughout the country are the 1947 editions of the *Famous Slugger Year Book* and the *Official Softball Rules,* published annually by Hillerich and Bradsby Co., makers of Louisville Slugger bats.

The 1947 Year Book is full of information on the last World Series and there are All-Star records illustrated with pictures of the major and minor league champions. An outstanding feature is "How to Hit," by George Sisler, one of baseball's most famous players. The Rules book also contains pictures of winning teams and records of the 1946 tournaments.

Outline of Procedure for Establishing A Community Recreation Program

I. **Assembly**—Bringing together by influential laymen, after preliminary individual conferences and general publicity, interested individuals, governmental officials, and representatives of appropriate and more important community agencies and organizations. A tentative plan of organization and action should be ready for proposal at this meeting.

II. **Planning Committee**—Composed of a representative from each of the above groups, to serve as a fact-finding, surveying unit, headed by an energetic and capable chairman who can give freely of his time for community planning and organization. The work will probably be more effective if the Planning Committee or the executive subcommittee of the planning group does not exceed seven in number.

III. **Survey**—Made by or under the supervision of the Planning Committee, to determine:
1. Availability and accessibility of existing areas and facilities
2. Possibility of strengthening present program, areas and facilities
3. Additional expansion needed to meet demand
4. Cost of additional expansion; sources and methods by which cost to be underwritten
5. Present leisure time activities of children, youth and adults
6. Recreational interests of all age groups and their activity preference under proposed program

IV. **Local Organization for Recreation**—Whether it is decided after a study of state legislation and local conditions that the recreation program is to be carried on by a separate local recreation board or under an existing park board or school board, or in some other way, there should be adopted the necessary local ordinance and general policy and administrative regulations.

V. **Budget**—Annual funds specifically earmarked for recreation from (1) tax levy, (2) appropriation, (3) public subscription, (4) Community Chest, (5) combination of above. (It should be remembered that bond issues are usually for capital expenditures.)

VI. **Trained Leadership**—A full-time superintendent with necessary full-time and part-time assistants.

VII. **Advisory Committee**—The original Planning Committee would be a logical choice in this capacity. It could serve, also, as a source through which the recreation program can be interpreted to the public and the public's desires concerning the program interpreted to the leaders who formulate and execute it.

VIII. **Balanced Program of Wholesome Activities**—Activities attractive to all, regardless of age, sex, color, religion, or nationality.

IX. **Integration and Cooperation with Other Agencies**—For example: (1) Department of Health, (2) Churches, (3) Schools, etc.

X. **Secure Advice from National Recreation Association**, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., and from other available sources.

Looking Forward Backward*

By CORINNE FONDE

WHEN MR. VAN ARSDALE gave me this subject I wondered if he thought I was like the proverbial school teacher with eyes in the back of my head. But I decided it was because I am both a has-been and an incurable optimist.

There's a compensation in having reached the age of reminiscence. I can speak frankly and hope not to offend because I utter honest conviction at the end of a career. I can say what the future should hold without having to prove that it can be accomplished. I can leave that to you!

I can look about 40 years back in the recreation movement. But I like to chase rainbows and I believe there is a pot of gold—for municipal recreation. And so I look forward to the time when public recreation will be understood for what it is —*a necessity for all of the people.* A good many years ago Dr. Richard Cabot in his book, *What Men Live By,* said we live by love, play, work and worship. If that is true play takes the lead because it is not just charity for the underprivileged. It is not just for little children but for the whole family, for all people regardless of age, race, sex, creed, condition in life or special interest.

The day will come when you will never hear "Nobody had to teach me to play." A very fine president of our Houston Recreation Board once said he had a caustic and a diplomatic answer to that. His caustic answer was, "And just look at you!" His diplomatic answer was, "But just look who *you* are!"

I remember back in 1919 hearing Joseph Lee, for many years the great President of the National Recreation Association, give his *Community, Home of Lost Talents* speech. Tonight I say to you in his words that every talent in any individual that is lost to society makes that individual and his community less acceptable to himself, to his fellow man, and to God. And it is during their leisure that most people have the time to pursue their talents.

I look forward, before too long, to a clearly defined recreation profession of men and women who are aristocrats of the mind and hand and soul, selected because of qualities of leadership, trained and experienced in the arts of leisure and of leisure time leadership of a clientele interested in joining with others in organizations, sports, crafts, the arts, music, drama, the natural sciences, social recreation and all other leisure time pursuits. In other words I look forward to a skilled profession which believes in provision for each activity in which people may be interested in their spare time, a profession that believes in the development of all of the talents of all of the people as one of the necessities of life, a profession trained to *discover* and *develop* these talents in people.

I look back to the days of the National Recreation Training School of the National Recreation Association, which gave us young men and women of college and recreation leadership background with an added year of highly specialized training under the best authorities in recreation techniques and administration. I look forward to the time when colleges may offer something comparable to this. Then ours may evolve into an *established profession.*

If we are to have and hold recreation leaders capable of filling that order I predict compensation for them on a high professional level that permits them to move in any desirable circle without embarrassment, so that they may enjoy a position of respect in the community as men measure these things, themselves experience the better things of life and constantly restore themselves with study, travel and the many arts of leisure time. We cannot give to others that which we do not have ourselves.

Adequately Staffed Departments

I look forward to recreation departments sufficiently well-staffed so that a young man in the profession may have some evenings with his girl or his family without a guilty conscience, and a young woman worker may refresh her spirit with a little fun on her own account. I remember that as a young worker some of my most successful activities were patterned after my own good times.

I look forward to many more volunteer recreation leaders to supplement the employed recreation staff. I remember V. K. Brown of the Chicago Park District telling at a National Recreation Congress of his "nuts with bugs"—people with hobbies

*Address delivered at the Southwest District Recreation Conference, Galveston, Texas, March 7, 1947.

who were so ardent in their pursuit of them that they volunteered to lead others in them in the Chicago recreation centers. Later I saw some of these volunteers at work with their groups and I can tell you he *had something!*

Program

I look forward to the recreation department universally offering to all of the people a well-rounded program of physical activities that does not exploit the physically fit or neglect the physically unfit but that makes every human body a dwelling place where fine minds and souls may reside with dignity, vitality and ease. I look forward in every department to arts and crafts and mechanical exploration and drama and music and dance in all forms that are truly creative and recreative. Unless people can progress in these activities they cease to be interested in them.

There must be social recreation that has plenty of allure but leaves "no aftertaste of bitterness." And young people really want it that way. Youth has its ideals. All people have and they look at those who would be their leaders through those glasses.

The program of the future will provide opportunity for exploration in the many branches of the natural sciences where people may come to enjoy the wonders of their universe, with leaders capable of interpreting them.

Facilities and Equipment

In order that he may offer such a program, I look forward to adequate and proper tools at the command of each recreation leader. I look forward to facilities planned and built with the best modern scientific knowledge to make them functionally efficient, facilities maintained in a highly efficient manner for maximum use—made ready for each group. I groan inwardly whenever I enter a drab, makeshift or dirty facility.

I believe that from the office to the playground every recreation facility of the future will always be *beautiful*—even the athletic facilities. Location, trees, grass, shrubbery, flowers, pot plants—everything to make for beautiful and livable surroundings will be considered so that they may bring an ennobling, enriching, as well as body-building experience. One of the best swimmers and divers I have known has often bemoaned to me the awful glare and complete absence of beauty and refreshment for the eye and opportunity for rest for the body in far too many of our swimming pools.

I look forward to the accepted recreation building as a temple of leisure time activities—clean, attractive, comfortable, adequate. Acoustics, lighting, heating, cooling, beautiful effects—all these things will be considered in planning and in day by day maintenance, else how can we hope to take our proper place with the constantly mounting commercial recreations?

Equipment

All recreation facilities—indoor and outdoor—must be equipped with everything necessary to the expression of the legitimate desires of the little children, boys, girls, men and women of the community. Pianos, work benches, looms, tools, lighting equipment and stage properties are just as important as balls and bats.

I remember my first playground. It was a borrowed, ploughed-up lot. The boys and I made it into a place to play with whatever we could beg and borrow in the way of help and materials.

I remember converting an abandoned incinerator where refuse had been destroyed into a recreation playhouse where people might re-create themselves.

Sounds well, doesn't it?

But recreation has come of age. It must grow up in the minds of the powers that be. The great city factories and skyscrapers are not built that way. And the development of the human race is more important than the development and vending of any commodity!

Organization

I believe in the organization of the people to discuss and determine their recreational desires and to give backing to public recreation, in continuing boards whose members are chosen for their high quality of citizenship and intelligent and unselfish interest in public recreation.

I believe in neighborhood organizations to interpret the work of the recreation center to the neighborhood and the neighborhood's needs to the recreation administration.

I believe in working for the understanding by all organized civic groups — such as the downtown luncheon clubs, PTA's, Federation of Women's Clubs and the like—so that they know the importance of public recreation and the part their memberships should play in bringing it to its fullest realization—e.g. in voting bonds for recreation facilities.

Budgets

I look forward to assured budgets from year to year. My own belief is in the special tax method. But, however it is provided, there must be a reasonably known budget from year to year that permits long range planning.

National Recreation Association

I look forward to a closer federation of professional recreation workers and recreation departments throughout our country through the National Recreation Association—that great voluntary, research, interpretive and coordinating agency that has led the way for 40 years.

I hope to see an increasingly strong National Association spreading the gospel of public recreation and creating intelligent understanding of it *so universally* that no city, town or village can fail to provide recreation opportunities as one of the necessities of life in its every neighborhood—none too rich, none too poor. By the same token, no short-sighted politician may then cripple or destroy a fine municipal recreation department—because the people will know what they want.

And no state government or government at Washington can fail to recognize municipal recreation needs on the level of public health, public education and public libraries.

I remember reading back in 1910 a little essay called *The Greeting to Life* by a more or less obscure author. She said we might greet life as a *business,* as a *profession* or as an *art.* Of a business we asked *money,* of a profession *reputation,* an art only *fulfillment.* I look forward to a recreation profession that has *money* because it cannot do the job without it; that gains the *reputation* of helping all human beings to mould themselves into patterns acceptable to themselves, their fellow men and their Maker—a *profession* that *greets life as an art!*

PT* As You Like It

By ROBERT J. KANE
Director, Department of Physical Education and Athletics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

AN EXPERIMENT in required physical recreation for men at Cornell which takes the line of least resistance is proving to be successful. It allows for freedom of choice in the type of activity. If a boy wants to play tennis, he can play tennis—or golf, squash, badminton, volley ball—he has his choice. He must put in three hours a week at his chosen sport, however, and it must be supervised.

The aspect of drudgery so often associated with a "PT" requirement is thus eliminated and there is greater benefit derived because, enjoying the game or activity, the boy plays up to the hilt. Physical condition is achieved without conscious effort. More important, however, is the fact that the boys are learning to play games which can be useful all their lives, for carry-over sports are stressed.

Cornell had no requirement for men in physical education before the war. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, a program of physical conditioning was initiated. This was a toughening routine consisting of plenty of running, calisthenics, and commando work. Most of the boys entered into it with gusto because they were interested in preparing themselves for the service.

It was not long after the Army and Navy college units were established on campus before a difference in attitude was noticed. There was considerable resistance to a daily grind of rigorous physical work, but when this was relieved by games and running races, there was much more enthusiasm. It was discovered, too, that when the activity was made competitive there was greater accomplishment in conditioning because the boys worked harder.

As in all things there is one exception made with respect to freedom of choice in activity, and that is for the non-swimmer. Every boy must be able to pass the Red Cross swimming requirement before he is allowed to take part in other sports.

This would be aptly termed a recreation program. We strive to teach games which engage interest and can be useful always. The emphasis is on such carry-over sports as golf, tennis, badminton, paddle ball, handball, squash, volley ball, bowling, fencing, swimming, skiing, apparatus, tumbling, weight lifting, and horseback riding.

Within the next year a gymnasium is to be built at Cornell which is designed to foster the carry-over sport idea. This building will offer every male undergraduate the opportunity to learn a sport which he can play after he graduates.

There is no presumption on our part that this is a unique or radical type of program. It developed as a result of our experience here and we find it worthwhile for both health and educational values. It makes sense to us and to the boys who are required to take it. That is why it is successful.

*Physical training.

Children in Illinois Like to Dance!

By RAY O. DUNCAN
State Director of Health and Physical Education

Swing your partner!

RHYTHMS HAVE GROWN in popularity more than any other activity of the physical education program in the schools of Illinois. Most of our people feel that at least 50 percent of the time allotted to directed physical activity in the primary grades and 40 percent in the intermediate grades should be devoted to some form of rhythmic activity. In the high schools, rhythms are recognized as a must in the girls' program and more and more schools are realizing the contribution they can make to the boys who participate.

The interest in square dancing is keen. Classroom teachers are finding that they can present a program even though they have not had extensive training in physical education. In most communities there is some person who has had experience in calling square dances who will be glad to assist the teacher in developing such a program in her school.

Teacher Training

In Illinois we are providing in-service training in physical education (including rhythms) for the classroom teacher. Demonstration clinics are held in all counties. Here members of our department demonstrate basic techniques of teaching physical education. At least half of the demonstration is in rhythms. The meeting place for these clinics is an actual school room, recreation room, or gymnasium, depending upon the facilities which the teachers in attendance will have at their disposal. The teachers assemble at the school selected and the children of that school participate in the demonstration. Fundamental rhythms are taught so that teachers may see how to develop such a program with and without the use of a piano or record player. Various teaching aids are given the teachers such as a list of records which can be secured and a list of reference books which contain folk and square dancing. We have conducted 225 such demonstration clinics in Illinois and have had over 20,000 elementary teachers in attendance.

Our teacher training institutions are cooperating by conducting extension courses in physical education in all areas of the state.

We have had one demonstration clinic for high school women teachers of physical education who are untrained in this field and are teaching on emergency approval. Fifty-five teachers from the high schools in six counties attended this all-day meeting. The teachers came out on the gymnasium floor and participated in the demonstration. Members of the staff of Illinois State Normal University assisted our department in this clinic. It was very successful, and we plan to conduct similar clinics in all areas of the state where there are emergency teachers.

Our high schools which have trained women physical education teachers have good programs in square dancing. There are hundreds of small elementary schools in Illinois which do not employ a physical education teacher or supervisor. Consequently, it has been our aim through in-service training to help classroom teachers prepare themselves to introduce folk and square dancing into all of our elementary schools. Rhythms are part

of the program in many of our schools and the list of schools with such a program is increasing each year.

The Arnold School, Springfield, Illinois, is a good example of what can be done. This is a small elementary school of 27 pupils housing grades one to four. The teacher is a superior classroom teacher but does not have training in physical education. She enrolled in an extension course in elementary school physical education conducted by the Illinois State Normal University in Springfield the fall semester of 1946. A member of our department taught the rhythms in the course. Before the end of the semester, the classroom teacher had a daily program of physical education in operation in the Arnold School and was teaching square dancing with unusual success.

The mother of one of the children supplied a record player, and a set of records, *Square Dancing* by Carson and Robinson, with dance calls by Lawrence V. Loy was secured. The Arnold School is a one-room building with a minimum of room. The desks are movable and space for square dancing is secured by moving all the desks to one side of the room. To date, grades 1 and 2 have learned "Buffalo Boy" and "Dive for the Oyster." These dances may appear to be somewhat advanced for the first and second grades but the children enjoy them and perform them in typical six and seven-year-old style. Grades 3 and 4 dance "First Two Ladies Cross Over," "Oh, Susanna," "Darling Nellie Gray," Part 1 and 2 of "Dive for the Oyster."

After learning these dances, some of the older children suggested that they work out an original routine. The following routine has been worked out and is danced to "The Little Brown Jug." The children named this dance, "The Arnold Star."

First couple out and swing.
Down the center and split the ring.
The lady go right and the gent go left.
Meet your partner, meet her with a twirl.
Chase the rabbit, chase the squirrel, chase
the pretty girl around the world.
Swing on the corners when you come around.
Now go home and swing your own.
Everybody swing.

(Couples 2, 3 and 4 repeat same action.)

Promenade, lady in the lead in a cowboy style.
Stop and swing just once in awhile.
(Continue this action until all have respective
partners)
Promenade, you know where and I don't care.

At a recent school party, the parents participated in the dances and everybody had a good time. The Arnold School program is an example of what a large number of other elementary schools are doing in Illinois. We believe that square dancing has tremendous educational value in the development of coordination, body control, cooperation, agility, and social attitudes. We consider the "social hunger" need more important in the elementary school than "competition," and we are developing our programs of physical education with that in mind.

Conference Report

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS of America, who comprise the American Association of School Administrators, held their first national convention since 1942, in Atlantic City, N. J. About 6,000 public school administrators attended, and the current interest in public education problems at this time resulted in a very active and interesting meeting. Some of the major problems which competed for the attention of the educators were: teacher salaries, school curriculum revision, school building construction, federal aid for education, and teacher strikes.

Although the present emergency in education demanded the major part of the attention of the conference, recreation and training for leisure were not neglected. Fred Waring emphasized the value of group singing in the school program. Mrs. Eugene Meyer questioned the trend toward consolidation of small schools, bringing out the need for community schools that stabilize family life and draw parents into the school program. She emphasized that every sizable village should have its own school. Other individuals brought out many other phases of the responsibility of the schools in recreation. Emphasis was placed on increasing opportunities for creative effort in music, drama, the arts and various hobbies; cooperation with other community agencies by sharing the use of the school plant with them for recreation purposes; the particular need for opportunities for recreation and leisure time for rural youth; the full use of outdoor camping in the educational program; and the value of a recreation emphasis in adult education.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars' Place in Community Recreation

By LAWRENCE A. ROGERS
Director, Athletics and Recreation
Veterans of Foreign Wars of United States

THERE IS NO PLACE on earth like a lonely Pacific atoll for collecting thoughts and planning futures. There was plenty of time to think and and to talk about those thoughts.

Even though most conversations started out with a frank discussion of Petty girls, they always ended up with each G.I. telling what he wanted to do when he got home. Uppermost in every G.I.'s thoughts was how he was going to make life easy for "Mom" or "Dad" or how he was going to take the wife and kids out of their crowded living quarters and really start to live. At the drop of anybody's hat a G.I. was ready to show you his plans for the garden, the fireplace, the kitchen, the bathroom, or the recreation room. Many a time when on guard duty he had traced these plans in the coral sand with a stick.

Homecoming for Jim

Jim was no different from the rest of the G.I.'s—except that he had the finest two-year-old boy in the whole world. All you had to do was ask him and he would prove it to you with a handful of photographs, and brother, you had really started a conversation about Jim's post-war plans. Jim's plans centered around a five-room bungalow with a picket fence to hold Jim, Jr.

Came, at last, that long awaited day when they said, "Well done" and gave Jim his discharge. He got home as fast as he could, armed with his discharge and all the promises of "Nothing is too good for our boys." Instead of the five-room house he had planned, all Jim could find was one room on the third floor rear, with community bath facilities. It wasn't being stuck up there that bothered Jim and his wife—it was the fact that they couldn't bear to see Jim, Jr., couped up in one small room.

Now the town that Jim lived in was an average size midwestern town. There was a Chamber of Commerce, a Lions Club, Rotary, and other civic-minded organizations, but through the war years all thought of civic enterprise was sacrificed to get the defense plants rolling, and as a result these organizations were functioning just so-so. The mayor, in one of his frequent outbursts of patriotism, had donated the one park area in the town for a housing project for the army of defense workers that had poured in upon them. The war was over but the workers stayed on. The park where Jim played as a kid and where he expected Jim, Jr. to play was still filled with houses.

During the war years no one had given thought to the need for community recreation. No one thought of it now until a wave of youthful lawlessness swept Jim's town and one night the son of the leading druggist was killed in a robbery.

In Jim's town, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post, like other civic-minded organizations, had all but folded up during the war. Now World War II veterans were joining this organization and the post was expanding in membership and program. Part of the program was the VFW Athletic Association. Jim was one of the new comrades in the post. When a committee was appointed to see what the post could do to help fight the wave of juvenile crime, Jim was on that committee. Here is what the committee found. The only available amusement in town was the local movie theater where you had to stand in line from one show to the next. All other entertainment was confined to the beer emporiums and pool halls which were much too crowded with youngsters for any one else to get in. No park area of any description was available where a person could relax. No area of any kind was available where kids could swim, play ball, get off the streets.

The post, through its athletic association, conducted a survey of the recreation needs in Jim's town. These needs were made public and pressure was brought to bear politically. An area was set aside, construction begun, and now Jim's kid—as well as all the other kids in town—can get out-of-doors and play in safe, supervised playgrounds. A recreation leader was hired by the city and soon athletic leagues came into existence. Then came the complete field of recreation. Everyone found some outlet, whether in drama, hobbies, music, or athletics. The local crime wave disappeared.

Jim's post, as well as hundreds of other comrades and communities, found the answer to their recreation needs in the program planned by the

VFW Athletic Association. One of the first discoveries that Jim made was that he himself was included in the recreation program because they had him playing on the post softball team. Therefore, he felt that the program was meaning something to him personally and as a result it got Jim's complete support. It was through a realization of this fact that the VFW Athletic Association was established.

At the time the athletic program was inaugurated, it was felt there were two immediate needs. First of all there were the returning servicemen, who would make up better than 80 percent of our membership, to be considered. The average age of these new members was found to be less than 30. Therefore a highly organized active program to meet their needs had to be developed. There was, too, the youth program to be considered. The biggest factor in a youth program is leadership. To provide trained leaders was our first and has been our constant stumbling block. Volumes have been written on the subject, but we knew that few if any of our potential leaders would really read or study the requirements of recreation leadership.

We realized that men who are actively participating in a program will give that program their full support and that these men are the natural leaders for our youth program. Therefore, through the VFW Athletic Association, we have provided an active athletic program for our own members, and at the same time we have an on-the-job training program whereby our men are unconsciously receiving the training necessary for their future youth leadership.

From a small beginning the association has progressed in less than a year's time until there are 45 states working on the program. It was because of our plans for mass participation and the spirit of amateurism that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has recognized our efforts and accepted us as an allied member of that organization.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Athletic Association is fast becoming the largest organized group of sports-minded men in the United States. As we build and grow it is our earnest ambition to be able to use our influence to make our people more conscious of the need for community recreation.

Park-School Plan*

By ROBERT E. EVERLY
Superintendent of Parks, Glencoe, Illinois
Vice-President, American Institute of Park Executives

I AM PARTICULARLY happy to participate in this conference that brings together the park and recreation men of several midwest states. I only wish that we could have included the educators from the same area, because I believe that the educator is important in the coordinated planning I am to discuss this morning.

According to the program, I am to talk on the Park-School Plan, and while, of course, I shall be glad to discuss the technical aspects of this plan later, I would like to devote the greater part of this short paper to the thinking—or attitudes—required by municipal administrators involved in this, or in any other cooperatve endeavor.

*Paper presented at Great Lakes Park Training Institute, February 27, 1947. Published by permission.

Thinking with the Times

Twenty years ago, when I entered the park field (by accident), park men considered recreation men young upstarts who were trying to take their beautiful parks away from them. Recreation men were prone to tag park people as narrow-minded fogies whose principal occupation was to keep children out of the parks, or at least keep them from playing in the parks. The school administrator viewed with disdain both park and recreation personnel, and defied encroachment on any of his prerogatives or school property.

We have come a long way in most communities from this constricted thinking, but there is still much to be accomplished before we can do the job that is to be done. Some of us have come to realize that these public agencies—the schools, parks and recreation—have been working at cross purposes to attain a common goal. For instance, in the past, school people were prone to think of their school plant only in terms of the school structure. It has only been within the past decade that many school boards and administrators have found that they could increase their education facility by intelli-

gent design and use of the grounds around their school buildings. They have found that it was good business to plan their schools as well as adjacent school property for community use. They have learned that the wet-weather, all-season paved areas which have become a must on modern school grounds can be designed and sleeved so as to provide tennis courts and other court games for community recreation when not in use by the schools. School athletic grounds can also be constructed so that they are adaptable for twilight or even night play. Outdoor classrooms or council rings can be used by Girl or Boy Scouts, for family picnics and for other gatherings. In other words, it was found that properly planned school grounds can serve as neighborhood parks.

There is another factor worth mentioning. Some school authorities who are sensitive to sustained assessed valuations have found that school buildings situated in a park-like environment actually increase the assessed valuations around these so-called park-schools; whereas, a school building with a small, poorly planned, intensively used school yard invariably affects neighboring property values adversely.

And what about the park planner during this era? He learned the hard way that his new small park developments must be situated according to present and future population densities. He also learned that new school buildings were being located on this basis, so this new park must be in the general location of the new school. If at this point, the school and park men would get together, the next step would be easy, because they would both see that by acquisition of contiguous properties, jointly planned and developed, both would save money and Mr. Taxpayer would receive double benefit. The schools (because of smaller land requirements) could put more monies into school structures and these buildings could be designed for community recreation. The park authority could increase the scope of their land development because of reduced park structure requirements. This entire plant, when completed, would then constitute the education and recreation facility for the neighborhood it serves. The indoor maintenance should be the responsibilty of the school board, outdoor maintenance should be performed by the park board.

Toward Future Planning

I need not point out to the recreation man who has been bumping his head against the problem of facilities, the many advantages of such joint developments. He, of course, should have control of these facilities when not used for school purposes. I do not mean to infer that the park-school plan would eliminate the need for some separate park field houses, but certainly it will reduce the number of those expensive field houses that stand idle during school hours, and the even more expensive school plants operated solely for school children for a small fraction of time each year.

In most states there are no really serious legal obstacles to overcome in effecting joint planning between municipal bodies. The difficulty lies in personal and board prerogatives. If these can be subjected to the total plan, details of initial acquisition and construction costs as well as responsibilities for programming and maintenance can be arranged between the boards involved.

The potentialities of joint planning are great and appear to be worth the time and effort required. In any event, I firmly believe that the school of tomorrow will be situated in a park-like environment and will truly be the center of community life.

The day is setting fast for the park man who measures his achievements in terms of shrubs, trees, flowers and turf without reconciling them to the human element. The recreation man who can see no further than muscular development or active organized play is on his way to oblivion. The educator is decadent who doesn't see that recreation can and should supplement the school curriculum, that recreation is not something apart from education, but should be integrated with the education system.

Finally, it is time we all awakened to the opportunities and the challenge that we face. The problem of leisure time is very largely our problem as administrators and it will become more and more serious as the present trend toward shorter and shorter hours for labor is accelerated. The use of this leisure time resulting from a 35 or perhaps a 30 hour week will determine very largely where we as a nation are going. If the park and recreation men are going to achieve anything really worthwhile they must first achieve unanimity. They must produce inspired leaders among themselves before they can solicit leadership in the citizenry. And, above all, they must have vision without being solely visionary.

I fervently believe that our working together as park, recreation and school men will aid in the creation of a new culture for America—a culture based on the economic, social and technological character of our people.

Bachrach

Joseph Lee Appointed to Park Board

JOSEPH LEE, JR., of Boston, Massachusetts, has recently been appointed to the local Park Board. In a letter to Howard Braucher, president of the National Recreation Association, Mr. Lee said, "To give you a brief statement of my recreation record is easy, for I have none." His letter continued:

"I have only done what I was taught to do, when I was a student at the University of Texas, by an officer just returned from World War I, who told us to 'approach the world humbly and with curiosity.' I have approached that magnificent dress rehearsal by which youngsters prepare themselves for the game of life on our playgrounds, boys' clubs, municipal buildings, streams, and forests 'humbly and with curiosity.'

"My actual achievements, then, have been purely political and administrative. I got my native city—Boston—to turn an abandoned Gas House Lot into a playground. After a court battle, I got a liberalization of our huge city-owned George Robert White Fund permitting its future use for the construction of indoor recreation centers. As a former member of the Boston School Committee, I got our local government to leave the padlocks off school yards, even at seasons and hours when there was no supervision. I secured enactment of a bill in the Legislature putting the designation of coasting streets into the hands of departments sympathetic to recreation use. I instigated one or two WPA recreation projects in former days. I sat in on some surveys of recreation in Boston.

"To be sure, I prepared a little manual for use of our classrooms on how to use ice safely for winter skating—as well as a simple instrument for measuring ice. I also got a part of the shoreline along the crowded edge of our Charles River Basin in the heart of the city made into a beach, which is now used by thousands. I also turned our Charles River Basin into what I believe is the first public sailing playground in the world, where, with the youngsters of the district, I designed and built a fleet of 16-foot sailboats kept available for anyone who wished to learn, so that a youngster did not have to wait to be born of a father who knew sailing, had a place, could purchase a boat, and teach his boy to sail. We have been taking in 600 members a year.

"However,I mention these last three with some uneasiness. My motivations were not towards recreation, nor for the benefit of the youngsters. I just did not want to see so much water, wind, and ice going to waste.

"I am an economist by profession."

Recognition for Conrad L. Wirth

THE AMERICAN Scenic and Historic Preservation Society awarded a gold medal for the most important park service in the United States to Conrad L. Wirth, Chief of Lands, National Park Service, at a special luncheon on June 4, 1947.

Conrad L. Wirth has been with the National Park Service since 1931 and has recently assumed technical supervision of its planning functions, following his return from Vienna where he served as Policy Advisor to the United States Allied Council in Austria.

For many years Conrad L. Wirth has worked closely with the National Recreation Association. He is well and favorably known to very many recreation and park workers throughout the country. He is an active leader in the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation.

Rural Aspects*

Purpose and Scope

OVER HALF of the Nation's population under 18 years of age, which may generally be referred to as the juvenile population, lives in rural areas. Since there are relatively more children in rural areas than in the population as a whole, there is a constant movement of rural people, largely maturing youths, to urban centers. In view of this cityward movement of rural youths, it should be the concern of urban as well as rural people that rural youth have full opportunity for well-rounded physical, mental, and spiritual development.

A realistic approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency in rural areas needs to take cognizance of the distinctive patterns of rural life. Many of the causes of juvenile delinquency, and the best methods of dealing with it when it occurs, and ways of reducing its frequency, are sometimes rather similar for rural and urban communities. But often the causative factors are different as are also the most desirable and feasible methods of dealing with them.

Most obvious of the various features peculiar to the rural situation is that rural people live less closely together than urban people; equally important, they rely more on close personal contacts, the maturing children commonly have a more responsible part in making the family living, there is less formal organization and more informal activity, and behavior is determined more by local custom and less by law than in urban communities. Moreover, the low density of population and the low per capita taxable wealth in rural areas make it difficult to have specialists for education, recreation, church, welfare, and law enforcement. The result is that the rural teacher, preacher, welfare worker, and police officer is of necessity often a generalist rather than a specialist. Any realistic thinking and planning that is done about the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in rural areas will need to start from these basic facts.

Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

Home Responsibilities. The family is the most important influence in the life of a child. Many parents want and need help to make this influence the best.

School and Teacher Responsibilities. The school is in an admirable position to influence the behavior of children, and can make a real contribution toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency if it possesses the philosophy and facilities to help boys and girls develop integrated personalities, healthful habits, attitudes, and interests, and a sense of civic responsibility.

Church Responsibilities. The members and lay officials of the local church should help the community tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency by —

Promoting, supporting, and cooperating with other groups and agencies in the county and community by willingly serving on committees without remuneration.

Supporting social activities of church groups, especially of youth organizations, and helping the minister and youth leaders reach more young people.

Among the things the clergyman can do are —

Develop a social point of view, seek better understanding of rural problems and conditions, and have the will to do something about them.

Leaders of religious bodies can make a contribution by —

Supporting local clergymen and church leaders in their endeavors to cooperate with other agencies and groups for preventing juvenile delinquency and in dealing with similar problems.

Report on Youth Opportunities, Participation, and Citizens' Leadership Responsibilities

Since youth who participate in strong voluntary youth organizations are less likely to become delinquent, it is imperative that every rural boy and girl should have the experience of belonging to a voluntary youth group.

The needs and wants of youth expand, so programs should be of a progressive nature. Youth leadership training programs should be developed. Parents should be appraised of the values of group participation, and youth should be given proper recognition for worth-while achievements.

Youth should participate in the planning and conducting of all youth programs and community activities. Thus, it should be made easy for youth

*Recommendations of Panel on Rural Aspects from the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency.

to move from youth organizations into adult groups as their interests advance to an adult level.

Recreational Facilities and Services

All rural youth should have the opportunity and should be encouraged —

1. To participate in at least one local group or organization, meeting regularly.

2. To participate in at least one standard competitive sport.

3. To develop appreciation and skill in the field of music, art, drama, and literature.

4. To follow at least one hobby.

The distinctive features of rural life and conditions should be recognized in planning recreation programs for rural areas:

1. The opportunities for recreation inherent in the rural environment, such as farm pets, bird study, astronomy gardening, fishing and hunting, swimming, and winter sports, should be utilized.

2. Apparatus for physical activities is not of major importance, since the farm and open country offer such natural apparatus as trees, to climb, hayloft trapeze, and grapevine swings.

3. Where rural homes are sufficiently spacious, they can be the center of neighborhood activities. This should be encouraged.

4. Facilities for physical recreation, such as camp sites, parks, school playgrounds, picnic grounds, ball diamonds, and tennis courts, should be made available in every community.

5. Rural school buildings should be planned to provide for community services, including recreational facilities, and should be available on a year-round basis. In cases where rural schools are not available as recreational centers, rural organizations should provide attractive meeting places as recreation centers.

6. Communities should be encouraged to set up recreation councils, including representation from all local agencies, to study existing activities and plan for immediate and long-time programs. A special effort should be made to provide for areas where the need is greatest.

7. Rural recreation programs should usually function through existing rural community organizations or local groups, and be correlated within a country or where desirable on a regional or trade area basis.

8. A rural recreation program should not give too much emphasis to segregating rural people by age groups and by sex, since the normal pattern is for families to participate as a group in many social activities and for boys and girls to hold memberships in the same clubs.

9. The services of specialists in the various phases of recreation should be made available to help rural leaders develop adequate programs. Such organizations as the Extension Service, churches, and schools, should consider enlarging their staffs to include specialists in the field of recreation on a state or regional basis.

County Fights Delinquency

BECAUSE OF THE LARGE INCREASE in arrests of youngsters in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, a general meeting of citizens was called in 1942 to discuss the problem. Each year since a conference has been held, and this year seven counties united in the meeting. Clarence E. Brewer attended as a representative of the National Recreation Association.

Recreation was the central theme this year There was discussion on the creation of county recreation commissions, the need for an adequate budget, the necessity for competent, qualified recreation executives.

Myrl Alexander, Associate Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, reporting back to Attorney General Tom Clark on the outstanding value of this kind of meeting, stated: "I am amazed beyond all words to find in this little county such a well-organized program for meeting community responsibility for combating juvenile delinquency."

What every bride *shouldn't* know:

WHAT it feels like to be poor . . .

What it feels like when your first-born needs an expensive doctor—and you can't afford it . . .

What it's like wanting a home of your own . . . and never quite getting it . . .

What it's like having your kids grow up not knowing whether they'll ever get to college . . .

What it's like to see the Joneses and the Does and the Smiths able to travel abroad—but never you . . .

What it's like to have to keep telling yourself, "He may not have money, but he's my Joe."

There is no cure-all for all these things.

But the closest thing to it for most of us is buying U.S. Savings Bonds—automatically. So here's a bit of friendly advice for newlyweds:

Get on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-a-Month Plan where you have a checking account.

Either plan helps you save money regularly, automatically, and *surely*, for the things you want.

It's one of the finest things you can do to start married life right.

Save the easy, automatic way. . . with U. S. Savings Bonds

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Program Highlights

Columbia, South Carolina

THE OBJECTIVE of the Columbia preschool program is to help children from three to six years grow in body, in mind, and in spirit in such a way that they may easily find themselves in the complicated pattern of life.

There are 10 white preschools and three Negro preschools with a total enrollment of 633 children. Working in connection with each preschool is a well-organized Mothers' Club. When a child is enrolled in a school its mother becomes a member of the organization. The clubs are a link between the school and the home, serve as child study groups and finance the small, wearable equipment needed. Each preschool grows in proportion to the interest shown by the mothers' club group.

The Children's Matinee is an outgrowth of a need for movies planned on a child's level to be shown on Saturday mornings. The results of a question showed that the majority of boys and girls of the city were attending picture shows on Saturday morning though the pictures were not selected for them.

Through the cooperation of the Palmetto Theaters, Inc., a half hour of planned fun and a movie selected by the recreation staff, approved by the Parent-Teachers Association are offered children every Saturday morning at ten.

Park signs divide the theater into sections enabling the children to sit with their park group and their park leader. This stimulates the clean wholesome rivalry and park pride that exists among the parks. The show opens with the theme song, "Happy Days Are Here Again." The master of ceremonies gives a hearty welcome, announces highlights for the week on the city parks, and in turn turns the program over to the cheer leaders (park children) and the music director who leads the group in their favorite songs. Then comes the Book of Surprise . . . a lovely, big, glittering story book, six feet by four and a half feet, is opened by a Boy Scout and the surprise for the day makes its entrance through a page in the book. The surprises vary—storytellers, performing dogs, parrots, jugglers, acrobats, musical bottles, magicians and park skits have been some of the boys' and girls' favorites.

The Boy Scouts assist the city police with the traffic and order; city firemen conduct fire drills, Girl Scout troops serve as ushers; the Town Theater helps with make-up and costumes. Columbia College, University of South Carolina, Richland County Library and numerous other organizations furnish talent.

A cab and ice cream company furnish tickets for the two orphanages and the lower income group. We feel the cooperation from all organizations is 100 percent.

Radio Program

" 'Tis Fun Time on the City Parks" is a fifteen-minute weekly broadcast sponsored by the Columbia Recreation Program in cooperation with the cab and ice cream companies over radio station WCOS, on Friday afternoon at 5:45 to 6:00.

The objective of the radio program is to give recreation information to the children and their parents and to provide a broadcast definitely planned for children.

The programs are planned and scheduled by the recreation staff with the assistance of the park leaders. The park children are the participants.

May Pole Dances

The Columbia Recreation Program sponsored its first city-wide May party, May 1946, with ten city parks participating. The mayor added dignity to the occasion by crowning the queen. She was attended by seventy-five maids and a maid of honor. Her train was gracefully carried by four little train bearers. Two picturesque heralds announced her arrival and twenty-six petite flower girls scattered fragrant petals in her path. The court entertainment was furnished by court jesters, the city-wide band, choruses and folk dances from the various parks. The program was climaxed with the May poles. Ten groups of children from the different parks, dressed in flower costumes, portrayed a beautiful picture as they danced around the artistically decorated May poles. The May party was held in a centrally located park. A natural wooded area formed an ideal background. Around five hundred children took part. Plans now are to make it an annual party.

The London YMCA Boys' Work Council

By GOWER H. MARKLE
Community Boys' Secretary
London, Ontario

LONDON, ONTARIO, is a "hub" city of about 88,000 persons, endowed with a generous share of this world's blessings. Located in the heart of one of Canada's most fertile agricultural districts, it has a relatively well-balanced economy with emphasis on finance, smallwares, wholesale merchandising and distribution. Its educational system is considered to be of high standard, and other community services are equally well advanced. It is the home of the University of Western Ontario. In addition, London has an institution which I believe to be unique in the field of community group work—the London Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council.

The alarming increase in what is popularly termed "juvenile delinquency" in the early years of World War II caused many of London's most public-spirited and conscientious citizens to spend many hours in anxious deliberation. As a result, in 1942 the Y.M.C.A. took the initiative in calling together representatives from all the service clubs in the city, to seek a means to remedy the situation. This group evolved what they called the Boys' Work Council. The council was set up as an independent social agency, with its own financial campaign and administration. Actively represented on it at this early stage were Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist, Kinsmen, Foremen, Progress, Knights of Columbus, Y's Men and the Y.M.C.A., together with other associate members. The London Labour Council (C.I.O.) became active at a later date

The objective of the council was to coordinate and direct the neighborhood boys' club activities of all these individual organizations. To this end the council zoned the city by school district and made each of the member organizations responsible for the promotion and quality of the group work in its zone. More specificially, the council directed its efforts toward serving those boys who were not already taken care of by an existing organization such as Scouts, Boys' Brigade, Y.M.C.A., playgrounds, and so on. The idea was to augment, not compete with, work already being done. The council recognized that its program was only a partial solution and inadequate for the real needs of even the boys of the community—to say nothing of the girls—but it knew that without intelligent limitation it would be ineffectual.

The main stumbling block to complete success was the scarcity of qualified personnel—especially group leaders and supervisors—and as the war proceeded this situation became still more acute. Finally, in the spring of 1945, the council approached the Y.M.C.A. to obtain more direct assistance. Consequently, the Y.M.C.A. undertook to coordinate, direct and administer the affairs of the council, and the council became a committee of the Y.M.C.A. responsible for neighborhood boys' work.

Achievement

The achievement of the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council has been commendable in at least four directions. It has maintained a neighborhood club program in those sections of the city where it is most needed. This program revolves around and capitalizes upon some interest which a group has already formed. Once confidence and rapport have been established, it aims to lead the group into possibly more constructive activities, and to give each boy an experience in a cooperative organization where he will develop an understanding and appreciation of democratic attitudes and procedures in the widest sense. These groups have tended to expand, and have, in some degree, influenced the city in its attitudes and plans for community recreation.

The council has done a needed work in training leaders for community groups. It has conducted several courses to train personnel for crafts and hobbies and it has cooperated in a course to train leaders for social recreation. The craft courses are made available to any sufficiently mature person, upon condition that he or she agrees to teach other groups upon the completion of the course. A registration fee has been charged to cover expenses. Many of these leaders have been sent from organized groups to take their training, but the council has also gained many excellent instructors for its own program from these courses.

The council has organized and directed several big and spectacular projects which have been city-wide in scope and interest. In addition to filling a real community need, these projects have stabilized relationships within the council and have had an excellent public relation and publicity value. For

the past four years, for example, the council has had very good results with community Hallowe'en celebrations. Damage from Hallowe'en pranks has become negligible. The highlights of these celebrations have been parties for all the school children of the city, promoted by the service organization working within the district, and produced in cooperation with the Board of Education, the Separate School Board, and the Home and School Council.

Hobby Fair

A new venture for the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council was the London Hobby Fair of 1946. There had not been a hobby fair of any size in London for 10 years, and there had never been one on such a large scale and with so many different groups actively engaged in its promotion and organization. The executive committee for the fair comprised one representative from each of the member organizations of the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council. This executive made the preliminary plans and then expanded the committee by drawing from the service clubs as needed.

The fair was organized in four main sections: hobbies and crafts, entertainment and music, art, swimming and diving. The Y.M.C.A. building, in which the fair was held, is very well adapted for a display of this nature. Each section could function concurrently but independently. Prizes and awards were presented to competitors who were 18 years of age and under. Entries from adults were welcomed for display and were recognized, but were not entered for competition.

We received excellent cooperation from the press and radio in publicizing the fair. The press published a special 28-page Hobby Fair Supplement, which was devoted mainly to accounts of the many youth service projects conducted by the various agencies which compose the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council. This supplement was financed by special advertising from the merchants of the city to express good will toward the hobby fair. The local radio station contributed five 15-minute periods for interviews and hobby fair news, as well as numerous spot announcements.

The fair was held for three days and was viewed by over 5,000 children and adults. After all expenses were paid, the fair had a surplus of over $200 on hand to promote the 1947 edition.

The council does not feel that its hobby fair was an unqualified success, but it did have certain values which make it worth repeating another year.

It developed a great deal of interest in the recreation and education values of hobbies and crafts, and brought about a reassessing of their social values.

It created an exchange where skills might be compared and new ideas might be picked up.

Many people became interested in a hobby or craft which will greatly enrich their leisure time.

It provided the schools and community groups with an additional objective toward which to work, and the young people with a new incentive for interest in their projects.

We have gathered valuable experience upon which to build even more successful undertakings of this nature in the future.

The London Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work Council has successfully demonstrated the advantages that come when a large number of organizations, which superficially appear competitive, get together harmoniously behind some constructive enterprise. It is continuing to evaluate and expand its activities in order to render maximum service to the youth of this community.

All the Trimmings

AND, SPEAKING OF HOBBIES, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has a workshop that is the answer to hobbyists' prayers. The workshop was organized by the local Junior League to stimulate a wider interest in creative expression. Instruction is offered in needlecraft, creative writing, marionette making, figure drawing, painting, silk screen printing, modern and social dancing, leathercraft, flower arrangement, bookbinding, pottery, weaving and other activities. All residents of Winston-Salem are invited to use the studios, looms, tables, tools, easels, and other supplies furnished by the recreation commission.

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Music and Recreation*

By Amy Elizabeth Jensen
Kenosha, Wisconsin

The alarming juvenile delinquency statistics make all teachers realize, more and more, the need for a good recreational guidance program in every school. It is important that we increase our efforts to train children how happily and wholesomely to occupy their leisure time. The music instructor, by correlating music with other subjects and by securing the cooperation of the teachers of those subjects, has a splendid opportunity to play a large part in such a program. He or she can create interest in various activities, in one or more of which almost any child can actively or appreciatively participate.

The Music Room

The music room should be made attractive, inviting, and interesting—a place to which children like to go. Such a place should be light and airy, with comfortable, noiseless seats. As much of the decorating as possible should be done by the pupils, for this will provide them with a desirable and stimulating activity. They enjoy bringing and caring for plants which they have raised, and they can paint and decorate, perhaps with musical designs, simple containers for these plants. Walls can be made attractive if covered with murals, showing episodes or scenes of significance in the history of music, illustrations of operas, musical scenes from foreign lands, and others. Seasonal pictures, such as special ones for Easter or Christmas, can be changed from time to time. A neat bulletin board with a cut-out musical border attracts the attention of the pupils. Committees can be responsible for posting on this board notices of musical events, good radio programs, news about and pictures of artists, and other information. Girls enjoy dressing dolls or paper figures to show the costumes worn in different musical productions. If given the opportunity, students will think of other ways to make the room attractive.

This room should have as much equipment as possible, in addition to the phonograph, piano, and other instruments usually provided. There should be books about composers, artists, musical works, instruments, opera librettos, and other musical literature. Current magazines, too, should be available. Children are glad to act as librarians to check books and other materials on loan. There should be a fine collection of records, and if the children are given a good course in appreciation, they will want to take these records home to play. Charts showing orchestras, bands, and instrument families are interesting. Theory is more easily taught with such visual aids as musical games, puzzles, flash cards, and other interesting devices. More and more materials of this type are being printed inexpensively. With a little ingenuity excellent teaching aids can be constructed.

Activities

Following are some interesting activities that children seem especially to enjoy:

A Puppet Opera. By enlisting the help of the art teacher, a miniature stage, props, and puppets can be constructed. The speech teacher can train the pupils for the speaking parts, and the rest of the work can be done in the music classes. *Hansel and Gretel* makes a charming one for children of all ages.

Making Instruments. This project offers an interesting way for the science instructor who teaches sound to correlate his work with music. The instruments can be made in the science class but used in the music room. The principles of sound learned can then be applied to real instruments.

A Movie. A movie can be made by fastening a long piece of paper to two rollers at opposite sides of a stage. On it are drawn scenes from a colorful musical production. As each scene unfolds, there is some kind of musical accompaniment to synchronize with the pictures. *William Tell* makes an exciting movie when done in this manner.

A Musical Variety Show. This type of performance is very popular, and gives many children an opportunity to perform. It involves other activities, such as program planning, staging, costuming and the like. It is an excellent way to raise money to buy instruments and other equipment.

Correlating Music with Social Studies. A study of the South is enhanced when children can give a program of Negro spirituals, Stephen Foster songs,

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southern folk dances, or a rollicking minstrel show. And how pupils like to sing cowboy songs as they make a study of the thrilling experiences of these westerners! Such programs require research and study on the part of the class.

A Musical Melting Pot. A suitable program for Brotherhood Week, this colorful project offers a fine opportunity to develop tolerance and appreciation of the many people who have come from foreign lands and who have contributed to our great country their cultures in the form of music, dances, art, drama.

A Musical Garden. This can be a showing of flowers raised by the pupils, and accompanied by "garden" or "flower" music of different kinds—from the simple songs about flowers that little children sing to the beautiful *Waltz of the Flowers* played by the school orchestra. Dramatizations and dances by pupils dressed in flower costumes, and performed in garden settings are especially lovely.

A Musical Book. The reading of passages of a circus story offers an opportunity for orchestra and band performers to imitate animal sounds, the calliope, the circus band, the merry-go-round, and to create other musical effects.

A Musical Poem. Children like learning a poem about spring when they can study it to the accompaniment of Mendelssohn's *Spring Song*, and memorizing a poem that has been set to music is also an enjoyable experience.

A Patriotic Drill. The physical education and music teachers, working together, can plan a program, including marches, a flag drill, rhythms, and dances. Any performance with a patriotic motif wins the applause of an audience.

An Historical Pageant. What a wonderful opportunity this is for many teachers to work together! The pageant can be written in the English class, and the pupils trained for the speaking parts by the speech teacher. Stage settings can be made in the manual training and art classes, and costumes sewn by the domestic science pupils. The physical education instructor can train the dancers. Unusual programs can be made in the printing classes. The whole performance can be tied together by a musical background and special musical numbers.

If the above described projects or similar ones were used, children could be kept busily occupied in school and out of school and would not look upon music as an isolated subject. If shared with audiences, such programs would provide recreation for others as well as for those taking part. The keen interest in music developed by such activities is bound to carry over into adult life. Let us hope that in the future, when more leisure time is promised, music will be a recreation activity of many.

Courtesy Press Association

Medal Awarded to Dr. Sabin

DR. FLORENCE SABIN of Denver, Colorado, was recently awarded the Jane Addams Medal at the 100th anniversary celebration of Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois. The medal, presented for the first time, was awarded to Dr. Sabin for her untiring achievements in Colorado public health work.

The citation accompanying the award quoted Colorado's Governor Knous as saying, "There isn't a man in the Legislature who would tangle with her. She's an atom bomb. She's a dynamo."

Dr. Sabin is one of the trustees of the Henry Strong Denison Fund of the National Recreation Association. The income from this fund is used for the purpose of apprentice fellowships. The Association selects young men and women and places them in recreation departments for a year's training, interne-style, in community recreation leadership.

WORLD AT PLAY

500,000 New P.T.A. Members

THE P.T.A. now numbers 4,481,287 members, reports Mabel W. Hughes, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in an editorial in the May 1947 *National Parent-Teacher Magazine*. This is an increase of 571,191, or 15 percent, over last year. Recreation leaders everywhere will rejoice with the leaders of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in this evidence of the growing strength of a movement which has contributed so much to better recreation in the home, the neighborhood, and the community.

Eat and Be Merry

FAMILY picnics are here to stay. Figures provided by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department showed that the family picnic remains near the top in popularity among all forms of recreation in the city. The picnic areas of parks and playgrounds were used by 665,280 people last year.

Adults Came, Too

SKATING parties held for children in Pensacola, Florida, seemed such fun that the adults joined too. Streets were blocked off and lighted, and enthusiasts were able to skate to music in any one of the six areas in the city. Skating parties for children were held on Saturdays during February in connection with the playground program.

Found: A Themesong

THE first public presentation of "Chicago For Me" climaxed a long search by the Choral and Instrumental Music Association of Chicago for a Chicago "theme song." The song will be used as an introduction to the concerts that will be presented in Chicago parks during the summer season.

Happy Days

FUN and good times were invited to Playground finale days in Winona, Minnesota. Playgrounds sponsored a hobo day, costume day, and a fun frolic. Parades, prizes, games and races delighted more than 225 boys and girls.

Print by Gedge Harmon

New Jersey Youth Consider Recreation

AT THE Governor's Conference on Youth, held on May 19 and 20, at Trenton, New Jersey, youth representatives condemned motion pictures, radio and newsstand material exploiting sex, as one of the chief sources of contamination of youth and creation of juvenile delinquency. A proposal to dedicate the state's racetrack breakage receipts to the construction of more recreation facilities for youth was referred to the continuing committee of the conference without recommendation.

Opportunity Is Knocking

HIGH school and prep school athletes may soon walk the road to fame previously monopolized by college and professional heroes. The W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation has established a program of presenting annual sports awards for outstanding school sportsmanship in every field of athletic activity. Twenty-four of Southern California's star prep and high school football players received the first award—a regulation size football and a letterman's sweater for each athlete. The occasion was attended by leading sports writers from metropolitan and Southern California newspapers, by network radio newsmen, by coaches and top-flight sports personalities.

Conference on Fire Prevention—The recent appalling loss of life and property due to fires stimulated President Truman to sponsor a nation-wide effort to cope with the fire menace. As part of his program the President called a national conference on fire prevention in Washington, May 6, 7 and 8.

All recreation leaders will wish to cooperate in this nation-wide effort to reduce loss of life and property through fires by taking all possible fire prevention steps in connection with the operation of recreation facilities.

Movie Fun—*Little Black Sambo, Bruins Make Mischief, High Speed Mickey, Elephant Roundup, Old Mother Hubbard,* and *Mary's Little Lamb* have gone to San Jose, California. These 16 mm. films were purchased by the recreation department for exhibition at various community centers. The motion pictures have been shown 39 different times before groups of children and adults.

Reconversion — Communities are changing their wartime recreation plans for peacetime recreation programs. When the Service Men's Center program was discontinued in Dearborn, Michigan, civic groups requested and were granted use of the building as a community center. Social groups and clubs now meet regularly at the center under the leadership of a recreation director.

Do, Re, Mi—Vocal auditions gave Detroit an opportunity to discover its best youthful singers and unearth some remarkable talent. This second annual contest made it possible for young people studying voice to be heard and to stimulate Detroiters to appreciate talent in their midst. It took almost three weeks to hear all of the 500 men and women between 16 and 29 years of age who applied for auditions. From this number, the judges selected 25 finalists who sang before 10,000 people. Ten of the finalists were declared winners and each was rewarded with an opportunity to appear as guest soloist with the Detroit Federation of Musicians' Band during the summer concert season.

Oldsters Convene — An Oldsters' Club has been organized by older people living at the Ida B. Wells Homes, a Chicago Housing Authority project. The club meets twice a month so that the oldsters may get together and carry on the kind of recreation activities that are particularly interesting to them.

Planned for the Family—The Pan American Center in Ventura, California, has advanced and expanded in the past few years, but there is still great need for further enlargement of recreation and building facilities. The center is open three evenings, two afternoons, and one full day a week as well as for special activities such as dances and family gatherings. The senior and junior Teen Time groups and fathers each have one night a week for their activities. Mothers get together one afternoon a week to plan special recreation programs and the other afternoons are given to supervised activities for children.

Come and Get It—Residents of University Park, Maryland, possess a new stone fireplace which they initiated at a September picnic. Many of the town's 500 families observed the dedication of the outdoor cooker. This ceremony marked the first step in a program to build a community recreation center in a town-owned, 17-acre plot.

Show Place of the Future—An all-purpose play area that will be a future show place for Iowa and the surrounding states is the dream and hope of Waterloo's recreation department. The Elks Club has contributed $35,000 for the project.

Home-made Music—Youngsters and oldsters at a community center in Athens, Georgia, carry on their own music program. Children of 12 and men and women of 70 get along quite nicely, thank you, without benefit of "professional" leadership. Members of the group take turns as song leaders and each leader decides whether his number will be a solo, a duet or an ensemble. No matter what the selection, the group, in its double capacity of performers and audience, thoroughly enjoys its home-made music.

Planning and Recreation—The International City Managers Association reports that American cities are spending 50 per cent more for municipal planning this year. Of the cities of over 25,000 population, 72 per cent now have official planning agencies, the 13 per cent of these are unofficial bodies.

Volunteers—Not long ago, one of the Veterans Administration Special Services workers reported that it had 20 separate groups furnishing volunteers in a single area. Another worker reported that he had 100 separate units helping in a single city.

Fun in the Future—The Canon City, Colorado, community-wide recreation center with swimming pool, golf course and other features is on its way. The first step in creating the center has been taken by the Canon City Council in obtaining an option of 130 acres of land. Later on, Canon City citizens will be called upon to support a proposed bond issue of about $175,000 to finance the project.

Cooperation — The Los Angeles County-School Cooperative Program was a noteworthy example of the value of working together. State legislation authorized the recreation department to lend assistance to school districts. The recreation department provided trained personnel. School districts furnished all equipment, supplies and materials.

By Popular Vote—Harold L. Teel, Director of Recreation, Santa Ana, California, reports that his recreation department at a recent public election was sustained with a majority of over 1,100 votes, that a permanent recreation department was created, and a ten cent tax levy provided. The proposed $300,000 bond issue for the construction of a recreation area missed by nine votes the necessary two-thirds. It is expected that the bond issue will be submitted again at the general election to be held in April.

Efficiency Is the Goal — New Orleans consolidated its recreation system. A new recreation department was created to develop well-rounded, well-coordinated and more extensive public programs. Before the birth of this department, widely scattered recreation activities were the task of a playgrounds commission, a sports association, a public bath commission, a teen-age club and several other unrelated organizations.

President Truman Supports Local Rule — President Truman speaking to municipal attorneys last winter said, "In these times we must strive for an approach to our problems in the light of American traditions and principles. Self-responsibility has contributed greatly to the building of American character. This work should and must be furthered. Your members can make a fine contribution toward the betterment of our communities. Their thinking and their action are necessary to make community spirit stronger and the results of neighborly cooperation more enduring."

All in Favor—Recreation has "gone political." In Lockport, New York, Mayor Fred A. Ringueberg donated a part of his stipend as mayor and made possible the reclaiming of a large section of swamp land. This increased the size of Lockport's Lake Park recreation area by 75 per cent. Mayor Williamson and the Cortland Recreation Commission cooperated in developing two fine recreation areas in Cortland. These areas include playgrounds, ball diamonds, wading pools and an outdoor swimming pool. Burgess Landy of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, gave his entire $2,000 salary as Burgess toward the operation of a playground and was able to get two of the leading firms in the town to give $500 toward the same project.

Cooking As a Hobby—One of the leaders on the United Nations staff spoke recently of her hobbies of gardening and cooking. Several individuals have written to the Association about how much pleasure they have had in thinking of cooking as a leisure-time interest. One man became very eloquent in describing the various recipes he had worked out and the success he had had in making cooking a very real recreation for himself. It is rumored that several wives are very happy to have their husbands develop cooking as a hobby.

Battlefield Park—The Princeton battlefield of the American Revolution has been dedicated as a park. Two New Jersey residents deeded parts of their properties to the state, and a legislative appropriation of $150,000 made the development of this battlefield park possible. The dedication ceremony was held last October in the vicinity of the common grave of Americans and Britishers who fell in the battle.

Fun Is Everywhere—Elderly gentlemen of San Jose, California, are patronizing the basement of their city library. The basement is maintained by San Jose as a combined reading and game room where older generation males can stop in to read the newspapers, participate in games or just take it easy. The club is open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. every day of the week.

Twelve Million for Playgrounds

On May 28th Los Angeles citizens voted by a splendid majority the twelve million dollar bond issue for playgrounds!

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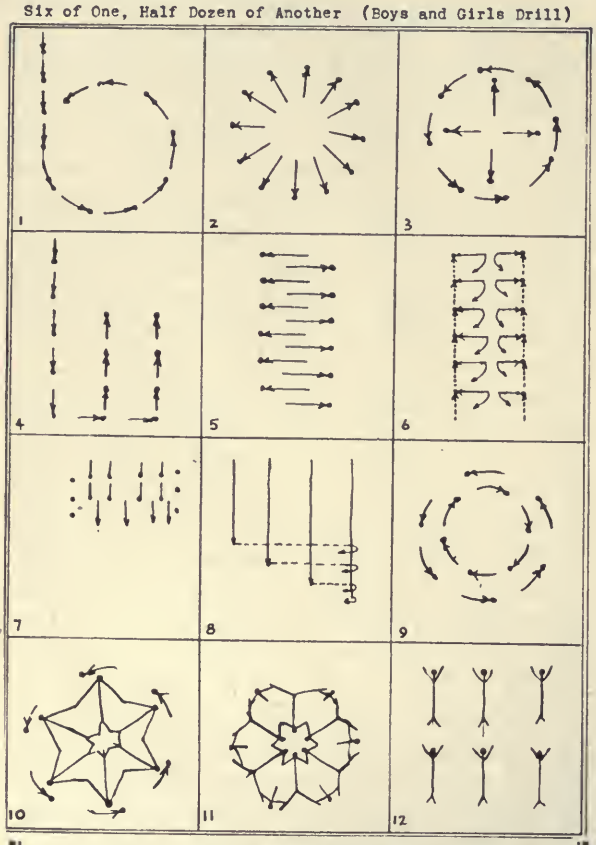

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Aquatic Games—Pageants—Stunts—is packed with valuable, usable material. Most of the articles appeared in Beach & Pool and Swimming Pool Data & Reference Annual, and are completely up-to-date in viewpoint and treatment. This is believed to be the only book on these important subjects that is now available.

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Movies of Recreation

By HAROLD HAINFELD

MOVIES OF THE RECREATION program may not be taken, generally speaking, with the elaborate equipment used on the Hollywood set, but a permanent record of recreation activities can be made by using ordinary home movie materials. The first movies of the recreation program probably started when a director shot outdoor scenes as highlights of his summer program or when some interested home movie fan took a few hundred feet of pictures for him.

There are many outdoor activities that can be used in a movie record of the community recreation program. Baseball and softball games, track meets, field days, ice skating and winter sports, and such important activities on the summer playgrounds as crafts, horseshoe pitching tournaments, twilight adult programs and special activities are ideal shots for a record of recreation history in the community.

Indoor scenes can be taken with the aid of floodlights. Class activities, adult craft and art classes, teen-age canteens and dances, hobby rooms are all good indoor subjects. One recreation director I know always carries his moving picture camera with him to make shots of interesting events as they occur.

Equipment

The moving picture camera is manufactured in many sizes and sells for different prices. It is generally a spring driven type camera with various sized shutter speeds for different types of film and for the kind of weather that may be encountered. The camera holds enough film to take a reasonably long shot and can be held in the hand or on a tripod while operating.

There are, at present, three types of film that are used in making movies—35 millimeter, 16 mm. and 8 mm. The 35 mm. film is used commercially and is not practical for amateur use, but 16 mm. and 8 mm. are ideal for home movie users and easy to use in taking movies of the recreation program. The 16 mm. film takes 40 pictures to each foot of film. Eight mm. takes 80 pictures to each foot of

film. Thus 400 feet of 16 mm. and 200 feet of 8 mm. film would be required to shoot the same action. Both sizes are available in both black and white and color. In projecting the film, 16 mm. can be shown in an average school auditorium with a projector that uses a 750-watt bulb, while 8 mm. gives good results in a smaller room on a screen that is 42 inches wide.

The size of the film selected depends on the type of camera that is available. When you are buying a camera and projector, remember that 16 mm. film is more expensive than 8 mm. and takes twice as much film to shoot the same scene. The 16 mm. film can be shown in the auditorium while 8 mm. film can be shown in the classroom. Commercial film is developed by the manufacturer. Cost of development is included in the cost of the film.

Titling and Splicing

Titles may be made commercially at a cost of about 40 cents per title in black and white film and 75 cents in colored film. Or you can make a titler in the hobby shop or crafts class and use titles of your own composition. In splicing films together it is important to keep them in left to right continuity. A check on this is that the numbers on the shirts of athletes are not reversed or a person who eats with his right hand is doing so when the film is projected on the screen.

If the film should break while showing it, an emergency splice may be made which will lose but two frames of film, thus preventing the stopping of the show for a permanent splice or avoiding the necessity of having film on two different retake reels. For an emergency splice, cut half way across the end frames with a knife or pair of scissors and place the ends together. Take up the slack film on the retake reel and continue the show. Make the permanent splice at a convenient time. For the permanent splice you will need splicing equipment which may be purchased reasonably at the camera shop.

Vaporizing is a new process that places a thin transparent coating over film. This coat will protect it from scratches and finger marks and will preserve the proper moisture in the film. Cost of this process is approximately $1.50 for 400 feet of film.

An appropriation of $30 will provide 400 feet of 16 mm. black and white film with titles and vaporizing process. This film will give a 15 minute show. The cost is somewhat higher for color film, somewhat less for 8 mm. Relative costs are as follows:

	400 feet 16 mm. black & white	400 feet 16 mm. colored	200 feet 8 mm. black & white	8 mm. 200 feet colored
Film	$26.40*	$35.00*	$10.00†	$15.20†
Titles (4)	1.60	2.80	1.00	2.00
Vaporizing	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

*Taken in 100 foot reels
†Taken in 50 foot reels

Colored film adds greatly to the beauty of the recreation movie. It is more expensive than black and white, and it requires plenty of sunlight—it is almost impossible to get good results with colored film on cloudy days, in deep shadows, or at twilight.

Movies of the community recreation program can add interest to all activities. It will provide an additional activity in taking pictures and editing them and will give the community a permanent pictorial record of the recreation program.

A Quarter Century of Service

THE 1946 ANNUAL REPORT of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation Association is dedicated to M. M. Harnish for 25 years president of that association. The report says about him:

"Due to Mr. Harnish's efforts, several outstanding advancements have been made as a result of his leadership. In 1936, a $50,000 bond issue was floated to buy permanent playgrounds for the city.

"The Crispus Attucks Recreation Center is the fulfillment of a long-cherished dream of Mr. Harnish. His efforts in securing a suitable location, drawing up plans and insisting that the building be free from debt two years after its dedication, were greatly appreciated, not only by the Negro members of the Center, but by all citizens who have the welfare of our city at heart.

"In September, 1941, Mr. Harnish was instrumental in securing Articles of Incorporation and Charter for the Recreation Association.

"Mr. Harnish served as chairman of one of the Post-War Planning Committees. This committee made recommendations for the expansion of the recreational facilities in Lancaster and these recommendations are incorporated in the recent Baker Survey.

"The Lancaster Recreation Association, Inc., is a member of the Community Chest. Mr. Harnish is one of the past presidents and for 21 years has been an active campaign worker.

"The continued enthusiasm of Mr. Harnish, as head of the Recreation Board during the past 25 years is responsible, in a great measure, for the growing interest of our citizens in securing greater recreation opportunities for the youth of our city."

Sibyl Baker Honored

THE SOROPTIMIST CLUB of Washington, D. C., recently presented the club's silver medal of achievement to Miss Sibyl Baker, Assistant Superintendent of the District of Columbia Recreation Department.

The occasion was significant, for representatives of many women's clubs gathered together and concurred in Quota Club's nomination of Miss Baker for the honor of "achievement woman of the year."

Miss Baker was cited for her special interest in the promotion of drama as a community art, for her inauguration of the one-act play tournament (now in its 19th year), her participation in the creation of the Civic Theatre, her position of responsibility in the District Recreation Department since its formation, her unselfish and courageous assistance in unifying the District of Columbia recreation system, her invaluable contributions in raising personnel standards and salaries when Civil Service status was established.

Miss Baker has been described by the Washington Superintendent of Recreation as a "true public servant and one who has made an outstanding contribution nationally and locally to the recreation profession."

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Books Received

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Airplane Model Building, by Gene Johnson. Cornell Maritime Press, New York. $3.00.

Art and Anatomy, by Heidi Lenssen. Barnes and Noble, New York. $1.50.

Candlemaking, by William W. Klenke. Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.00.

Creating Jewelry, by Andrew Dragunas. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00.

Easy Crafts, by Ellsworth Jaeger. Macmillan, New York. $1.95.

First Joiner Crafts, by Charlotte Jacobson. Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $1.75.

Palmetto Braiding and Weaving, by Viva Cooke and Julia Sampley. Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.75.

Paper Sculpture, by Paul McPharlin. Marquardt and Company, New York. $3.75.

Rugmaking Craft, by Edith Louise Allen. Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.00.

Try It Yourself, by Florence C. E. Anderson, Y.W.C.A., New York. $.75.

CAMPING

Book of the Camp Fire Girls, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., New York. Revised Edition. $.60.

Camp Counselor's Manual, The, by John A. Ledlie and Francis W. Holbein. Association Press, New York. $.75.

Camping for Crippled Children, by Harry H Howett, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., Elyria, Ohio.

Cooking Out-of-Doors. Girl Scouts of America, New York. $1.00.

Established Camp Book, The, Girl Scouts of America, New York. $2.00.

Toward Better Camping, Developed by the National Commission on Camp Standards of the National Boys' Work Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Association Press, New York. $.50.

CHILDREN

A Day with Dutch Children. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Anaghalook, Eskimo Girl. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Children on England's Canals. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Dark Eyes and Her Navajo Blanket. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

For a Child—Great Poems Old and New, collected by Wilma McFarland. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

French-Canadian Children. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Hans, of the Swiss Alps. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Jumbo Fun Book, The, by Caroline Horowitz and Harold Hart. Hart Publishing Company, New York. $1.50.

Kana, Prince of Darkest Africa. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Mateo and the Mexican Fair. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Mrs. Piggle Wiggle, by Betty MacDonald. J. B. Lippincott, New York. $2 00.

My America in Cross Word Puzzles, by Edna D. Francis. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $1.50.

Pauli and His Hawaiian Feast. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Pedro Picks Coffee in Brazil. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Shiu Ming, Chinese Boy Scout. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

Young People's Prayers, by Percy R. Hayword. Association Press, New York. $1.50.

Yukiko and a Japanese Carnival. Encyclopedia Britannica Press, Chicago—New York. $.50.

GAMES

Nature Games, by Paul W. Nesbit, Estes Park, Colorado. $.75.

Party Games for All, by Bernard S. Mason and Elmer D. Mitchell. Barnes and Noble, Inc., New York. $.75.

HOBBIES

Meteorology for All, by Irving Kohn. Barnes and Noble, Inc., New York. $1.00.

Photography for All, by Duane Featherstonhaugh. Barnes and Noble, Inc., New York. $.75.

MISCELLANEOUS

All of Us Have Troubles, by Harold Seashore. Association Press, New York. $.25.

Community Centers as Living War Memorials, compiled by James Dahir. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $.50.

Counseling Young Adults. Association Press, New York. $.75.

Educators Guide to Free Films. Sixth Annual Edition. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. $4.00.

Group Work-Case Work Cooperation. Association Press, New York. $.50.

Herb's Blue Bonnet Calls, collected by H. F. Greggerson, Jr. El Paso, Texas. $1.50.

It's Up to You, by Seward Hiltner. Association Press, New York. $.10.

Merrily Dance, by Vytautas Finader Beliajus. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

Modern Wonder Book of Ships, The, by Norman Carlisle and Eugene Nelson. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

More Please, by Dorothy Kunhardt. Simon and Schuster, New York. $1.00.

Muscle Testing, by Lucille Daniels, Marian Williams, Catherine Worthingham. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

Playmaking with Children, by Winifred Ward. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.50.

Public Welfare Directory 1947, The, edited by John L. Goetz. American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois. $1.80.

Recipes Out of Bilibid, collected by Col. Halstead C. Fowler. Compiled by Dorothy Wagner. George W. Stewart, Publisher, Inc., New York. $2.00.

Services for the Open, by Laura I. Mattoon and Helen D. Bragdon. Association Press, New York. $2.50.

Small Town, by Granville Hicks. Macmillan Company, New York. $3.00.

So You Were Elected, by Virginia Ballard and Harry C. McKown. Whittlesey House, New York. $2.50.

Stories for Talks to Boys, by F. H. Cheley. Association Press, New York. $2.50.

Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual—14th Edition 1946. Hoffman-Harris, Inc., New York. Subscription $3.00.

Swimming Pool Operation. State of Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois.

Teen Days,, by Frances Bruce Strain. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.75.

MUSIC

Game of Harmony, The, by Ross Lee Finney. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $3.00.

Music Box Book, The, by Syd Skolsky. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. $1.50.

SPORTS

Handbook of Sailing, by Charles D. White. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.00.

Judge Landis and Twenty-Five Years of Baseball, by J. G. Taylor Spink. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.00.

Official Recreational Games—Bowling, Track and Field Guide 1946-1948. Edited by Edythe Saylor, Mildred Lucy, Erva E. Hanschke. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.35.

Official Sports Library for Women. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.35.

Official Tennis Guide 1947. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

Official Track and Field Guide 1947. A. S. Barnes and Company. $.50.

Panfish, by Byron W. Dalrymple. Whittlesey House, New York. $4.50.

1947 Softball Guide and Rules. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

Has Frivolity a Place in Life?*

By Archdeacon A. P. Gower-Rees

In nothing is a man's character more apparent than in his amusements. Those who regard all amusement as either dangerous or unnecessary are fewer in number than formerly. Recreation is necessary for effective work. Amusement has its lawful place in life.

No one in these days would endorse the Archbishop's declaration, "Pleasures are like mushrooms—it is so difficult to distinguish those that are wholesome from those which are poisonous that it is better to abstain from them altogether."

There are those who find it difficult to give a place to the clown in their scheme of the universe. The fear of amusement in itself, however, betrays an incomplete view of man's nature. It fails to enjoy the salt of life, its zest, its merriment, its laughter.

Definitions

Yet we must be on our guard against being so avid of enjoyment as to make pleasure the chief object of desire. Life cannot be lived worthily except through discipline.

Our opportunities of enjoyment have immensely increased in modern times, but it is doubtful whether they have grown in proportion to the demand.

The desire for pleasure has become so insistent that it would seem to be insatiable, and forms of diversion have been invented and accepted which would seem scarcely consistent with self-respect. Recreation has largely become mere amusement, and amusement has degenerated to frivolity.

It is well to distinguish between these things. Recreation is the play of those faculties which are dormant in a man's daily work, or a fresh engagement of their powers in self-chosen occupation.

By such complementary energy they repair the vigor of our whole manhood. Recreation therefore may be called a duty to oneself, and a condition of continuance in effective work.

Amusement at one time meant mere bewilderment and sometimes deception; today it stands for those pleasures which demand the least effort, whether of mind or body, and are designed to pass the vacant hours in enjoyment. Amusement may be commendable or blameworthy. That depends on its character.

Frivolity, on the other hand, is a mere killing of time by senseless occupation, the dissipation of energy for immediate gratification, with no results beyond itself, resulting in a weakening of the moral fibre by a satiety which ever seeks new distraction.

Frivolity is always found where men's love of enjoyment is in excess of their moral interests. It is the danger of those whose means of indulgence are unrestrained by the sense of responsibility, and who have found no worthy purpose for their energies.

The frivolous trifle life away as if it were a vain freak of chance or an unsubstantial dream. They not only lose hold of moral truth themselves, but inevitably they end in regarding all their companions as equally senseless to higher things.

This is the cause of their degradation, their startling moral perversity, their selfish obtuseness to the needs of others, and their bewildering perversion of all the standards of morality. Frivolity ends in moral death.

This sinister disease is found in unexpected places and in most varied forms. It may have its place in the sanctuary no less than in the haunts of pleasure. It may use the sacred language of religion as well as the vulgar patois of the demimonde.

For is it not frivolity to profess religion and not to give oneself to its service, to make its faith a theme for discussion and not to make a conscious response to its claims, to be occupied with its temporal affairs and not to accept its spiritual authority, to be bemused by excessive zeal for the small points of tradition and to neglect the awful challenge of its abiding mysteries?

Frivolity has a large and varied wardrobe, and it struts on many stages.

Antidote

The best antidote to frivolity is to welcome the true joys of life. The pleasures of the imagination are worthy, and so are the pleasures of the body when they are controlled by temperance and

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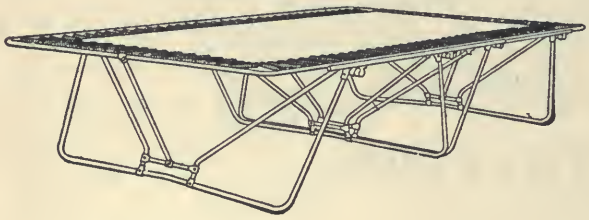

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Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Washington Parent-Teacher, March 1947
Family Fun, Thomas Lantz

Beach and Pool, March 1947
Basic Principles of Pool Design, Construction, Operation
Public Relations for Pools and Beaches, Bert Nevins

Survey Midmonthly, March 1947
Community Organization from an Editor's Desk, Karl F. Zeisler

The Teachers' Digest, March 1947
The Lowly Tin Can Comes into Its Own, William S. Rice
The "Equal Chance" System in Schools, Jackson R. Sharman

Progressive Architecture, March 1947
Daytona Beach Master Plan
Opera Shed

Parks and Recreation, March 1947
Problems and Standards of Park Planning (Talk by Herbert Hare)
How One Park System Operates Its Stands, Rudolph Krestan
Discussion on Bridle Trails
Weed Control in Lawn Areas, Gordon B. Wallace
The Maintenance Mart

Safety Education, March 1947
Safe Pedaling, T. M. Riley

NEA Journal, March 1947
A Child's Bill of Rights, John N. Buck
Club Gunga Din, Inez Macaulay

The American City, March 1947
Some Helpful Books and Pamphlets on Community Planning and Control of Land Uses

Journal of Health and Physical Education, March 1947
Recreation in a Neuro-Psychiatric Program, Virginia Zohn, Capt. Morris A. Wessel
A Clinic for Swimming Officials, Evelyn K. Dillon
Organizing a Recreational Program in Small and Large Companies, Floyd R. Eastwood

Survey Graphic, March 1947
Shakespeare's Heavy Rivals, George H. Henry
Time for a Positive Morality, Henry A. Murray, M.D.

Camping Magazine, March 1947
An Expert Feels the Pulse of Camping, Wes H. Klusmann
Camping Trips and Hikes, Morrison A. Pierce
Toward One World, Ralph C. Hill
Camping and Conservation, Elizabeth W. Hall
A Model Camp Site
Camp's Responsibility in Emergency Operation, Irving B. Naiburg

Architectural Engineering, March 1947
Playground Equipment

National Parent-Teacher, March 1947
Recreation—Family Style, J. W. Faust
New Education for a New Age, Roben J. Maaske

Junior League Magazine, April 1947
All-round and Year-round, Ruth Brack

Scouting, April 1947
Using Nature on a Hike
Planning for May

Camping Magazine, April 1947
With Paddle and Packsack, Erwin C. Gerber
Control of Insects, Duncan E. Longworth
Teach Campers the Safe Way, Martha Shaeffer
Sharing Camp with the Neighbors, Eula May Stockman

Parents' Magazine, April 1947
Children's Leisure-Time Activities, Mrs. Morris Kinzler and Mrs. Bernard S. Wortis
Music Is Everywhere, Margaret Bayless Jagger
He Needs a Hobby, Joy O. Freed
It Doesn't Take Folding Money, Maude Hitchcox Ramsay
Make Gardening Fun, Paul F. Frese

Beach and Pool, April 1947
Basic Principles of Pool Design, Construction, Operation (Part II)
Pointers on How to Paint Your Pool

Minnesota Municipalities, April 1947
Municipal Outdoor Swimming Pools in Minnesota, Elizabeth Engebretson

The Crippled Child, April 1947
Art and the Crippled Child, Elizabeth Wells Robertson
Blueprint for Successful Camping, Bradford G. Sears
Camping for the City-Bound, Clyde Carter

Journal of Health and Physical Education, April 1947
Evaluation of the Fundamentals of Motor Performance, Elizabeth G. Rodgers
"How We Do It"—A Coeducational Sports Day, Jean Swenson
Dance in a Civic Recreation Program, Ruth Strode

NEA Journal, April 1947
Flag Football, C. G. White

The Nation's Schools, April 1947
Farm Program for City Children, Eva N. Palmer
Play's the Thing, James .F Conover, Emma Jane Sabistan
That New Movie Projector, Its Care and Operation, Seldon W. Gerrish

National Parent-Teacher, April 1947
Cooperating Citizens—or Delinquents? J. Edgar Hoover
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Keeping Up with Teen-Agers, Evelyn Millis Duvall
Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 127. Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York

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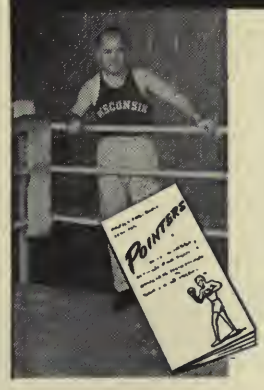

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Cooperative Process Among National Social Agencies

By Ray Johns. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. 1946. $3.00.

DR. JOHNS has apparently done a very thorough job in studying the history of cooperative relationships among national agencies in the fields of social work, recreation, informal education and youth activities, tracing these developments from the informal cooperation of national agency executives in the early 1900's to the reorganization of the National Social Work Council into the National Social Work Assembly in 1945 and 1946. The study of organized cooperation has been limited to the activities of ten councils, four of the councils being given limited consideration only. In studying the activities of national agencies and the possibilities of cooperative efforts among them, 17 national agencies were studied and only those with local affiliated chapters were included. The history of the U.S.O. is given more consideration than that of any other agency, two chapters being devoted to it.

The report of Dr. Johns' studies also includes an analysis of the social forces which have apparently affected cooperation among national agencies and forces within the agencies themselves which affect cooperation. He includes his analyses of the issues involved in cooperation, some of the dilemmas encountered, methods of achieving cooperation, basic principles of collaboration and what the future prospects are for effective collaboration.

Dr. Johns stresses what has developed in the way of cooperation in connection with the war emergency—perhaps he is too optimistic as to what can be done in normal times without the special conditions obtaining in a war situation. He does point out that a longer time prospective on the U.S.O. experience would be necessary for a thoroughly reliable appraisal of its significance.

One of the basic principles which must obtain, according to this report, is that satisfactory participation in the cooperative process among national social agencies will arise from consent rather than from authority or coercion. At the same time he strongly recommends a joint national campaign for financing national services when experience shows that power and control usually follow the control of funds. He does point out the efforts which have been made for mergers, most of which have not been successful, and states that little evidence has been encountered in this study to indicate that mergers of national agencies are at this time an impelling need.

Most persons will agree that there is real need of full cooperation among national agencies as well as among local groups. There is not the same agreement that central financing, centrally operated common services, and definite organic relations are essential to full cooperation. Dr. Johns quotes Mary E. Richmond as saying in 1910: "We need not organic union but an exchange of insights."

Leonard's Guide to the History of Physical Education

By Fred Eugene Leonard, A.M., M.D.; Revised and enlarged by George B. Affleck, A.M., M.P.E. Third edition, published 1947. Octavo, 480 pages with 121 illustrations. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa. Cloth $5.50.

THE THIRD EDITION of this book brings up to date facts concerning the development of physical education from certain selected organizations throughout the world. It touches on the main contributions to physical education of some of the leaders of the movement during the last twenty years. It describes the growth and various philosophies of physical education from the time of the early Greeks and Romans down to the modern movements in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and England. The second part of the book covers the development of physical education in the United States, including American colleges and universities and the Y.M.C.A. There is a chapter devoted to the history of the playground movement in Germany and an extensive chapter on the playground movement in America.

The content of the book indicates considerable original research, and the work should prove to be a helpful reference volume for workers in the physical education field.

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IT is better not to make merit a matter of reward
Lest people conspire and contend,
Not to pile up rich belongings
Lest they rob,
Nor to excite by display
Lest they covet.
A sound leader's aim
Is to open people's hearts,
Fill their stomachs,
Calm their wills,
Brace their bones
And so to clarify their thoughts and cleanse their needs
That no cunning meddler could touch them:
Without being forced, without strain or constraint,
Good government comes of itself.

—*Laotzu-Bynner*, quoted in
San Francisco ReCreation

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"IN times like these invest in boys and girls. Men talk about buying a stock at the bottom. When you invest in a boy or girl you are always buying at the bottom. You are sure that the youngster is going up, and there is no telling how far. I invite every man and woman in America to take a flyer in Childhood Preferred. I predict a great future for this security. You are sure to get a man or a woman. You may get a great man or a great woman."

—Bruce Barton

RECREATION

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August 1947

Vol. XLI, No. 5
Price 35 Cents

RECREATION

in August 1947

Multiple Use (editorial), by Howard Braucher 217

Recreation: The Public's Responsibility to the Public 219

Special Services in the Veterans Administration, by F. R. Kerr..... 221

Playground Patter, by Pearl H. Welch... 224

The Haven, by Keith Walker..... 226

A Recreation Board Preserves Its Identity, by Walter H. Hellmann..... 229

Music in the Library, by Katherine Conger 231

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie" 233

Fun with a Microscope, by Joseph D. Owens..... 234

29th National Recreation Congress..... 235

Roadside Development in Texas, by Jac L. Gubbels..... 236

Caution: Bicycles Ahead, by Walter H. Zimmerman..... 238

Seamen Are People, by Gwyn Campbell. 239

Arts and Crafts for All, by Anna Preston Shaffner..... 241

Bert Swenson 243

Swinging on Down, by Bertha Holck.... 244

The Other Half of the Playground Movement, by Henry S. Curtis..... 247

Occupation Soldiers Sound Off—On Juvenile Delinquency, by Marie Lomas 249

St. Louis Sells Recreation, by J. A. Turner..... 251

Wales Plays Again, by P. M. Rupert.... 252

Books Received 253

Lebert H. Weir..... 254

Recreation for Convalescents, by Robert L. Horney..... 256

Gardening As Recreation, by Philip Le Boutillier 258

World at Play..... 260

Magazines and Pamphlets 262

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 264

Cover print by Gedge Harmon
Frontispiece by Monkmeyer

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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Multiple Use

THE WORDS "multiple use" belong very much to recreation, and that right now.

Schooling is associated rightly pretty much with school and college buildings, some private, some public, but still schools.

The work of school boards centers pretty much about what happens in a definite school building, even though it be recognized that education in the large sense takes in all of life.

Recreation, however, takes place in many different buildings and institutions. It belongs first of all to the home. It belongs to the church. The schools must teach recreation skills. The parks are all recreation, are for man's use in his free time. All centers of labor are to a degree centers for industrial recreation. Man ought to live while he works, and before and after. Recreation belongs very much to the municipal recreation systems that maintain municipal recreation centers, playgrounds, swimming pools, bathing beaches, ball fields, summer camps, that help to give leadership to the home, the church, to all kinds of groups.

All recreation, however, cannot be bottled up in the school, in the park, in the church, in the American Legion Post, in the County Farm Bureau, the Grange, or in any other one place.

Recreation depends for its all pervasive quality in American life upon the "multiple use" of much property, the "multiple use" of home, church, school, forests. Every possible effective agency must be sought to use its facilities for the recreation of the people.

Recreation cannot wisely be left entirely to the schools, entirely to the parks. A municipal recreation board must make use of school, park and other special property. A state recreation board, wherever placed, wisely works closely with state school authorities, state park authorities, state college of agriculture extension services.

Recreation, of course, is an outstanding separate division of life, like religion, education, labor—yet it is related to all other divisions, serves all other divisions and is served by them.

You do not make recreation bigger, you do not render a greater service through recreation by pulling it out of the natural relations of life and trying to pile it all up in one place.

A profession that loses its own life in service to humanity will find itself and will find most growth.

A recreation profession that would attempt to pull recreation out of school, park, church, club, home, and centralize recreation in one place would in the end not only lessen its own usefulness, but also lessen its own standing and prestige.

Recreation is too big to be bottled up in any one place.

Recreation by its very nature must accept the "multiple use" principle and build upon it.

Recreation is a very simple force, like steam or electricity, yet it has great power within it, is useful for its own sake in releasing joy and growth, and contributes heavily to all other divisions of life.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

Recreation: The Public's Responsibility to the Public

By ALBERT WEST
Board of Recreation
Boston, Mass.

NEARLY EVERY COMMUNITY in America has natural recreational resources which have remained unutilized or rarely used and which can be developed into vital areas in which "to walk abroad and recreate yourselves." Mountainous or hilly areas, lakes, ponds, rivers and stretches of woodland, to name but a few, all can be made to fill a community need at little or no cost, depending upon the volunteers available.

The old formula of a ball field and a boys' or girls' club as being the *sine qua non* in recreation is being proven a fallacy by the increase of youthful offenders and we must widen our horizon and balance the recreational diet to meet the demands and challenge of modern youth.

Adventure in play has become a prime necessity and I became fully conscious of the need by a letter addressed to me as Coordinator of Recreation for the City of Boston, by a 15-year-old boy who wrote:

"It seems that in Boston the only ones that get anything done for them are the boys that are good in sports or the ones that get into trouble of one kind or another. If the teen-agers try to lead a good life their life is pretty dead and excitement seldom enters into it."

This letter made a profound impression upon me and I began to explore the possibilities of supplying opportunities for "excitement" or the better word, adventure, for the youngsters. I found that with very little money we could make infinitely wider use of the Blue Hills nearby and the lovely Charles River. Called Quineboquin by the Algonquins, which means circular, "that fairest reach... the Charles" as Captain John Smith (of Jamestown Colony fame) wrote of it, has been in its quiet majesty a part of this community for centuries and has seen its banks change from quaint Indian villages to Puritan towns and thence into a thriving metropolis.

At its basin there is a great stretch of deep water where Recreation Commissioner Joseph Lee taught many thousand youngsters how to sail in boats they built themselves from his design. This program has become a significant part of Boston's recreation and is now operated by Community Recreation Service of Boston, without the aid of public funds, but with the cooperation of the Metropolitan District Commission, a state supported and vital public agency.

The Charles River is over one hundred miles in length and much of it is in country as wild as it used to be when the Brook Farm was on its banks more than 100 years ago. Writing about the river country on April 28, 1841, shortly after his arrival, Nathaniel Hawthorne said: "If the middle of the day prove warm and pleasant, I promise myself to take a walk—I have taken one walk and I could not believe that there is such seclusion at so short a distance from a great city. Many spots seem hardly to have been visited for ages—not since John Eliot preached to the Indians here. If we were to travel a thousand miles we could not escape the world more completely than we can here."

Hawthorne's words fit the scene today quite as well. The reason for this is found in the topography of the place. The river bank is high for several thousand yards and the valleys behind it are inundated during the high water in the early spring, with the result that it has become a natural bird and small animal sanctuary.

But with the Brook Farm only a memory, I found that even fewer people were taking the walk so interestingly described by Hawthorne.

Beginnings

There was no public money available but with a small donation I hired an abandoned boat house and bought and borrowed a couple of canoes. The

"All aboard!"

late Dr. Thomas Barbour of Harvard, who was Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, gave me some camping equipment and I looked around for some volunteers to start a camping-canoeing project to supply adventure to city-pent adolescents like the one the poet Keats wrote about:

> "The imagination of a boy is health and the mature imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, and the ambition thick-sighted."

The boat house, which we named the Quineboquin Camping Club, was within easy reach of all Boston boys whose natural desire to go camping was never satisfied because of their inability to finance trips into the woods. Trips are carefully planned and supervised up or down the river which extends some 60 miles beyond the boat house. Ideal camping country abounds in the river country, the best of which is the Rocky Narrows Reservation maintained by the Trustees of Public Reservations, another volunteer group whose function it has been to reclaim forest areas for the use and enjoyment of the people of Massachusetts.

The setting of a long winding river with birds new and strange to city youth is ideal, and the spectacle of wild grapevines hanging from the topmost branches of tall oaks on the river's edge and dropping into the water lends a tropical setting which adds to the illusion of being in some place remote and exciting with, perhaps, lurking Indians and imaginary dangers everywhere.

The Boston Police Department cooperates by maintaining a police patrol motor launch at the boat house and by assigning two recreation trained police officers whose enthusiasm and help have been invaluable in carrying on the program. A father of one of the boys is the volunteer handy man about the place and he has saved us many dollars by his ever willing assistance. Our best man gave up a paid position in a boys' club to come and work twice as hard for nothing because he saw greater possibilities in this new approach.

Other Activities

In the winter months, skating parties, snowshoeing, and ice fishing are the order of the day and the fellowship of our outdoor and indoor fireplaces is no small part of the year-round enriching and memorable experiences enjoyed by the boys of the Quineboquin Camping Club.

This, or better projects for youth, can be initiated by private citizens, with a public zeal, and paid for by private funds raised by a variety of methods, as well as by public officials with public money. There are only a few guide posts to follow and a few pitfalls to avoid. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." There will have to be a keen desire to want to provide an effective antidote for the ever increasing restlessness of youth. Thought first, then action. "The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart," was said by Confucius nearly 2500 years ago and it still goes in working with youth. Unless you really know and appreciate their point of view you'll be wasting their time and your own. Finding out their point of view will be the reward for your efforts on their behalf because it will bring back to you your own "child's heart" in the event that you may have lost it.

Of course if you do not have a river like our Charles, you cannot plan a camping-canoeing project. But, as I have suggested, every community has some natural recreational resources which can be developed. Perhaps you can best help by supplementing the work of some already existing group whose lack of funds is responsible for its lack of action. What is wanted is a workable youth project and your combined efforts may result in getting what is needed. Investigate, explore, inquire. Take nothing for granted, nor anybody's word for anything, if you are going to secure the money or effort necessary for success.

Special Services in the Veterans Administration

By F. R. KERR
Assistant Administrator for Special Services
Veterans Administration

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE in the operation of the Special Services program in Veterans Administration is to raise the morale of patients in the hospitals by furnishing those things which can make their stay more pleasant and thus facilitate their recovery.

If one man in each hospital had to do all the jobs which are performed under the name of Special Services he would be a recreation technician, a theatrical entertainment director, a musician, a librarian, an athletic coach, a minister (an amalgamation of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant), a merchant, a newspaperman, a movie projectionist, radio announcer, playground director, circus barker, diplomat, and general factotum.

Since no one man has been found to fill all those jobs, in the average VA hospital it has been found necessary to secure specialists in fields for which the Office of Special Services is responsible: Athletic, Canteen, Chaplaincy, Library, Recreation and Entertainment Services.

For each job, careful efforts have been made to choose men and women of the highest professional qualifications in the recreation, religious, merchandising and welfare fields.

It was recently emphasized by General Omar N. Bradley that sick and wounded veterans have certain "human needs" to be cared for — over and above the minimum physical needs. Special Services assists in providing those human needs.

The aim of Special Services is two-fold: to assist in giving the patient a will to get well, and, at the same time, to keep his interest alive in the normal activities of life so that he may be better prepared to take his place in normal living when he is released from the hospital.

That latter point is an important one to remember, for it is fundamental in our thinking and planning that our efforts be constantly aimed at returning the veteran to his community, to assist him in taking his place in that community as a valuable citizen.

We have to recognize, also, that some of our veteran patients will not soon return to their communities; they will remain for years — many of them for their entire lives—in our hospitals. And while patients are being released daily, other patients are coming in to take their places.

To give proper care to the veteran patient, it was obvious that we must look at him as an individual, not as a number or as a "case." True, there are overall general needs that all patients in our hospitals will have in common. But in addition to these general needs, there are the particular needs of sick men and women who for twenty-four hours a day tend to have their thoughts centered on themselves, their illnesses, their fears. And these fears, as any of us who have been ill can testify, are magnified often times immeasurably out of all proportion to their actual importance because we are ill.

To care for this individual—this man or woman —the Veterans Administration has established, in addition to its Medical Service, such services as Finance, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, Claims, Solicitor, Insurance, Construction and Supply, Legislation, Contact, and Special Services.

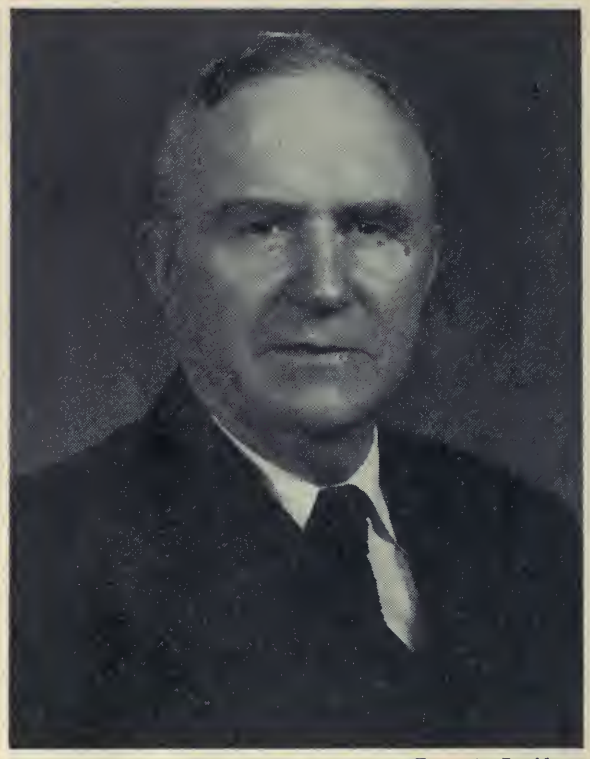
Many of these services are not limited to the veterans in our hospitals; they are established in the interests of all veterans. The Medical Service and Special Services, however, have as our responsibility the veterans with a disability, the men and women who have been crippled or broken in mind or body or spirit.

The connection, the careful coordination between the Medical Service and Special Services, stems from this basic responsibility for the care of the hospitalized veteran. Since the primary purpose of all veteran patients' care must be pointed toward ultimate healing, General Bradley has directed that our efforts in Special Services be closely coordinated with the Medical Service and that nothing we do be permitted to interfere in any way with the accomplishment of the primary mission.

In our Library Service alone we have one of the greatest tasks ever to face a librarian. The director of this far-flung library system is at the head of an organization servicing potentially more than 200 libraries all the way from Togus, Maine, to American Lake, Washington, and from Fargo, North Dakota, to Miami Beach, Florida. The Director of the Library Service is responsible for providing library facilities for both patients and staff. He must have available the latest publications in medical literature and scientific development — both those published in this country and abroad—in the rapidly advancing field of medicine for ready access by our "medical service second to none." At the same time, he must provide a depository of reading material for a patient group whose tastes are the height of catholicity, running all the way from "L'il Abner" to differential calculus.

The Athletic Service was created to plan and carry forward programs in the field of sports. Actually the idea of "hospital athletics" may sound incongruous to you at first thought. Indeed, for obvious reasons, the programs of athletics as we know them in our high schools and colleges have, in general, been modified for use at our hospitals. But because the muscular and nervous systems of patients must be kept alert and active, we are carrying on a well-rounded program of athletic activities adapted to their needs, interests, physical limitations, and levels of skill. And, although heavy muscular activity, mass participation, and highly competitive sports play only a small role in this specialized athletic program, we like to think that the term is no misnomer; we know that psychologically the idea of using the term "athletics" is good, for it is another of our endeavors to keep the attention of the veteran patients focussed on the normal in their lives as much as possible.

But do not for a moment think that our athletic program is lacking in eminently skillful athletes. As you know, paraplegic patients are those with paralysis from the waist down. Yet, just recently several bowling teams composed entirely of paraplegic patients in wheelchairs, at several VA paraplegic centers, competed in a National Tenpin Bowling Team Championship, conducted by telegraph. These bowlers ask no "handicap"—in fact the handicap they now have is all but forgotten as they become absorbed in the thrill of getting the strikes and spares which may mean victory for their team. While awards were made to the winning teams and to the three highest scorers, actually all those who competed were winners. Because, far more important than bowling proficiency, they have demonstrated their ability to defeat the morale-destroying consciousness of handicap, and they also have demonstrated powers of physical readjustment which will go far toward helping them meet the competition of every day life in the outside world!



Francis R. Kerr

Sports apparatus—and even the rules—are adjusted to suit the condition of patients. This is termed "adapted" athletic activity. Sideboards are put up on ping-pong tables so that patients playing from wheelchairs will not knock the balls off the table. A paraplegic patient who wanted to work out on the parallel bar had a special harness made to support his legs. Archery bows were whittled down for tuberculous patients so that they do not require so much pulling power to release the arrow. Basketball rules were changed so that players in wheelchairs were not obliged to dribble the ball. In softball, it is illegal to slide into bases; that means fewer injuries. There have been no major injuries in the whole athletic program for hospitalized veterans. Safety is a watchword. Minor injuries — such as a sprained ankle or bruised finger — number approximately one in 20,000 participations. The possibility of many injuries is precluded, of course, at the outset when patients must receive clearance from their doctors prior to participation in the adapted and safe Special Services' athletic program.

In the endeavor to give attention to our patients as individuals, careful thought has been given to their spiritual needs. The Chaplaincy Service has been established in which recognition is given to the three major faiths, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. A quota is maintained to insure equitable representation for all and so that every patient may follow his religious inclination. The Chaplaincy Service is organized to provide one full-time chaplain for approximately every 500 patients, with part-time chaplains as needed. The major emphasis in this highly important service is placed on bedside ministry. In this personalized and individualized service, the chaplain has the opportunity to learn intimately the spiritual needs of the patient and to bring him courage and the solace of the church.

Our Canteen Service provides the patient with those articles of use and convenience which, because of his hospitalization, he is unable to procure otherwise. When the patient is ambulatory, he has the opportunity of "going to the store," of going himself to the canteen to make his own purchases. When he is bedfast, a portable canteen, or ward cart, is brought to his bedside on a regular schedule. Careful attention is given to the choice of items made available in the canteens as well as to the display of the merchandise in an attractive manner. The emphasis, as indicated before, is on surrounding the patients with as much "normalcy" as possible. Because the Canteen Service is a business organization, it is strictly controlled by adequate audits and inspections. Prices are kept low, and any profits that accrue revert to the Federal Treasury.

Recreation and Entertainment Service is broken down into various divisions — movie, recreation, entertainment, and music. First-run motion pictures are shown three times a week in hospital theaters. For those patients unable to get up from bed and go to the auditoriums, projectors and screens are brought into the wards and movies are shown on 16 mm. film.

Stage entertainment is encouraged locally in hospitals by recreation aides and other trained personnel. Such shows by and for the patients are augmented by professional shows brought in by the USO, the American Theater Wing, and local community amateur and semi-professional groups.

Many hospitals have centralized public address systems, and a few have more complete three-channel radio units, with a broadcasting studio for hospital "wardcasts." Patient-produced radio shows, including the best of the talent available in the hospital and community, present regular programs which are heard by bedfast patients, many of whom are equipped with pillow headphones.

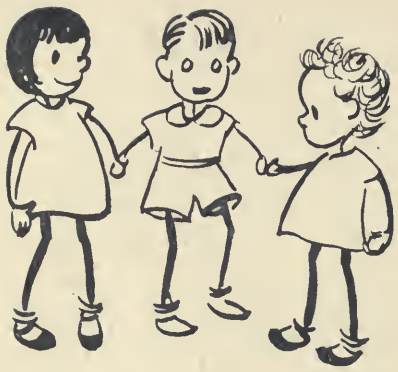
Interwoven with this myriad of entertainment and also a program in itself is the music activity. Glee clubs, choirs, bands, orchestras, quartets, and concerts are among featured results already obtained.

Dances, parties, and other special social events are arranged, usually with the wholehearted assistance of volunteer groups living in cities near VA hospitals. Volunteers contribute their assistance through committees called VA Voluntary Service Committees, organized at local, regional, and national levels. Members of the national committee are: American Legion and Auxiliary, American National Red Cross, Disabled American Veterans and Auxiliary, United Service Organizations, Inc., American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., American Veterans of World War II, Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc., B'nai B'rith and the Women's Supreme Council of B'nai B'rith, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans of the United States and Auxiliary, Masonic Service Association, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Inc., National Society of Service Star Legion, Women's Overseas Service League, Marine Corps League, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States.

Patients produce their own newspapers in VA hospitals under the sponsorship of Special Services. Journalism is flourishing in the wards. Bedfast patients are furnished with portable typewriters. Each ward has its correspondent. Reading a hospital newspaper is like looking into the wards, getting a picture of what the patients are saying to each other and what they think of their treatment in veterans' hospitals in this year of 1947.

Reading these newspapers, it is obvious that there is a new spirit in veterans' hospitals. It's a brighter spirit, and Special Services brings to patients many of those things which help to make hospital life agreeable.

At a recent meeting in Washington, Horace M. Albright of New York City was elected chairman of the board of directors of the American Planning and Civic Association, and Major General Ulysses S. Grant III of Washington was elected president of the organization. Major General Grant is chairman of the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission.



Playground Patter

By PEARL H. WELCH
Play Director
Bixby Park Playground
Long Beach, California

"WE SAW A DEAD CAT in a vacant lot—a real live dead cat!" is a profound statement made by one of the children on my playground. It has been duly recorded in the little notebook I keep handy for jotting down the funny, interesting, clever and sometimes pathetic remarks of the youngsters who frequent Bixby Park Playground.

My hobby began at home where I would write down some of the things my own two children said, and I carried it over to the playground. It has provided me with many chuckles and a better understanding and appreciation of whimsical childhood. It's a stimulating hobby that many playground leaders would find satisfying and worthwhile.

". . . His Sisters and His Cousins and His Aunts"

Relatives run around like squirrels on a treadmill in the minds of the children and create misconceptions that would shake the family tree. Aunts and uncles and sisters and brothers and mothers and fathers there are, to be sure, but who's who and how and why are problems for exploration by more experienced minds.

"All her brothers are boys."
"My brother is 200 and my mother is 18."
"When your mamma was a baby, then you was a mamma, wasn't you?"
"My daddy'll be six."
"Are you girls sisters?" "No, we're just twins."
"I want my son," said a four-year-old boy when hunting his brother.
"See that baby over there? It's our grandson," said a seven-year-old boy.

Time o'Clock

Time is an unfathomable as far as most children are concerned. The hands of the clock signify nothing to them and they measure the fleeting hours in lapses between activities or in terms they have heard adults use.

"When will it be after-awhile?"
"Is it five hours from a half-hour ago?"
"When is pretty soon going to come?"
"Is it time o'clock to go home?"
"Is it after half past church?"
"When o'clock is it going to be time?"

Errors in grammar are frequent, as is expected, but the replies to the correction of such errors are gems of naivete. One child related, "Me and a little boy played that once." The play director corrected him, "A little boy and I played that once." "Who won, you?"

Another child said, "I want a puzzle," and the play director repeated, "May I have a puzzle, please?" "I haven't any."

Strictly Webster!

Confusion reigns regarding the right usage of words. Sometimes the logic is right, but when it comes to figuring out nouns and verbs and adjectives, the English language plays funny tricks. Mrs. Malaprop would feel at home among some of these:

"We had a funner time."
"It's all bursting down." (A ball being deflated.)
"That's not a dime. It's ten cents."
"Is it an alley cat?" "No, it's a tom cat."
"I want a needle—a needle with a head on."
"May I have those things to make that with?"
"My dog's nickname is Napoleon. His real name is Nappie."
"Do you want to be a 'poemer' when you grow up?"
"Are you unbusy?"
"Stand down."
"He chased her into the ladies restaurant." (Rest room.)

"See my new dog? He's a petrified (pedigreed) dog."
"Up our apricot tree the peaches are ripe."
"May I have a pin with a hole in it? A sewing pin?"
"He's a thoroughbred mongrel."

They Speak with Authority

Ever watch the children's expression when they make solemn and matter-of-fact statements that are miles from the truth, but which they believe to be absolutely beyond question? Their seriousness and sincerity are touching and the incongruity of the situation is humorous.

One little girl received a new purse for Christmas and was asked if it was imported. "Yes," she replied, "it came from Iowa."

"Is your teacher Mrs. or Miss?"
"She's a Mr. and Mrs. 'cause I saw her rings—an engagement and a wedding ring."

"Do you know why my hair is so soft and fluffy?" asked a five-year-old girl. "No, why?" "I had a manicure on it."

"Are you a cowboy?"
"I'm a war effort."

"That penny was made in 1926. That's when George Washington was made."

"Ive got a tack in my shoe. Maybe it'll be a flat shoe."

"I beat a whole great big kid."

"Are you a Catholic or Protestant?"
"I'm a cowboy."

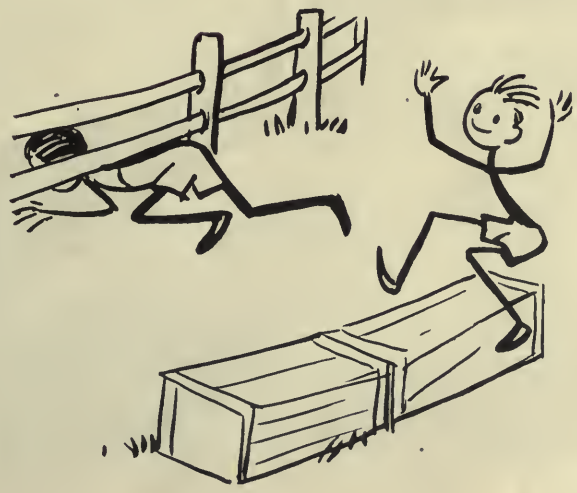
Oops!

The sentence is all there, but the arrangement sometimes seems a little strange. Perhaps it makes good sense to them.

"Do you see that little girl over there eating a carrot with a sunbonnet on?"

"I went upstairs just after they'd been watered on stilts."

"Have you seen the boy that sells ice cream with the blond hair?"



A Few Plums

These are several miscellaneous remarks made by the children, concerning everything from a philosophic bit about color to the status of National Recreation Association workers.

"Green has more shape than red."
"Orange is a kind of lonesome color when you look through it."

"What do they put the rainbows in the sprinkler for?"

"The sunshine's turned off."

After Bobby had removed the shell from his hardboiled egg, he remarked, "I must wash my hands—and my egg."

"You must have washed your face; it looks so much cleaner." "I rinsed it with my tongue."

On seeing a poster, complete with photographs, announcing classes to be led by three experts sent out by the National Recreation Association, a child asked, "Are they 'wanted'?"

The Mobile *Press Register,* Mobile, Alabama, prints a children's page which contains reports of playground activities written and illustrated by the children. Also appearing on the page are stories such as these two. The first is entitled, "A Prize-Winning Horse"; the second is "The Wee Little House." Both are by 9-year-olds.

We have a horse his name is Pat. He has three gaites. He is gold colored. He won first prize in 1944, second in 1945, and did not inter in the horse show in 1946.

Once there was a wee Little house. It was a little white house it had a little red roof and a little blue door. It stood in a wood, every day the wee little house said, "I want some one to live in me! I want some one to live in me!" and one day a little girl and boy came to live and a Little Rabbit came to live with them to. and that was the end.

Courtesy Veterans Administration

The Haven

By KEITH WALKER
Palo Alto, California

"YOU MEAN IT'S FREE? But lady, what's your game?"

Mental patients at the Veterans Administration hospital near Palo Alto, California, were astonished when smiling, friendly ladies in white aprons offered them piping hot coffee and doughnuts after the Haven first opened in August.

It was the first clubhouse manned by volunteer workers in the country to be set up at a veterans' mental hospital,* and it has been so successful, similar clubhouses are being started by American Women Volunteer Services at other mental hospitals all over the nation.

Not that the patients hadn't been given many opportunities for recreation. Under the new program started by General Bradley, special service units are providing athletic programs, stage shows, music for patients. Every week, 347 different activities are scheduled at the Palo Alto hospital alone.

But the Haven is a home for the patients, a place where they can go to relax in an easy chair, listen to the radio, take their friends and dance with the nurses or the girls who come from surrounding communities to volunteer their services.

When I first heard about the Haven, I frankly was skeptical. Why waste time and effort on a bunch of people who never would get any benefit from it? Working around a mental institution was the last thing I'd ever want to do.

But, when I got there, I found that both the hospital employees and the volunteers at the Haven are intensely interested in their work and get a lot of satisfaction out of it. For they are helping someone hopeful, not hopeless. Many of these men can be cured and when one of them responds to the treatment and is released from the hospital to resume his place in a normal life, those who helped him do it feel proud. And men constantly are being discharged and the Haven is playing a big part in that rehabilitation.

Doctors don't claim that the Haven by itself can cure a man, but they are quick to proclaim that it can play a large part. Many of the men at the hospital were thrown into an unprotected environment in the service and many of them had horrifying combat experiences. They withdrew inside themselves, and now think of themselves too much. Such outside attractions as the Haven can draw them away from themselves to the world around them.

Paul

A good example is Paul. (That's not his real name, but it will do.) Paul is a handsome, young American. When he came to the hospital a few months ago, he was no more than a vegetative plant. He just sat with his head against his chest. He wouldn't talk. He wouldn't even swallow. He had to be spoon-fed.

With treatment, Paul improved. In time he was allowed to go about the hospital under the care of another patient soon to be discharged whose name was, say, John. John helped with the work at the Haven, and he brought Paul along.

Soon Paul was helping with the dishes and with the cleaning. But he absolutely refused to talk.

The nurse told him, "Come on, Paul, you can talk if you only want to." Which was true—he talked in his sleep and after his shock treatments. But, no go, Paul wouldn't talk.

Then "Mom" Stern, who is the director and personality of the Haven—without her, it wouldn't be what it is, but more about that later—Mom took Paul under her wing, as she has with other patients.

After the others left, Mom put her arm around Paul and tried, "Come on, Paul, talk for Mom." He smiled, but wouldn't talk.

*So far as the Veterans Administration knows.

Mom kept after him, trying to encourage him to take an interest in the world around him.

"Paul, I'm going to give you a sweater for your birthday," she baited. "Only I don't know what color to get. Do you want blue or yellow?"

Paul wouldn't talk.

"All right, if you won't tell me, you big bum, why don't you write it?" (She loves to call people "you big bum" in an affectionate way.)

She got a pencil and paper and set Paul in a chair at the kitchen table. Then she put a pencil in his hand.

"What color would you like the sweater to be, Paul? What color? Write it for Mom."

He lifted his hand. Mom waited. But he wouldn't even write.

Mom kept working with him. He improved. He seemed to enjoy coming over. He enjoyed eating. But he wouldn't talk.

One day Mom took me over to Paul.

"I've brought a friend of mine to meet you, Paul. Shake hands with him." Paul dropped his chin against his chest, that same old way. He was stubborn. Mom kept coaxing. I put my hand out and John lifted Paul's hand to mine and I shook his hand. But that was all.

Mom came into the Haven one afternoon after being away. Paul was laughing. When he saw Mom, he turned away.

John explained to her. "We told Paul that when you came he should jump up and throw his arms around you and kiss you for all the things you have done for him."

Next evening Mom took Paul out to the front room. She asked the girls to dance with him. They took him by the hand and led him out to the floor. He danced, in a slow, walking way, and seemed to enjoy it.

The next night he went to the girls. He didn't say a word, but took them to the floor, one by one.

One girl suggested a cup of coffee and some doughnuts. All the way up to the counter and all the time they were eating, Paul wouldn't let go of the girl's hand. I noticed it was red because he hung on so tight.

Paul had on a pair of black shoes that Mom had given him. They were really too small, so Mom decided to get him another pair.

"Here, Paul, I bought you a new pair of shoes. Put them on." Paul put them on, walked around. Then he came back.

"How do they fit, Paul?"

"All right." PAUL TALKED. It was just that sudden, that undramatic. And he continued to, from then on.

Courtesy Veterans Administration

"Mom"

Another patient that Mom helped and who later was discharged came back one day.

"You big bum," Mom remarked, "I don't ever get to see you any more."

"It's your own fault," he replied with a grin, "You took too good care of me."

During the war, Mrs. S. E. Stern was head of the American Women Volunteer Services' clubhouse at Dibble General Army Hospital at Menlo Park, California, about three miles from the Palo Alto Veterans' Hospital. When Dibble Hospital closed down at the end of the war, the American Women Volunteer Services' clubhouse at Dibble had to close down, too. Mrs. Stern called a meeting to discuss what to do. The manager of the Veterans' Hospital and the Chief of Special Services were there. The conversation got around to recreation at the mental hospital.

Suddenly Mom got the idea that the hospital should have a clubhouse. She spoke of her idea and both men were very enthusiastic. Three or four days later they called Mom and asked her to take charge of a clubhouse at the hospital. The hospital would erect a prefabricated-type building in three weeks.

Mom was all packed to go to Indiana for a month's vacation. She said she'd think it over. Her son had been killed flying for the Army Air Forces during the war. Maybe that had something to do with her desire to help young veterans. She thought it over—and unpacked.

Three weeks later the Haven was completed. The building consisted of a quonset hut and a prefabricated structure placed at one end of the hut to form a T. Stove, refrigerator, tables and chairs were moved from the clubhouse at Dibble.

The clubhouse was decorated by patients. One painted murals, most of them scenes of the hospital grounds, including a picture showing an army of patients pushing a row of mowers across the lawn. Another patient covered a wall with the likeness of an appletree loaded with ripe red fruit. The murals are pieces of art—they're good.

Patients are forever bringing in flowers to decorate the hut, and the flowers usually are carefully picked and arranged to form a bouquet.

The Men

The men appreciate the Haven. They consider it their own, and probably its greatest compliment is that it is always full. And, walking in, you would never know the men are patients in a mental institution.

Some of the men who are most appreciative of the Haven are shy. One night a man came to the counter with a quart jar in his hand.

"Will you fill it up, lady? And can you spare a piece of cake? A-a-a-another one? Oh, thank you, lady, thank you." He wasn't thinking of himself. He walked out, taking the refreshments to a guard somewhere out in the cold that night.

Another night a face appeared at the front door of the Haven. Mom Stern was sitting in the receptionist's chair and happened to look up. The man had never been inside the Haven. He was talking to himself.

He looked and looked and then muttered, "That's our Haven. What a beautiful, beautiful place. We should be proud of our Haven."

And then there are the patients who give the ladies a bad time.

Jim is always eating. He comes to the counter for a cup of coffee and a doughnut. Five minutes later he is back for more, only he is very careful to pick another lady to serve him.

The limit is one spoonful of sugar per cup, but there's always the patient who slips another spoonful in when the ladies aren't looking.

Arnold wants his coffee Boston style—cream in the cup first. My wife didn't understand what he wanted the first time she waited on him. She thought he just wanted the cream before the sugar.

"You've never been to Boston or you would have known," the man declared, then added, "But that's all right."

Mom works hard at the Haven. It is her whole life. Although she lives 15 miles from the hospital, she arrives at 10 every morning and doesn't leave until 10 that night, scarcely taking time out to eat. Even on Saturdays, when the Haven is closed, she often comes for a while in the afternoon.

She keeps 100 volunteer women and girls working together happily, and that's some feat if you can do it. She jokes and talks with the patients and keeps things moving. Her personality is the personality of the Haven.

The Haven is open to "parolees" from 2 to 4 every afternoon and 6 to 8:30 every evening, except Saturdays, when the Haven is closed all day.

Wednesday nights the patients get an extra hour. And you would think those men were kids the way they enjoy every second of that extra hour.

So-called "closed wards" are brought by their guards for an hour on special afternoons. The clubhouse is open to employees as well as patients, and they come often.

The name, "The Haven," was chosen by a patient in an all-patient contest. Pretty good name, don't you think?

A Recreation Board Preserves Its Identity

By WALTER H. HELLMANN
Superintendent of Recreation
Fairfield, Conn.

ATTEMPTS TO STREAMLINE municipal government sometimes tend to imperil the existence of the recreation board as a separate entity. Such was recently the case in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Fairfield is an old community as American towns go. It was founded in 1639 and is now entering its fourth century of existence. Up to a few years ago it has found the typical New England town meeting the most satisfactory means of conducting its official business.

There is no denying that the town meeting form of government is the democratic ideal and in small communities does provide the means for every citizen having a direct voice in the control of local government. However, due to the rapid industrial growth of the area, Fairfield has reached the point where the number of registered voters far exceeds the capacity of the largest auditorium in town. This makes it impossible to ascertain the will of the people unless elaborate election machinery is set up. Attendance at town meetings has dwindled to a mere handful of the electorate so that sixty to one hundred people pass on business and budgets totaling over $1,500,000.

Recognizing the need for an improvement in the method of conducting town business a group of citizens headed by the Fairfield League of Women Voters instigated the formation of a Charter Revision Committee. This bi-partisan committee made a thorough study of governmental needs of the town and in due time presented a proposed charter for discussion and later adoption. The aim of the new charter was to consolidate or eliminate some of the existing boards whose functions overlapped.

In spite of the fact that the Recreation Board had conducted for a number of years what seemed to be a progressive public relations program, the Charter Committee recommended that it be eliminated and its function taken over by the Park Board. The Recreation Board members, realizing that the action of the Charter Committee was due to a lack of knowledge of the differences in function of a recreation and a park department, drew up a list of very cogent reasons for presentation at the public hearings on the proposed charter.

Reasons Presented

Each member of the Charter Committee was furnished in advance with a copy of those reasons. At the hearing the Recreation Board chairman gave a clear and logical presentation of the need for a separate recreation authority. The reasons for a separate recreation board are as follows:

I. Difference in Function
   1. The function of the Park Board is to acquire, develop and maintain park and recreation areas. This in itself is a full-time job when one considers the program the Park Board has laid out in the development of the Tunxis Hill Park (25 acres of land recently acquired) and Jennings Beach (28 acres of undeveloped shore front on Long Island Sound). The development of other areas as time goes on will necessitate even greater responsibility.
   2. The function of the Recreation Board is to develop activities and programs that make use of all community recreation facilities. This includes the use of school buildings, which do not come under the jurisdiction of the Park Board.
      a. The type of service performed by the Park Board employees differs greatly from that performed by Recreation Board employees. Throughout the year the Recreation Board employs, trains and supervises the work of some 35 to 40 different employees, many of whom use highly specialized techniques: for example, the work of a choral director is vastly different from that of a swimming instructor or basketball referee.

II. Separate budgets are more likely to provide greater financial latitude for each Board. Where both functions are considered under one budget, one or the other is likely to suffer greater retrenchments than if separate bud-

gets were maintained. In other words, one department becomes the step-child.

III. A separate Recreation Board is more likely to be able to campaign for increased park and recreation facilities without having the onus of self-interest attached to the acquisition of land and properties for itself.

IV. The present setup of the Board which includes representatives of the Park and School Boards as well as citizens at large, was adopted after recommendation by the National Recreation Association, a recognized authority in the field. The Board has fuctioned smoothly and cooperatively at all times with the Park and School Boards. The best proof of the feasibility of the present arrangement is the result of what has been accomplished.

In 1938 we had a budget of $2,500.00, four playgrounds and one league in basketball and baseball. In 1946-47 we have a budget of $16,000.00, ten playgrounds, four recreation centers in school buildings, junior, senior and midget leagues in baseball and basketball, two badminton clubs, an archery club, a fly-tying club, after-school programs on fall and spring, outdoor motion pictures, neighborhood Halloween celebrations, a swimming and life saving program. We supervise and train the lifeguards at the four town beaches, issue baseball, softball and tennis permits, loan picnic kits to community, civic, religious and social groups, conduct tennis and badminton leagues and tournaments and advise numerous individuals and groups on recreation and athletic problems. We developed a community choral and instrumental group also.

It is our firm conviction that this progress could not have been made by a board whose efforts were also devoted to other functions.

Reaction

Representatives of several civic groups with whom the recreation department has worked supported the statements of the recreation chairman. The Charter Committee was convinced when presented with the facts and it recommended that the Recreation Board be left as it was originally constituted.

This incident would seem to point out the fact that the more varied a recreation program is, the more difficult it would be to consolidate it under another department and that while a public relations program does not reach all individuals of the community, it does assure a good backlog of support in time of need.

The Place of the National Recreation Association in Recent Year-Round Developments

THE VERY LARGE SHARE which the National Recreation Association has had in the expansion of the number of year-round programs since 1940 is indicated clearly by the following figures recording the number of cities which have received service through visits by the Association's field workers during this period.

564 or more than 92 percent of the 613 cities reporting full-time leadership in the 1946 YEAR BOOK received field service from the Association.

Of the 182 cities reporting full-time leadership in 1946 for the first time, 153 or more than 84 percent received field service.

Of the 97 cities that did not submit YEAR BOOK reports for 1940, 1942, or 1944 but reported full-time leadership in 1946, all but 16 received field service.

During the period 1940-1946, 700 of the 775 cities reporting full-time leadership in one or more of the four YEAR BOOKS received field service. More than 90 percent of the year-round cities were therefore served in this way by the Association.

In addition to the above, a number of the cities which did not receive field visits were assisted by the Association in finding leadership personnel. Few, if any, of the 775 cities were not served by the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau between 1940 and 1946.

Music in the Library

By KATHERINE CONGER
Enoch Pratt Free Library
Baltimore, Maryland

Courtesy Baltimore Sunday Sun Magazine

TWELVE YEARS AGO the Fine Arts Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library inaugurated a new service to its patrons which has grown into one of the most rewarding of its many activities. In 1935, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which had already granted the library money to finance a series of excellent booklists on art subjects, gave to the Fine Arts Department the Carnegie College Music Set, consisting of 800 phonograph records, 251 scores, and 129 books. This collection is carefully selected to offer a basic, comprehensive course in music history and appreciation and is intended primarily for college use. The Pratt Library is proud that it was the first, and for a time the only public library to receive this collection.

The Carnegie gift books were added to the regular music collection, but the records and scores were placed in a sound-proof music room, adjacent to the Fine Arts office. After experimenting, we adopted the present plan of permitting a patron to reserve the music room for an hour at a time and letting him select the records he wished to hear from a catalog. Anyone may reserve the music room, whether he is a card-holder or not, and he may bring friends with him. Often groups of Girl Scouts, small classes of school children, or clubs come in for a planned listening program. In such cases, we extend the time to two hours on request.

In its first ten years of service, 26,976 appointments were made and kept, and the number of individual listeners is estimated at over 100,000.

Wartime Listeners

This opening of the music room to all comers led to long waiting lists. During the war, many servicemen who wanted to use the room were unable to make appointments because of the uncertainty of their free hours. In 1944, luck and persuasion won us another fine gift, which furnished at least a partial solution to the servicemen's listening problem. One patron mentioned to a Fine Arts assistant that he would like to offer the department a gift in memory of his mother. When the staff member told him about the need for further listening facilities, he decided to give us a table phonograph with two sets of earphones for use in the reading room. This machine cannot be reserved in advance; any adult patron may use it, although servicemen and women have first call. This service proved so popular that in August 1945 the same reader gave us a second phonograph, with three sets of earphones on the same conditions of use.

By the end of 1946 these two machines had been used by 9,725 eager listeners. Many were in the armed forces or merchant marine of allied nations; and, of course, there were Americans from all over the country. One merchant seaman who spent a happy evening with the Brahms symphonies telephoned from the pier as soon as his ship had docked, and asked the quickest way to get to the Central building. He had visited us two years

before and had been so impressed by our musical facilities that he advertised the Pratt Library around the world and made it his first stop on his return trip.

Meanwhile, in 1940, the National Committee for Music Appreciation, acting through its Baltimore chapter, made a gift of $1,000 to establish a circulating record collection, later adding $600 for operating expenses during the first year. The many problems involved in working out routines were solved and now patrons may go directly to the shelves and select records for home enjoyment. In the beginning demand so far exceeded supply that only one album was allowed to a borrower. With the installation of a pay collection in 1943 the returns from which are used for the purchase of more records, our funds have so increased that we now permit patrons to borrow as many albums as they like.

Although single records were lent at first, the difficulties of handling and shelving proved so great that now only albums may be borrowed. Important single records are added to the non-circulating music room collection. There is always a free copy of each album lent for seven days, while the rental copies have a borrowing fee of ten cents, plus a charge of three cents a day from the time they are taken out. This income, together with gifts of albums, records and money is our only source of funds, as nothing is allocated from the library's book fund for the purchase of music records. The music room collection at the end of 1946 contained over 3,000 records, and there were about the same number of records in the circulating collection.

Users of music records are about 70 percent men, many of them of high school and college age and a large proportion are veterans. Our peak record circulation was in November 1946 when we lent over 5,000 records in one month. Symphonies are in greatest demand, with vocal recordings, especially opera and folk songs, running a close second.

Other Records

In response to demand, we are now buying a limited number of music albums for children. These have been carefully selected by the Director of Work with Children. When the children's room is able to set up its own collection of records, these will be transferred, but meanwhile they are available to parents.

The Pratt Library's policy is to keep all material on a given subject in the subject department, no matter what the form of such material may be. In 1937 the Literature and Language Department inaugurated what was probably the first or at least one of the first free circulating collections of poetry, drama and language records in the country. This collection now numbers about 600 records. French, German and Spanish are the language courses most in demand—always with a long waiting list—but others in Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Chinese and Latin and English are also popular. Among the drama records, Shakespeare is most consistently in demand. Recently a number of dramatized narratives from classic novels have been added. Poetry, read by the author or professional readers, forms a large part of this collection and is very popular with teachers, poets and readers in general.

The History Department has just begun to acquire documentary records, such as speeches of statesmen or historic radio broadcasts. Each of these departments has a table machine with earphones, gifts of patrons inspired by the memorial phonographs in the Fine Arts Department.

These earphone models were especially designed and built by a local firm. In addition to these, the Fine Arts Department has acquired a stock-type portable phonograph with built-in speaker used for record concerts or in connection with music talks. During one winter season we experimented successfully in playing two half-hours of music each week, one from 5:30 to 6:00 P.M., the other from 12:30 to 1:00 P. M. This was reluctantly given up because of lack of sufficient staff.

However, similar concerts have been arranged in branch libraries, generally planned on some one subject such as opera, symphonic music, Negro spirituals or folk music, and have been combined with displays of books, pictures, posters and maps. Since November 1946 twelve of the 26 branch libraries have used the phonograph at least once. One branch, the first to start a regular bi-monthly program has held 11 Monday evening concerts. Besides these 12, two branch libraries have their own phonographs. One, an earphone machine (another memorial gift), is used continuously, especially by young people; the other machine belongs to the branch librarian and is used in giving a weekly concert for young people.

All of these programs are played in the reading rooms, and are completely informal. The business of the library goes on as usual and people sit and listen as long as they wish.

Our twelve years of experience have pointed out to us that the possibilities of expansion are almost unlimited, with adequate staff and funds the only stumbling block. We have found the public to be music-hungry!

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"

Complete with impressive handlebar mustaches, saucy black bow-ties perched on boiled shirts, checked blazers, caps set at rakish angles, striped sweaters, flowing knickers and striped knee-length hose, five foursomes vied for the honor of the best barber shop quartet in the city-wide American ballad contest in New York City in June.

This thirteenth annual contest was held, as have most of the preceding ones, on the Mall in Central Park amid stage props reminiscent of a tonsorial establishment of bygone days. The quartets were finalists from the preliminary contests conducted in each of the five New York boroughs by the Department of Parks.

Quartet singing of such popular barber shop ballads as "Dear Old Girl," "Mandy Lee" and many other songs made famous by the harmonizing habitues of the old tonsorial parlors in the nineties, was revived in 1935 when the New York Park Department, of which John J. Downing is Director of Recreation, included a contest for barber shop quartets in its program of recreation activities. Twenty foursomes entered the competition that year and interest in this type of vocal activity has increased steadily since then. The first national championship was held at the New York World's Fair in 1940 under the auspices of a nation-wide organization called "The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America," more familiarly known by its pronunciation-defying initials as SPEBSQSA!

Winners of the 1947 ballad contest were the "Brooklyn Dodgers Knothole Four," resplendent in the colorful baseball regalia of yesteryear. Their mellow renditions of "Coney Island Babe" and a medley of tunes which included "I Had a Dream" must have turned the memories of some of the 15,000 listeners on the Mall back to the days of vaudeville, of Weber and Fields, the Cohan family, a singing waiter named Izzy Baline who climbed the Tin Pan Alley road to fame as Irving Berlin, of Anna Held and Lily Langtry, of Pat Rooney dancing his famous jig and Lillian Russell singing, "Kiss Me Mother, Ere I Die."

The printed program for the occasion was red, white and blue, adorned with an array of barber poles which served as pedestals for the busts of four mustachioed tunesters.

Featured on the 1947 program were guest quartets and selections by the Police Department Band. Not to be outdone by the artists on the stage in the bandshell, the audience tenors, baritones, sopranos and others demonstrated their abilities in a community singing session of "Sidewalks of New York," "Sweet Adeline" and other melodious oldtimers.

As colorful almost as the songs they sing and the outfits they display have been the names of some of the competing foursomes through the years: the Fireside Troubadours, the Four Little Pork Chops, Little Shavers, the Four Mullalys, Hawley's Tonsorial Twitterbugs, the Harmonyms, the Gas House Boys, the Blue Streak Quartet, the Flatbush Hoboes and the Troublesome Foursome.

Rules

Only amateur quartets are permitted to compete in the American Ballad Contest, and the music must be of the American ballad or barber shop variety. Included each year with the entry blank is a list of suggested songs such

as the tear-jerking "She Is More to Be Pitied than Censured" and the rhythmic "Red Wing."

Each quartet may sing two numbers or two medleys or a combination of one number and one medley. No quartet is allowed to sing more than six minutes and instrumental accompaniment is permitted for the starting chord only. At the final competition, the foursomes are required to be in costume appropriate to the "Gay Nineties."

Scoring is on the basis of: tone, rhythm, musical technique, harmony and originality, 60 percent; interpretation, expression, phrasing, 30 percent; stage presentation, costume, stage presence, 10 percent.

Elsewhere

New York City claims no monopoly on barber shop harmonizations, for there are chapters of SPEBSQSA in cities throughout the country. In addition, recreation departments in some localities report barber shop singing as one of their activities. The Recreation Department of the Chicago Park District organized barber shop quartets last February and the Columbia, South Carolina, Recreation Department reveals that barber shop singing is popular with the Teen-Age Glee Club. In July 1947, SPEBSQSA Chapter No. 1 in Detroit, Michigan, sponsored its second annual Barbershoppers' Show Boat Cruise, a moonlight boat ride on Lake Saint Clair which featured community singing and dancing in addition to quartet harmonizing. A notation at the bottom of the flyer circulated to publicize the affair stated: "Sure! . . . Bring her along. . . . She'll have a swell time, too."

Few cities, however, can rival the grandiose display of melody and atmosphere that issues forth from the Central Park Mall each spring as the Park Department goes all out for its ballad contest.

Howard Braucher Honored

A CITATION AND MEDALLION were presented to Howard Braucher, President of the National Recreation Association, by the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1947.

The citation read as follows:

> "A citation to Howard Braucher, author, cooperator, administrator. Community leader. Author of many publications relating to recreational activities for youth. Cooperated with the Extension Service in providing recreational training for 4-H Club leaders. President of the National Recreation Association."

Fun with a Microscope

By JOSEPH D. OWENS
Director, Granville R. Lee Recreation Center
Portland, Maine

HOBBIES are a "dime a dozen" these days, but the writer was confronted with a new one recently at the Granville R. Lee Recreation Center. The Center, which is Portland's first indoor recreation building, is devoted to the promotion of family and adult recreation and education, and has been in operation just one year.

Meeting at the Lee Center once a month is a group of 15 adults who are members of the Metcalf Chapter of the Maine Society of Amateur Microscopists. The club is named after the late Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, a widely known Portland microscopist. Included in the group are people from all walks of life. There is a candy-maker, an attorney, a cabinet maker, a retired postal clerk, a machinist, a machine operator, an accountant, and there are several housewives and school teachers.

The organization has been meeting since 1945 in the homes of various members, but with the opening of the Lee Center the group found an ideal place where they could open their meetings to the public, and use the building facilities for the social part of their program after their regular business meetings and demonstration or lecture. The center's ping-pong tables proved to be excellent laboratory tables, providing plenty of space for all the microscopes and room enough for the hobbyists to prepare slides and other pieces of accoutrement necessary to the work.

The group has obtained and keeps up-to-date a fine library with the latest dope on microscopy. Each member of the club has his microscope, an American-made laboratory model, equipped with three objective lenses and ranging from 9 to 2,075 power.

During the spring and summer months, field trips are made to lakes and ponds to gather specimens for laboratory work.

Each club member is assigned one meeting a year at which he or she is in charge of the program or demonstration to be given. Topics range from "Slides to be Made From the Antennae of Various Insects" to lectures on entomology, minerology, and blood analysis.

President of the club, Herbert M. W. Haven, says the group has "attained interest and inspiration by the use of the microscope for recreation."

29th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

NEVER BEFORE in the history of the public recreation movement have the developments been more encouraging than they are today on the eve of the Twenty-Ninth National Recreation Congress. Just a quick glance at the summary of community recreation as presented in the 1946 RECREATION YEAR BOOK will prove the authenticity of this heartening statement.

Once again, this time from October 13-17 at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, the Recreation Congress will perform its historic function. Recreation leaders, professional and volunteer, representing many agencies, from many localities, will come together to exchange information and experience and prepare themselves for further advances. For five days in group meetings, large and small, in demonstrations, in conferences, in workshops and in other ways, leaders will have an opportunity to give and receive ideas. Discussion of practical problems being faced in local communities will be emphasized in group meetings and general sessions will feature nationally known speakers.

The topics for group discussion include: planning school buildings for community recreation, church recreation, personnel problems and standards, recreation in real estate developments, recreation on the college campus, state government agencies serving recreation, problems of recreation agencies in cities of 10,000 and under, problems of recreation agencies in cities of 500,000 and over, recreation in rural areas and small communities, charges and fees for recreation, teen-age centers, recreation for older people, programs for little children, an adequate recreation program for girls, special recreation programs for women, planning and development of recreation areas.

Other topics for group discussion are: recreation equipment problems, graduate and undergraduate training for recreation personnel, in-service training for recreation personnel, hospital recreation—veterans and civilians, volunteers in public recreation service, recreation that can be shared by the family, motion pictures in recreation, public relations for the recreation program, functions of a recreation department, maintenance of recreation areas, problems of local recreation board members, clubs in the recreation program, drama in the recreation program, nature in the recreation program, arts and crafts in the recreation program.

There will be a special two-day conference for discussion of recreation problems in industry — Monday and Tuesday, October 13 and 14. Although the topics dealing specifically with industrial recreation will be concentrated in these two days, those attending these sessions will find much that will be helpful in the remaining days.

The American Recreation Society, professional organization of recreation workers, will meet on Monday, October 13, and hold its annual business meeting on Thursday, October 16.

The alumni of the National Recreation School will also hold their annual meeting at the Congress.

Three afternoons—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—are left free for special features of interest to delegates.

All meetings, exhibits and services at the Congress will center at the Hotel New Yorker, situated at Eighth Avenue and 34th Street. Ample rooming accommodations at minimum rates are assured for all Congress delegates *if reservations are made in advance directly to the hotel.*

Registration

Delegates are requested to notify the Congress committee in advance where possible and to register immediately upon arrival. Upon payment of the registration fee of $3.00 the official badge, program and other information about special events will be given.

A Consultation Workshop will be set up at the Congress designed to serve the needs of individual delegates. If you have problems or special questions bring them to the Recreation Congress. Every effort will be made to help you; interviews will be aranged with persons who may help; program specialists will be available for conference; and a comprehensive collection of recreation material in classified scrapbooks will be available for your examination.

Further information may be secured from the Recreation Congress Committee, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Roadside Development in Texas

By JAC L. GUBBELS
Texas Highway Department
Austin, Texas

TO THE CITIZENS' groups formed in Texas some fourteen years ago belongs a lion's share of the credit for the public interest and enthusiasm that has been generated for the advancement of more attractive and enjoyable roadsides. The effect of their work does not end at the right-of-way line, nor does it end with the area that can be seen from the highway. It is reflected in the homes and yards far removed from major highways and streets.

It is through the cooperation of these groups that the Texas Highway Department secured, free of charge, the necessary land on which it has built to date a total of 516 roadside parks. Here motorists may interrupt a tiresome drive by resting in the shade of a big tree. They may eat a watermelon or picnic lunch—perhaps even build a fire and broil a steak. Some of the parks overlook scenic attractions such as mountains, beautiful rivers or broad valleys. In most instances, they provide the best vantage points for viewing the landscape.

In 1933 the State Highway Commission appointed a State Chairman to organize a citizens' group for advancement of roadside improvement over the state. The State Chairman first appointed 25 district chairmen, located in the same vicinity where the State Highway Department had district headquarters. Each district chairman then selected a chairman for each county in the district, and by 1935 the entire state of 254 counties was well-organized.

Projects

The projects undertaken by this organization, under the sponsorship of the Highway Department, included wild flower shows to be held in practically every community of over 5,000 population, and often in smaller communities. The purpose was two-fold: to give the citizens in the state a greater appreciation of the native flora, and, second, it was argued that when the personnel of the Highway Department picked the wild flowers on the roadsides, brought them into the community

Courtesy Texas Highway Department

hall, and helped wth the arrangement, it would help greatly to overcome the existing prejudice that the handling of flowers was a "woman's job."

The plan succeeded wonderfully. No lectures were given, only the realistic handling did the job, and from there on, highway maintenance crews saw to it that flowers on the right-of-way were never mowed before going to seed. Citizens became observant of the wild flower law whereby no person over seventeen years of age can pick wild flowers in the state of Texas wthout a permit from the property owner or custodian, and the movement to conserve natural beauty gained momentum.

The next project of the citizens' group was to secure roadside park sites free of charge from property owners at places selected by the personnel of the Landscape Department. Seven hundred of these sites were donated.

Another important activity of the citizens' group was to award prizes in each county for the most orderly maintained filling station, restaurant and private home. Impartial local citizens were appointed as judges. The project made the people in this state conscious of trash, oil cans and old tires lying around, conscious of unkept buildings and grounds. This program was particularly far-reaching because, in general, an improvement of all establishments along the roadside took place.

Council Appointed

Immediately after the war the Highway Commission appointed a nine-member council for roadside development. The council was to select its own chairman and the 25 district engineers each appointed his own district chairman and county chairmen in the formulation of the citizens' organization. A pamphlet of procedure for this organization was issued and put into effect.

The Roadside Council's duty is to promote legislative matters pertaining to dumping grounds, junkyard control, minimizing of outdoor advertising billboards, the removal of snipe signs, the collection of historical data and points of interest in the state, and to carry out the policy established on designations and dedications of memorial highways. The council serves overlapping terms, its members being appointed for terms of two, four and six years. As these terms expire and new appointments are made, all terms will be for six years.

The Council also adopted the plan of a living memorial to the men and women who served this nation during the war. It was a plan that had been conceived originally by the old citizens' organization from which was developed the Citizens' Roadside Council. The living memorial is developed through the selection of a flowering tree or shrub for each county, promoting the idea that one or more of the species be planted in each individual yard in cities, villages, hamlets and individual rural homes, to ultimately attain the end that a certain region will be widely known for oleander, or roses, or crepe myrtle, or redbud, or dogwood, or other shrubs.

This work is now conducted by the citizens' organization and the plan for execution is well under way. Thus many thousands of wistaria, oleander, bougainvillea, pyracantha and other varieties have been planted. In many instances where citizens were unable to purchase these plants, citizens' groups have bought carload lots for free distribution to these people who sign an agreement that they will maintain and help grow the planted shrub or tree. It is clearly the people's program—in which everybody is to participate. The results are very gratifying, especially in the smaller cities.

The roadsides over this state suffered considerably from neglect due to war-time activities and the necessity of concentrating the reduced maintenance almost exclusively to that part of the road actually under the rubber. The maintenance of wayside parks was often neglected during this period. At present, however, there is a renewed effort to restore them to prewar appearance, and the desire among the personnel of the Highway Department is to go far beyond that which was accomplished before the war.

The Citizens' Roadside Council will continue its primary objective of promoting a greater public appreciation of beauty and recreational facilities along the roadsides. It is an endeavor for which it is more properly fitted than the agency charged with building and maintaining the highways. Working with the Council, the Texas Highway Department will strive in the future to make the highway system more adequate for the essential travel needs of motorists in Texas, and at the same time provide the added service of convenient relief and diversion from the monotony of driving over the vast expanse of the Lone Star State.

Drive Safely

The Coronado, California, *Recreation News* quotes the Chief of Police, June W. Jordan, as saying "Children should be seen, not hurt."

Caution: Bicycles Ahead

By WALTER H. ZIMMERMAN
Billings, Montana

Courtesy Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department

EARLY one August morning, Montana motorists were startled by the sudden appearance of row upon row of teen-age bicycle riders. This strange caravan was the first in a series of cross-country bicycle trips which the Department of Public Recreation of Billings, Montana, inaugurated for the youth of that city. With the help of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who sponsored the trip, the recreation department plans to make the event an annual affair. The enormous amount of interest already shown in the trip makes it almost certain that the number of Billings bicycle enthusiasts will grow by leaps and bounds.

Since Montana's terrain consists largely of mountains and rolling hills, the length of the trip was necessarily reduced. Therefore, the destination for the first trip was Big Timber, Montana, a fair-sized town about 82 miles from Billings.

Fifty-four excited boys, ranging in age from 9 to 14, left Billings at 5 A.M. one Saturday morning and arrived at Big Timber at 3 that afternoon.

By prearrangement, all meals in Big Timber, with the exception of the Sunday barbecue, were served to the boys by a local restaurant, the cost being defrayed by the Billings Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Although the sights of a strange city caused the boys to be more than a little noisy, the Big Timber residents unanimously pronounced them well-behaved guests.

Events

Saturday evening the entire group attended the local theater and Sunday morning after church the boys enthusiastically participated in the Pioneer Day Parade, in which they gave a demonstration of half-circle riding. Following the parade, they had dinner at a huge open-pit barbecue. It was the opinion of the boys that the open-pit barbecue is one place where plenty to eat is assured! At an old-fashioned western rodeo in the afternoon there was a special calf-roping event in which only the boys from Billings participated. It was early to bed Sunday night in order to be ready to depart at 4 A.M. Monday.

Preparation

Much more effort and preparation had gone into that trip than is at first apparent. Several months before the slated date, all interested cyclists were given copies of the bicycle safety rules — to be studied. Several meetings were held at which the rules were reviewed by both the chairman of the bicycle trip and the local police. The boys were

then required to qualify for the trip by passing a standard cycling test. This test is one of the most valuable features of the trip, for it familiarizes the boys with community rules of safety as well as national regulations.

After the boys had successfully passed their cycling tests, they had to take their bicycles to a local shop for a thorough inspection—made free of charge by the local bicycle shops as part of their contribution to the trip.

Meanwhile, the recreation department officials had contacted the State Highway Patrol and the police departments of various cities through which the caravan would pass, thus securing their approval and cooperation for the trip. It was also necessary to secure three large trucks. These trucks acted as windshields for the riders and, at the same time, each had a specific use: one was designated as a repair truck, another as a supply truck, and the third was to carry spare riders. (There was a spare rider for every five bicycles.)

The State Highway Patrol acted as a pace-setter for the trip, traveling at approximately 12 miles per hour. When the caravan was correctly formed, it was in the following order: (1) a State Highway Patrol car, which slowed all oncoming traffic; (2) a truck carrying the spare riders; (3) bicycle riders; (4) a truck carrying supplies; (5) bicycle riders; (6) a truck carrying the repair unit; (7) a State Highway Patrol car, which flagged all traffic going in our direction; and (8) at a considerable distance to the rear, a pleasure car carrying a huge placard which read, "Caution, Bicycle Riders Ahead." This formation was so designed to eliminate any danger to the cyclists from regular highway traffic.

The repair truck was equipped by a local bicycle shop, which also furnished a mechanic who took charge of the repair unit, in the interests of the promotion of cycling in the city of Billings. The supply truck carried the boys' personal property as well as all the food necessary for the meals en route.

This bicycle trip proved a very successful venture for both the boys and the sponsors of the trip.

Seamen Are People

By GWYN CAMPBELL
Program Director
United Seamen's Institute Unit
Galveston, Texas

WE HAVE BEEN accustomed to regard a seaman not as a member of an industry only, but as one of a generic group having certain definite characteristics. Popularly, a sailor is believed to be unstable, intemperate, dependent. A seaman's home is thought to be the corner saloon, his recreation a period of wild excess between trips, his religion a jumble of superstitions. We are inclined to picture him as a much tattoed, violent person given to unreasoning acts of generosity. It is an interesting romantic concept but only as true of the mariner as it is of any other workers.

There are reasons why this concept should have developed. Until comparatively recently this was a badly paid job. Consequently it was a refuge for the incompetent, the fugitive, the man who failed to adjust to normal society. Now it is relatively well-paid, disciplined employment, attracting stable ambitious men, many of whom intend to make it their career. To many of us who have not previously worked with this group, it has been hard to discard old prejudices. Even after months or years we will say that a certain action is typical of a seaman when we really mean that it is in keeping with our earlier misconception.

Problems

Initiation in the field required definite adjustments—adjustments, in my case, far from complete. First, I had to realize that seamen are made up of a normal cross-section of American manhood. Second, that no matter how enthusiastic the acceptance of a program by younger seamen, unless the older men took part, the job was only half done. Third, the program had to be flexible due to the rapid changes in membership, and fourth — the common denominator in all fields of recreation— our funds were necessarily restricted.

The majority of seamen are young—over 70 per cent are under 30—proud of their homes, ambitious. That the seamen is fond of his home, in many cases frankly homesick, is shown by the eagerness with which he shows pictures of family and home. He wants to be accepted by the com-

munity and is sensitive to community attitudes. He doesn't like the waterfront saloon, but is attracted to the friendly welcome if no other place is available.

Like most war-born agencies, the United Seamen's Service suffered at the beginning by the lack of materials and adequate personnel. Program could not be tested. It gradually developed in response to demand. We had to draw on experience in other fields, often fields with little similiarity to this setting. The idea of a recreation program was relatively new to seamen. They did not know what to expect from USS nor did they understand that changes in program could only come in response to their suggestions.

In spite of all handicaps the recreation offered was well-supported and the basic plan is still followed. The differences, however, between wartime and postwar operations are many. There is an increasing understanding between seamen and USS personnel. There is a sharp reduction in available funds. There is decreased community interest. Above and beyond everything else, there is a process of democratization that is making our program more healthy, more useful, than it has ever been.

Peacetime Picture

The best example of this is the weekly house meeting held on Sunday afternoons. During the war period our house meeting attracted 14 or 15 seamen. Now we have an average of 60 attending, and on occasion have had over 100.

These men are not by any means all residents in the club. They come from ships, from rooming houses, from all parts of the town. There is no difficulty keeping order, although the elected chairman is besieged by requests from the floor. All have ideas and every idea is carefully analyzed before acceptance or dismissal.

A year ago it was suggested that we do away with our weekly orchestra dance because of expense. The reaction then was *"Why* can't *you* afford it?" Recently this question was again raised and the immediate response was *"How* can *we* afford it?" One proposal was a canteen in the ballroom with considerably higher prices than the permanent canteen. Soft drinks were sold for 10 cents in the ballroom while the seamen could buy them for only 5 cents a few yards away. Yet the temporary canteen took nearly all business away from the other. Men who had never attended dances went there to help increase sales. As a result, we have been able to continue this part of our activity.

During the summer, lack of air conditioning made inside activities impractical. Following house meeting proposals, we obtained the cooperation of the City Recreation Department and had a lighted ball diamond allotted to us several nights a week. Often 80 men would play at some time during the night with as many spectators.

We gloomily expected that the end of the war would bring a sharp decline in the number of hostesses. This would not, as in some clubs, simply mean fewer dance partners. Our volunteers helped formulate and develop our program, enlisted community support and resources, and took part in all phases of activity. Though we did have a temporary falling off, interest revived. Volunteers publish our monthly magazine doing all the typing, mimeographing, distributing and much of the writing. They arrange and serve during coffee hours. They welcome strangers and draw them into activities.

The seaman knows that we are going through a transitional stage. He wants to be recognized, to have his club recognized by the townspeople. He will not be here long, but he will be followed by another seaman with like aspirations. He contributes to the commercial and social life of the community and demands the benefits due any other citizen. Though our port is active, there is again a good deal of unemployment in the maritime industry. The seaman does not want to set fees excluding the man down on his luck. He wants voluntary support, giving according to ability, receiving according to need.

It was a good club, the old war-time club. Lots of entertainment, plenty of money, everyone in the town interested and helping. It was a good club, but it is gone. "Our" club is not gone. It has no horizons, no set temporal limitations. "Our" club is going on.

When the week of October 13-17 rolls around, surely you will not be among the missing at the National Recreation Congress! Whether you're a professional worker, or a volunteer layman, there are topics and features of interest to you.

Without delay, send in your hotel reservation to the Hotel New Yorker and write to the Congress Committee for further information on program outlines and topics. Addresses will be found on page 235 of this magazine.

Arts and Crafts for All

By ANNA PRESTON SHAFFNER
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

TO THE AVERAGE PERSON arts and crafts for busy people with jobs and families, with assorted public and private responsibilities, seem at first glance superfluous.

Thoughtful consideration, however, proves the absurdity of this premise. Should the satisfaction of self-expression and constructive use of leisure time, the discovery of new aptitudes, the relaxation and inspiration of this work be limited? Include not only the young and the old, the indigent and the infirm, but don't exclude *anybody!*

Our program in arts and crafts not only helps patients at the nearby T.B. sanatorium, but it also reaches teachers, lawyers, saleswomen, nurses, doctors, housewives, architects, machinists, farmers, bankers, welfare workers, employees of local industries, newspaper men and women and the strangers within our gates.

Special classes have been scheduled for recreation leaders, Girl Scout leaders, camp counselors, church, school, college and Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. groups, both white and Negro. All sections of the city are represented in these classes and increasing numbers of residents of the county and surrounding towns continue to drop in and come back.

The program is demonstrating a community need—and meeting it.

Beginnings

Our arts and crafts workshop is a year and a half old. It was started under the sponsorship of the Junior League as a three-year demonstration of the value of this type of work to a city and its environs. The project is under the aegis of the City Recreation Department which furnishes equipment, supplies and practical advice. This setup provides an opportunity to serve the city through channels and contacts already established.

Our present workshop is located in three large rooms of an old school building now being used for City Recreation Department office space. Work began on October 1, 1945.

In the early fall of that year we secured the services of a director, and after careful consideration of program possibilities it was decided that the most effective way to start would be in the training of leaders who would carry the work back to their organizations and in the intensive training of a group of volunteers to act as workshop aides. Our director met with school principals, teachers, executives of Y.M., Y.W., Salvation Army, Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs, juvenile court and churches, both white and colored. She visited all the recreation centers, served as judge of arts and crafts exhibits at both the white and Negro fairs, and gave talks to civic clubs, colleges and parent-teacher meetings. Response was gratifying. Wide publicity was given to her plans and interest was far beyond that anticipated.

By November, eight classes were meeting weekly and the workshop was beginning to function as a center where individuals came for help on such subjects as where to get materials, how to letter, how to plan programs for school groups, clubs and troops or how to choose color schemes for the home.

A meeting of those interested in art was called and an art guild was formed for the purpose of providing opportunity for creative work, holding exhibits, study groups and so on.

The first exhibit held by the guild was well attended. Twenty-nine paintings by local artists were hung in one room and 29 photographs by local photographers were shown in the other. An exhibit of wood engravings followed. For this occasion an outline of print making with a story of the artist's work and background was prepared and sent to schools and recreation centers to create interest and encourage the children to see and study the prints. Since that time there has been a different exhibit each month.

Growth

During October, the opening month, attendance at the workshop was 199. In November this figure rose to 906 and at the end of a year and a half the cumulative attendance was 9,517!

In addition to holding regularly scheduled classes, meetings, story hours and lectures, the director and her volunteer assistants have found

time to help with the Christmas toy shop, an annual project for reconditioning old toys, and to give special assistance to the Y.W., Salvation Army, and schools in preparing for group programs, and to hold a class in the technique of makeup for the little theater group.

In spite of the Christmas rush and icy December streets that snarled traffic, these pioneer spirits did not flag. The workshop stayed open and work went on. The reports make good reading, too:

"The highlight of the program for December was the visit of an eminent Viennese designer who has lectured and taught in schools and universities in the United States for the past twelve years. During her stay she conducted one class a day in stencil printing for three different groups, and three special sessions, one each day, in silk screen printing for one group.

"Our regular classes were discontinued until after the first of the year. The workshop was kept open for those who wished to work on special projects or Christmas gifts. A printing table was prepared and some interesting work was done as a follow-up of the designer's instruction. One farm wife made a number of kitchen sets, apron, potholder, and tea towels, using material from grain sacks. Her designs were exceptionally good and while she was working a number of people asked her to take orders. Two teachers made material for summer dresses.

"Three men took advantage of the instruction for use in their work: a printer, a commercial artist and a man from a local knitting mill. A member of the recreation staff showed unusual ability in the work. She plans the organization of a print club.

"Taking advantage of the workshop's open house program, there were three or four people working all the time. It was sometimes difficult to persuade them to stop for meals and closing."

This was our first Christmas. Since then classes have been added on request and filled almost immediately. Attendance not only holds up; it grows. Many classes have had to be split into two or three groups for more effective instruction.

Halfway Mark

At this halfway mark in the demonstration, the program has broadened to such an extent that there is at least one class included to interest every age, sex and color. A partial list of activities is convincing proof of this broad statement. Regularly scheduled classes include: bookbinding, textile printing, pottery, silk screen printing, water color, clay modeling, metal work, flower arrangement, drawing and painting, woodworking, art appreciation, airplane modeling, design, figure painting, stencil and block printing, sketching, storytelling, weaving, needlework, leather work, modern and ballroom dancing, dramatics, photography and marionette making. These groups are taught by local talent, in most cases with no money involved except for the small fee covering the cost of materials used. A costume room and scenery dock have recently been added. "Imported" artists are secured whenever possible to enrich the program still further.

That covers most of the list to date, although a new class may even be meeting this afternoon—a class so new that it has not yet been scheduled! If ten people express a desire to form a group which has as yet no place on the program, an instructor is secured, the class meets, work begins.

Unlike the old jigsaw toy and braided belt school of crafts, none of these activities reaches a dead end or suffers from monotony. Bookbinders progress from the making of the first treasured book to the rebinding of interesting old volumes in leather or the reclamation of children's books which may be backed with bright scraps from the rag bag. Stenciling is limited only by the number of things imagination can dream up to decorate. Furniture making, even amateur variety, can do wonders for playrooms and nurseries and living

porches. Weaving, pottery, block printing, sketching, the making of marionettes have no set horizons.

The workroom is open all day every day for individual workers as well as for scheduled classes. After acquiring a little skill, our new craftsmen can work independently as often and as long as they please. Some come every day. We may even make a cup of tea on the little workshop stove and round off a day's work by talking shop with fellow enthusiasts. There are night sessions for those who have no leisure in the daytime and a children's class on Friday afternoons after school. In summer the work is carried to the playgrounds and a special artist is employed to make sketching as popular as baseball. This sounds incredible, but more remarkable things happen every day as this experiment progresses!

Our program is tied tight to this community, but it is flexible enough to grow with the city, even to help it grow. Improvements are being added to activities already established to make them more interesting. New skills are being discovered and put to use for our own and our neighbor's profit. A new attitude toward "the arts" has come to be an integral part of our thinking. We have learned that however awe-inspiring and intricate arts and crafts (in general) may sound, an art or a craft learned step by step and with proper instruction and encouragement can be a personal satisfaction, an easy accomplishment, and a lasting pleasure, not for the chosen few "with talent" but for the great masses of the unchosen and uninspired as well. It is a revelation, a thought to be cherished and pondered.

Our aim is to build this program into community life so thoroughly that each citizen will find its use an opportunity to be his own master at least in his leisure time; that he who has one talent will no longer bury it either self-consciously or unconsciously, but will find it and make it grow.

The end of the trail is a long way off, but we feel that we are moving, faster than we dared hope and in the right direction.

Bert Swenson

BERT SWENSON, after 29 years of directing recreation in Stockton, California, has turned the leadership over to John Lilly, who now becomes City Recreation Director, while Mr. Swenson assumes the role of Assistant Superintendent. "The increased recreation responsibilities in Stockton," declared Mr. Swenson, "should be in the hands of a younger man," and suiting his actions to his words exchanged jobs with his youthful aide.

It was in 1918 that Bert Swenson went to Stockton as head of the Playground Commission, to find a growing community without any public recreation department and few recreation facilities. But thanks to his vision and determination the city became steadily more recreation-conscious, until today it boasts many parks, swimming and wading pools, tennis courts, baseball diamonds and a municipal camp on a lake which serves from 800 to 1,000 persons every summer.

The genial, big (6′ 4″, 225 pound) recreation leader brought with him to Stockton a notable athletic record in college football, baseball, basketball and track, but neither this nor his flair for telling Swedish stories impresses and delights the Stockton youngsters as much as his annual exhibition at the municipal camp, which consists of pushing his generous frame through a 10″ x 14″ aperture.

Bert Swenson's successor, John Lilly, is a graduate of the University of California and directed physical training at several Army posts before taking up recreation leadership in Stockton.

American Way of Life

JUST NOW the American way of life is being very much emphasized in various statements. Recently the Better Citizens Conference urged the development of a manual which should be devoted to a simple but accurate defense of the American way of life as an adventure in democracy. It was suggested that there be a clear exposition of the Bill of Rights.

No statement about the American way of life would be complete without something about the development of community recreation centers to make life more attractive in all our areas.

From the earliest days there has been emphasis in America on freedom for the individual to do the things he most wants to do in his free time.

During the last forty years there has been a very special emphasis in the United States on the community developments in recreation, on providing opportunities for all of the people to find enduring satisfactions in their daily lives, in accordance with their own ideas, in so far as this does not involve interference with the lives of others.

Swinging on Down

By BERTHA HOLCK
Austin, Texas

FOR MANY YEARS the Recreation Department of Austin, Texas, has included a series of square dance lessons in the yearly program of its Athletic Club, but it was not until 1944 that these many citizens who had mastered square dancing had a place to get together and have an old-fashioned family square dance.

On a late summer day, Mrs. Paul Baker, new women's supervisor of the Austin Athletic Club, asked the leader of the Austin Recreation Department, "What happens to all of the people when they finish their square dance classes?"

"Nothing," was the answer, "unless they are invited to join a private club."

"But isn't there some place where these people, as well as the club people, can gather to practice and to enjoy their mutual knowledge of square and folk dancing?"

This time the answer was more explicit. "The city prepares its budget early in the year, and there are no available funds."

For a normal person that would have closed the issue, but Mrs. Baker began, in her own way, to set the stage for the family square dance that has now become a traditional entertainment twice each month throughout ten months of the year.

Her first obstacle was easily overcome when she received permission from the superintendent of the Austin Recreation Department to use the club's barn-like gym. Her second obstacle was also one that she could take in her stride—namely, a nucleus for the first dance. For this she contacted the private club, Lone Star, of which she was a member and which she knew was seeking a place to dance, and the most recent Athletic Club classes, including the energetic and enthusiastic group of teenagers who had danced on the club porch throughout the summer of 1944 to the recordings of old schottisch, little foot and square dance tunes. The third and fourth obstacles were more formidable. Who was to play and where was the money to come from to pay them? Scouting over the city of Austin, she found many fiddlers; two of them agreed to play—just for the love of playing if necessary. Their loyalty and generous giving of their time have done much toward making the family square dance a success—for without good music there can be no dance. Since there was no budget, funds for that first dance were raised by the time-honored tradition of passing the hat. Extra money was collected from refreshments sold throughout the evening at the "coke bar."

Everything seemed to be set for the first dance by October 1944, but as the Saturday drew closer and Mrs. Baker looked at the huge bare gym, she was overcome with misgiving and wondered how it would be possible to make the small nucleus of dancers feel comfortable in the large empty space. Shortly before the dance she knew she had to make the dance area smaller, and the devices she used for this were different at each succeeding dance. First the tables and chairs of the lobby were moved in around the dance floor and outdoor colored lights, left overs from some previous Christmas program, were strung along the lines made by the small tables and chairs. This "blanked out" the large bleacher space and gave the dancers a feeling of compactness and belonging together.

First Night

On the first evening the dance was opened with "Leather Britches"—to get the dancers in the jolly two-step mood. This was followed spontaneously with "Haste to the Wedding." During the evening the musicians played what they knew and then began over again. The squares were either very fundamental or very complicated, depending on the caller. If a new caller was asked to the mike, the beginners formed squares, for they knew "Take a Peek" and "Swing Old Adam" were the two calls that would be used. If, however, an experienced caller stepped up, some of the beginners would step out, for this was more than they had mastered. This situation was probably the beginning of the traditional floor show as we know it now. Mrs. Baker realized then that when the beginners saw the complicated figures, they strove to master these, too, and asked for them during the teaching sessions which were held for half an hour before the grand march.

Some sixty-odd people took active part in this, the first family square dance, and they formed an almost permanent nucleus for the many succeeding dances. Because the first dance was such a success, each one present voted to have another, and with the approval of the Austin Recreation Department, the gym was made available the first and third Saturdays of each month from 8:00 to 11:00 P.M.

Swing your partner!

Extracurricular Activities

It is impossible to give a history of the family square dance separate and apart from the history of the Pioneer Fiddlin' Folk and Square Dance Service Unit of Austin, for the two have grown and served the people of Austin together.

At the second family night, one of the fiddlers showed Mrs. Baker a letter from the special service officer at McCloskey General Hospital of Temple, Texas, addressed to the Old Fiddlers' Association of Austin, asking them to bring one hour of pioneer music to the returned veterans stationed there. Members of the Association frankly admitted that they felt they could not entertain for an hour and turned the letter over to Mrs. Baker. Here was the need for a real show and a real sponsor.

This time it was simpler to get the sponsor than the show for wartime shortages made it impossible to furnish gas, cars, or personnel. Through the musicians one of the most authentic and colorful of all the Austin pioneers was contacted. He was J. D. Dillingham, affectionately called "Uncle Dave" by each service unit member. After much persuasion, during which he said he was too old (78), that he could not dance any more (he outjigs the entire unit, including his young brother who is only 74), and that he had lost his caller's voice completely (he brings down the house with his version of "Home, Sweet Home"), he agreed to go along just this once to do his duty in furthering the war effort. Needless to say, when he was introduced at McCloskey to a recreation hall filled with wounded veterans as "our 78-year-young Uncle Dave" he was easily the star of the show.

After a square of pioneer dancers was secured and music provided, Mrs. Baker again called upon her nucleus dancers of the family night, namely, the teen-agers and the Lone Star group. They were very enthusiastic and from them came a suggestion of having a smaller square, too. Again Mrs. Baker knew just whom she could get, for during the summer there had been children's folk classes sponsored by the Austin Recreation Department at the Athletic Club. Now she had all ages, from 8 to 78, four complete squares, the pioneers, the married couples, the teen-agers, and the twelve and under group, with a grand fiddle band. Thus the troupes started one Sunday morning in their own cars, with their rationed gas, for McCloskey General Hospital, 65 miles away, to give their first hour show to crippled veterans of World War II. Little did they dream on that bright February morning that they would be called upon by hospitals and camps all over central Texas to continue giving shows throughout the entire war.

Their biggest thrill came in May 1946 when they were invited to the show at the National Folk Festival in Cleveland, Ohio. There again, they had requests from veterans' hospitals in that area to entertain.

On each trip, and there have been over a hundred, the bus was filled with all ages, some singing gaily to the guitars and fiddles, others quietly talking and still others settling the major issues of the moment. Each person was giving generously of his time and talents, each person was too old or too young for military service, and every one was endeavoring to bring the family unit square dance to each hospital or recreation center. Letters of thanks and encouragement were received and all made the service unit feel as though they had done something for the morale on the home front. Since the war, calls have come from neighboring U.S.O. and service centers to help teach and promote American folk and square dancing among the enlistees and officers' groups—and again the Pioneer Fiddlin' Folk and Square Dance Club said "yes."

Status Today

The family square dance, as we know it today, has come a long way from the little gathering that Saturday night three years ago, and a new era of square dancing is in store for the citizens of Austin. It is true, some things are still the same; Mrs. Baker still directs the dance, the pace is still set with "Leather Britches," and there is still a grand march honoring any outstanding group, individual or visitor, and there is still a floor show. However, now the gym is almost too small to hold the dancers and instead of having to hang volley ball and badminton nets along the bleachers to blot out the vacant space, all bleacher seats are filled with interested spectators. The dancing area has become so crowded that round "spots" are spaced evenly around the floor to conserve space and time in forming squares. Formerly the elaborate decorations were designed to give a feeling of compactness to the participants. Now the decorations are simple but still in keeping with the season or special occasion that seems to be different at each dance.

At present the lights shine on the three principal walls where the Athletic Club staff artists hang large murals. Sometimes their fancy turns to fiddle bands, cowboys, or covered wagons; sometimes to Thanksgiving scenes, witches or pumpkins; and sometimes to Santa riding down the painted snow with a pack on his back. Each time one enters the gym on Saturday night, a complete new scene is in store.

Now the musicians are well-paid and the old method of passing the hat has long been discarded in favor of a nominal voluntary assessment per person at the door. The coke bar still functions and the funds help keep the family square dance a self-supporting concern. The old public address system, with its squeaky mike and humming sound box, has been replaced by a modern overall pick-up system and mike bought and used by the family square dance group. The old gym has been rewired so that soft lights can be used in place of the glaring spots that were necessary only a few months ago. The Austin Recreation Department still has regular classes for beginners, and new clubs under its sponsorship are being organized regularly; but no club would consider the first or third Saturday as a meeting date, for that is when they meet together with the family for an evening of family square dancing at the Athletic Club.

When the state inaugural committee asked the Recreation Department of Austin to have complete charge of the first pioneer inaugural ball held since the gay nineties during the inaugural festivities honoring the new governor of Texas on January 21, 1947, these clubs and the Pioneer Service Unit formed its nucleus. With four other balls in progress, it was at the family square dance ball that the governor and his party remained the longest. It took a line of highway patrolmen to push the governor into the crowded dance hall, for dance teams and musicians had gathered from the four corners of Texas and authorities such as Shaw and Durlacher and Greggerson had come by plane and car, not just for the one ball, but for an entire week end of gay family square dances, barbecues and informal get-togethers where ideas, dances and opinions were exchanged. A direct outcome of this enthusiasm and interest in the American folk and square dance—particularly the family square dance—was the organization of a Texas dance festival to be held next winter with all cities taking part in the first festival named as charter members.

Austin can be proud of its Recreation Department and its workers who have combined the family square dance and Service Unit Club into a unit that has brought the pioneer spirit and the true American folk dance to our young people in such a way that they are proud to be allowed to dance alongside the pioneers, whether at the regular family dance, a veteran's hospital or at the inaugural ball. Yes, indeed, the family square dance is here to stay!

McClintock Appointed Superintendent

THE NEWLY consolidated Park and Recreation program in Omaha, Nebraska, is to be directed by Ralph McClintock of Fort Wayne, Indiana, according to an announcement by the Omaha Park and Recreation Commission.

Mr. McClintock leaves Fort Wayne after six years as Secretary and Director of the Park Board. Martin M. Nading, Jr., who has been the assistant director in Fort Wayne, will be promoted as Mr. McClintock's successor.

As General Superintendent in Omaha, Mr. McClintock will supervise the one million and a half dollar facilities development program for which bonds have been voted. He will also direct the reorganization of the park and recreation department and administer the program.

The Other Half of the Playground Movement

By Henry S. Curtis

We have gone on the supposition in the past that the terms "play" and "recreation" referred only to children and youth; but St. Petersburg has demonstrated beyond question that old people are just as fond of good times as young people, and furthermore that the old people are willing and able to pay for them. St. Petersburg, Florida, is an old folks' playground par excellence, and it owes its prosperity to that fact. This demonstration has now been going on for many years, and its results are beyond question.

St. Petersburg is located on a peninsula with Tampa Bay on one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. It is, in normal years, many miles below the frost line and suitable during nearly all the winter months for outdoor bathing and practically every other outdoor activity. The term "playground" may well be applied to the city as a whole with its golf courses, beaches, conferences and festivals; but I wish particularly to refer at this time to the intensely developed areas at Mirror Lake and Beach Park.

The Mirror Lake Playground covers about two acres. It is organized and controlled by the Mirror Lake Association, which is a private organization electing its own officers and hiring its own employees. There were in February of this year 7,600 members who paid $4.00 a year to belong.

The Association provides for this fee about every sort of game suitable for old people. Of these by far the most popular is shuffleboard. Mirror Lake has 125 courts which are nearly always in use from 9:30 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. So great is the demand that there is often no court free, and one must wait his turn to get a game, and resign his place after playing three games. The game is as popular with the women as with the men. The Association furnishes the courts, the cues and disks, though most prefer to purchase their own cues.

There are two bowling greens which are also well-patronized but more costly, as the membership is $16.00 a year and the balls, which are not furnished, are expensive. The average age of the players on the shuffleboard courts I should judge to be well over 70 with some far along in the eighties. The bowlers, on the whole, seem a little younger. There is one court for croquet, two courts for roque, a number of courts for horseshoes, a pavilion for such games as checkers, chess, dominoes and other quiet games, and a women's pavilion which is devoted largely to bridge and rummy.

This area is intensively used and the popularity of these activities is ample proof of the need.

There are several smaller recreation areas on much the same plan. The next largest is the one in Beach Park. It covers about half an acre, has over three thousand members and is similarly popular. I myself played on the shuffleboard courts on this playground from a little after 9 to 11 or 12, five or six days a week throughout the fall, winter and spring. There was always a friendliness and good fellowship among the players which made you soon acquainted and at home.

There are also two softball clubs that are probably more talked about than any other single feature in St. Petersburg. They are the Half Century Club, made up of men from 50 to 76 years of age, and the Three-Quarter Century Club, made up of men from 76 to 90 years of age. There are regular matched games about three times a week which, in pleasant weather, always have an attendance running far up into the hundreds. There are 36 members on the Three-Quarter Century Team, so some of the oldsters might play only one inning and might not play more than once a week. The oldest member on the team is 90. He does not play often, but one who is 86 years old is often in the game. As is to be expected, these oldsters do not run very fast or throw very well; but they bat and catch nearly as well as anyone and usually use good judgment in their play. In the middle of each game they always pass the hat for a voluntary collection, which usually runs to about a hundred dollars. This is given to the Red Cross, the city hospital, work for crippled children, or some other public charity.

Besides their ball games, the oldsters also have a choral club, and a dramatic club which gives plays.

The Audubon Club provides bird lectures and conducts bird walks, and the Garden Club gives lectures and bird walks.

Very much the same sort of activities have been spreading slowly to the country clubs and resorts of the North.

St. Petersburg is a city of some 80,000 people in summer with 50,000 to 70,000 extra tourists in the winter. These winter visitors are mostly old people, so this cannot be regarded as a normal population, but there are old people in every city and its seems likely that nearly every city in the United States of 100,000 could support at least one such playground as the one at Mirror Lake and that it would be good business to do it. Old folks seem to need these activities and appreciate them as much as the children. My idea is that in all of our larger playgrounds, and all of the playgrounds that we are to acquire hereafter, there should be a section for the oldsters. The activities that the old folks enjoy are such that they need not make great inroads on the restricted playground space.

The playground I am thinking of would be for all ages but especially for people who have reached the age of retirement. The number of these oldsters is increasing every year with our increasing life span.

School children with their classes and homework are really very busy people and they have leisure only after school, on week ends and during vacations, but most of these old people have all their time on their hands and plenty of leisure for all sorts of activities.

Of course many of them have special interests that keep them busy. Some have gardens, some like to fix up things, and others have hobbies of various kinds. The women usually fare better than the men, inasmuch as they usually have some housework to do and at any rate they can sew or knit, but there are very few of this group who could not well put in two or three hours every day in such a community center.

The same forces that are lengthening the span of human life are bringing our people up to the age of retirement in better physical condition, with a greater store of motor skills and leisure interests, that they have acquired in the recreation centers or in school activities, than their fathers had. They will be more ready to take part in all sorts of activities than their fathers were at their age.

The present age of retirement in most industries and under Social Security is 65, but the labor unions are asking that this age be reduced to 60, and if we should have a great depression with millions out of work, this lowering of the age limit may result. What is the public going to do about it? It cannot turn out our working population from industry at 60 or 65 and provide no place for them to go and nothing for them to do.

If there were a small auditorium in connection with the old folks' playground, it might well become a vital community center and civic forum for the discussion of public affairs. Many of these old people are under Social Security and may well feel that they are reserve officers of the state under a certain responsibility to render public service as the opportunity offers. The experience of St. Petersburg shows that they are glad to do it.

It would be an advantage to the playgrounds to have these old people there. They might well adopt the playground as their personal responsibility, to see that its equipment is repaired, lost balls and equipment replaced, and that it does not get under the domination of rowdies. They might well select from their number a reserve staff that might be called upon by the director to tell stories, do magic tricks, conduct bird or nature hikes, or show personal movies, of which we found there was always an ample supply in St. Petersburg. It is good, in any case, for a playground to be under observation, and to have an informed group of voters who can represent its interests at the polls; and matched games between the oldsters and the youngsters would be sure to arouse public interest.

Movie Clubs in England

J. Arthur Rank in a recent interview spoke with great enthusiasm of the boys' and girls' movie clubs in England. He believes that these clubs will help make confirmed customers of the motion pictures out of the coming generation—but it is not alone for business reasons that he takes so much interest in them.

The New York Times for June 1, 1947 quotes him as saying, "At present there are about 400,000 children who are members of these clubs, but we hope to increase that number before long. One picture out of every five we turn out especially for them, and we shall soon increase that proportion. I for one believe that the public will accept better pictures than many that are being made. One of the principal functions of the cinema in to improve the taste of the public. I see the film industry developing into a great art, an art which will bring happiness to many and peace to the world. Through pictures the people of one country will get to know the people of other countries and get to understand them better. It is through understanding that peace will come to the world."

American Red Cross — Photo by Day

Occupation Soldiers Sound Off— On Juvenile Delinquency

By MARIE LOMAS
American Red Cross

NO ONE HAS THOUGHT to ask the young occupation soldier what he would suggest as a solution for juvenile delinquency, but when the American Red Cross sponsored a "Star Your State" contest in the Far East recently the servicemen jumped at the chance to sound off on what they thought was needed in their individual states to combat the problem.

The idea of the contest was to give the men an opportunity to present their plans for ways and means of improving the social and economic life in their home states. As essays, models, charts and graphs poured into contest headquarters, the young soldiers, many of them teen-agers themselves, made it evident that they were taking seriously the problem of juvenile delinquency and that when they come home they intend to do something about it.

Ideas were submitted on all types of subjects, from improved harbors to ways of beautifying back alleys. But near the top and second only to the need for better educational facilities in the number of entries came juvenile delinquency.

In general the occupation soldiers' answer to the problem was the same in all 81 essays devoted to the subject—"better recreation facilities." But the servicemen didn't leave it at that. They go down to cases.

Pfc. Willam H. Mikesch, Detroit, Michigan, grand prize winner for the Japan area, submitted a table-size model community center, complete with floor plans. Said Mr. Mikesch, "The rapid increase in the number of multiple-family dwellings has not only eliminated the backyard—formerly the main playground of the children—but it also has reduced the opportunity for indoor forms of family recreation. My community center is designed for wholesome indoor and outdoor recreation activities for the community, to promote civic pride and enterprise and to provide cultural interest in music, art and literature."

His model features a large auditorium, ballroom, theater and rooms for major group activities. There is a library, sewing room, music and study room, and last, but not least, a nursery so that the young marrieds can come and bring the babies that otherwise might keep the whole family at home.

Because the recreation center experience of most of the occupation soldiers has been in the American Red Cross clubs and recreation centers overseas, and because they have seen first-hand how these centers have attracted the young soldiers away from less wholesome activities, many of the community center plans were patterned closely after these clubs.

The "In-Betweens"

A plan of this type recommended by the state prize winner for New York was for a community

youth center where classes in photography, radio, languages, cooking, drama, music dancing and athletics would be given. Quiz programs and forum discussions of current affairs were among the programs suggested.

"Young people comprise a very large, very important and very neglected group," this soldier pointed out. "The results of their collective actions are felt in every home and church and throughout every community. But the absence of a collective voice has permitted their cause to go unheeded in many communities. Most of the teen-agers hold promise of good citizenship. Some do not. But all, regardless of their personal advantages, will benefit from a wisely administered program of youth activities.

"Teen-agers are diverse in their interests and their talents. Therefore, the planned program must be varied. There are the sports crowd, the bobby soxers, the Saturday salesmen, the stock boys and girls, the delivery boys, the movie ushers and usherettes, the baby tenders, the young naturalists, the camera fans, the radio hams, the amateur actors and actresses, the budding musicians, the wide-eyed chemists, the Boy and Girl Scouts and the fraternity and sorority crowd. All these and many others need an outlet for their energies, their talents and their interests.

"Judy Garland once sang a song, 'I'm Just an In-Between.' The words can be applied today to the fourteen-to-eighteen age group. It describes perfectly the young people who are in between complete dependence upon the home and the independence of maturity. They go outside the home to satisfy their social needs. Some seek diversions individually, others in a group. Not all choose their entertainment wisely. They need the opportunity for recreation and a way to use their talents in a wholesome atmosphere. The community youth center can provide this."

The Teen Canteen launched by citizens of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which has been adopted by other Pennsylvania communities with "over a million teen-agers in 5,000 clubs in Pennsylvania," was highly recommended by a soldier who felt that this was a real stride toward solving the juvenile delinquency problem. The Teen Canteen has dancing twice a week, games and crafts on off nights and lectures and movies intermittently.

Other Suggestions

To solve the housing problem for the recreation centers a soldier from Ohio suggested the rehabilitation of deserted army camps into community centers if near enough to be easily reached by young people. Swimming pools and tennis courts go with some of these camps.

Several soldiers suggested "open-all-year vacation parks" for families with average or low incomes. In these parks families that have never been able to afford a vacation could enjoy a ranch type hotel at rates they could afford. Included in the vacation park would be riding facilities, swimming pools, a pond for model boat races that in winter could be used for skating, a skeet range for adults, a hobby shop. As many activities as possible should be free.

A serviceman from Connecticut presented an idea for a "Hobby House" for every small community. "Many people back home have talent and ability but never get a chance to do anything because of lack of material and no place to work," he pointed out. "My idea is to have hobby shops financed by the state, craft shops where people may make things they want for a small fee. The state could buy the machinery, which is too expensive for the average citizen. For a small charge for materials Mr. Average Citizen would have an opportunity for recreation, at the same time living a richer, fuller life. Both young people and adults could share in the craft opportunities. It would help to keep young people closer to their families until they are old enough to go out independently."

Recreation Blues

On June 2, 1947 the *Baltimore Evening Sun* printed this item about its recreation director H. S. Callowhill, director of the Baltimore Department of Recreation, said he was feeling slightly "deflated" today.

His reason was the receipt of the following message from the National Recreation Association

"May 28, Los Angeles citizens voted by a splendid majority $12,000,000 in bond issues for playgrounds."

Just before the message arrived, Mr. Callowhill was still feeling happy about the $1,500,000 voted by Baltimore for playgrounds in the recent election.

Somebody pointed out that Los Angeles is bigger than Baltimore, but Mr. Callowhill said "It's not that much bigger."

St. Louis Sells Recreation

By J. A. TURNER
Superintendent of Recreation
St. Louis, Missouri

THE SMALLER industrial organizations in the immediate vicinity of the various community centers in St. Louis have been the object of some intensive recreation promotion work during the past few months. The campaign, which has been highly successful to date and which bears the promise of 100 per cent success, was conducted by the City Recreation Department in its efforts to reach with a recreation program the maximum number of St. Louisans.

The campaign had its inception when it was realized that the recreation department with its present limitations was unable to get in contact with each St. Louisan individually. At that time it was decided that the only way to make the city as a whole aware of what the recreation department offered was to take advantage of all existing groups. In a short time, every club or social organization within a five mile radius of each of the city's community centers was made acquainted with the program offered in those centers. Most of these clubs are now represented on the community center councils which hold semi-monthly meetings at the centers and plan for the more complete use of the existing facilities, discuss the program offered and perform related functions with a view toward making the centers serve the community more completely.

Thus, with very little opposition, "Operation A" of the promotion campaign was completed. The second phase of the program bogged down. This second phase concerned those individuals not affiliated with any existing groups. After a thorough reconnaisance, the smaller industrial organizations without their own recreation facilities or programs were selected as the next objective. Teams of the centers' directors and staff members visited the company executives to secure their cooperation. The reception these visiting groups received was generally very discouraging.

The small gains that were made by these visits were fortified with some attractive activities designed to the tastes of employees during their lunch hours and after working hours. The recreation department marshalled its forces, held numerous staff meetings to determine the best line to take to overcome misunderstanding of the program and prejudice against it. After a few more visits information secured from employees taking part in these activities indicated that a narrow understanding of recreation values was responsible for the resistance to the program. Industrial executives felt that it would injure production and reduce profits. Immediately, a program of "psychological warfare" was undertaken. Daily form letters and invitations from the recreation department began to appear in the mail boxes of the executives who were opposed. These letters were designed to take advantage of the worship of productive efficiency rather than to attempt to tear it down. Good sound business principles were extolled and praised, but along with that praise went items regarding industry's responsibility for employees' welfare and the increase in production which could be expected from well-planned employees' recreation activities.

One month of this intensive campaign served to weaken the resistance of the supervisory personnel. More and more employees, stimulated by those already won over, began to clamor for the right of every man to play. A few plant executives began to show some interest in the possibilities of recreation and requested suggestions for activities for their plants. At this point a group of supervisors of various recreation activities visited the plants. In spite of some sporadic sniping by secretaries-ever-loyal-to-the-boss, the delegation reached the commander-in-chief in most instances and the second-in-command in all others. Again the recreation delegation presented its arguments. On orders from recreation headquarters, however, they left without attempting to make any specific agreements.

The educational campaign was resumed until all but a few of the plants were asking for assistance from the recreation department. This was exactly what the recreation headquarters staff had been waiting for. Noon hour programs were organized wherein employees, and in many cases executives, visited the centers and participated in the various activities offered. In those cases where it was im-

practical for the employees to visit the center, recommendations were made for the provision of card games, checkers, horseshoes and other activities that readily lend themselves to the available space at the factories.

The campaign has been nearly perfect. A very few of the more stubborn executives are still holding out, but continued efforts are gradually wearing down that resistance. Use is also being made of those executives who were converted. They are participating in the campaign and painting attractive pictures of more contented, more efficient employees.

The ammunition which proved most effective were the following statements:

An employer owes it to his employees to make provision for their welfare and recreation during the time they spend in the plant and not working.

An employee who can play and relax a few minutes during the working period is a more contented, more efficient employee.

Any investment to provide relaxation and recreation for employees will pay dividends in increased production.

All available facilities should be used—from plant facilities, however limited, to outside community facilities, especially municipal facilities.

It is good business to use that which you pay for. You are paying for, you have paid for, and you will continue to pay for the use of municipal facilities through taxation. Why not make use of them when you can?

An interesting side light of the campaign is the fact that approximately 50 industrial teams made use of municipal facilities last year and double the number are expected to this summer.

Wales Plays Again

By P. M. RUPERT
Los Angeles, California

AN ANCIENT and beautiful custom, which was shattered in the grind of war, has slipped into place again. For centuries the Eisteddfod* of Wales was one of the world's great festivals, bringing the colorful and entertaining bards together in a whirl of gaiety and song. But all such happy activities were forgotten when Hitler's bombers roared over the English Channel, and not until five years had passed were the merrymakings undertaken once more.

It was the coal mining community of Ponciau in the county of Denbigh that started the ball rolling in August 1945 when it entertained the National Eisteddfod of Wales. Then, in July 1946 the rebirth of the national festival of the Welch Youth Movement—Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Urdd Gobaith Cymru—occurred in Shakespeare's historic Corwen, Meirionydd, which is situated in North Wales on the beautiful river Dee. It was most appropriate that Corwen should be chosen for the three-day celebration for it was here in 1929 that Yr Urdd held its first National Eisteddfod.

Music, of course, held the spotlight and ranged from folk songs to difficult compositions, both instrumental and orchestral. Several of the youth clubs (many of which were composed of children under ten years of age) excelled in the native art of *canu pennillion*—the traditional style of setting verse to an extempore counter-melody. In addition, there were various dramatic offerings, an arts and crafts exhibition, and original verse and prose presentations. Graceful dances, too, added their diverse charms.

Thus the entertainment followed the old, old pattern — to the gratification of the venerable Welshmen who were fearful their culture and language might die out or become weakened by alien influence. In fact, it was due to their efforts that there was a revival of the community clubs, which, more than anything else, perpetuate the Welsh heritage—as the oldsters very well knew. Later, the national festivals created enthusiasm, so a good start was made at reorganizing all the various groups. But if added impetus was needed, England's Heir Presumptive supplied it.

The Princess Joins

Following in the footsteps of the King and Queen who were initiated in 1926, Princess Elizabeth became a member of the select Gorsedd of Bards when she attended the National Eisteddfod of Wales on Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, last August.

*Eisteddfod: An annual congress of bards and literati of Wales, in its present form a 19th century revival.

Dressed in the formal white robes of the bards, she marched with the women members of the Bardic Circles from the local school to the Gorsedd Circle where an impressive ceremony was held. Thus was added one more royal bead to the always diversified, but ever scintillating, chain of the bards.

And "scintillating" exactly describes both the play and the players—today and in ages past. The very word "bard" evolved from just such festivals as these. First applied to Celtic poets, the name was later used to describe poets and minstrels of Gaul and Britain. These were nomad tribes but the acquisition of a title made them feel they were people of consequence, so they organized societies which conferred rights and privileges on the members.

Huge festivals were then held at intervals, which provided lively entertainment for the whole company. An interesting feature of these get-togethers concerned the divisions into which the different bards fell: some celebrated victories and sang hymns of praise; others chanted the laws of the land, and a third group gave poetic genealogies and family histories. But the outstanding events were the daily song contests which were umpired by the princes and nobles of the region. In these the bards outdid themselves!

But the gay assemblies were frowned on in some circles and the conventions gradually died out during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were later revived, however, and for many years were held regularly, particularly in Wales and Ireland. But the nomadic bards could no longer consider the Eisteddfod their personal field of entertainment!

Now whenever one of the celebrations was staged in a community, the spirit of rivalry and fun became so contagious that the artistic home folks captured what they could of it—to savor later on. Consequently, small local Eisteddfodau sprang up throughout the land. They featured the poetry and music of the master bards and also added pertinent features of their own.

Development

At first these clubs staged contests with groups no further away than the next village, but gradually their fame and activities spread until they eventually became identified with the great Eisteddfod itself.

In this same manner the individual clubs of today follow the path to national prominence. The first step is to excel in district competitions, then in county fetes. Subsequently the winners are given preliminary tests at the National Eisteddfod; then the most outstanding individuals, teams and choirs engage in the final contests.

It has always been a high honor to win national recognition, and everyone works long and hard towards that end. And now that the Eisteddfod has once again taken its rightful place in the universe, there will be a display of talent and skill this summer that will undoubtedly surpass any ever displayed at a festival. This year peace will be celebrated in song and story, dance and drama. The Eisteddfod of Wales, one of the world's greatest festivals, will be greater than ever!

Books Received

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Creative Crafts in Wood, by Michael C. Dank. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $3.00.

More Ben Hunt Whittlings, by W. Ben Hunt. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $2.50.

You Can Draw Anything, by William F. Mullin. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia - Toronto. $1.25.

GAMES

Banks' Blindfold Checker Masterpieces, by Newell W. Banks. David McKay Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

Pool Checkers, by Theodore P. Hines. David McKay Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

Outdoor Book, The, by Wanda Taylor Linderman. Camp Fire Girls, Inc. $.60.

Play Therapy, by Virginia Mae Axline. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. $3.50.

Racial Factor in Y.M.C.A.'s, The, prepared by Dr. J. Howell Atwood. Association Press, New York. $2.25.

Sing of America, collected and arranged by Tom Scott. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $4.00.

SPORTS

Crawl Stroke Illustrated, The, by Capt. T. W. Sheffield, Beach and Pool, New York. $2.00.

Official Golf Guide 1947, edited by Bill Richardson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

Sports and Games, by Harold Keith. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.75.

Official Basketball Guide, The, 1946-47. A. S. Barnes and Co., New York. $.50.

Official Basketball and Officials Rating Guide for Women and Girls, The, 1946-47. A. S. Barnes and Co., New York. $.35.

Official Ice Hockey Guide, The, 1947. A. S. Barnes and Co., New York. $.50.

Sailing Primer, The, by Rosemary and Steever B. Oldden. Cornell Maritime Press, New York. $2.50.

Star Atlas and Navigation Encyclopedia, The, by S. S. Rabl. Cornell Maritime Press, New York. $5.00.

Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments, Devereaux Butcher. Oxford University Press, New York. $1.75.

Amateur Handcraft, F. Clarke Hughes. The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. $2.50.

Lebert H. Weir

LEBERT H. WEIR'S work with recreation departments throughout the country has done much to build the recreation movement. He has made many important studies in a number of cities throughout the country which were the beginnings of recreation departments and on which they still function. Through his work both here and abroad he has come to be recognized throughout the world as an authority on the recreational use of parks.

This recent letter from V. K. Brown to Howard Braucher, President of the National Recreation Association, about Lebert Weir's service is among the many expressions of appreciation received over the years.

"You probably have heard of a bill in Springfield proposing to abolish the independent Park District here and turn the parks over to the City Council, to be operated as a department of the city government. Our organization isn't campaigning in opposition, but we have suggested in various places that people give some serious thought to the question before going too far on the theoretical principle of consolidation of municipal functions.

"I am dropping you this line to let you know that L. H. Weir attended the session of the Recreation Commission's committee on such matters, and did a splendid job of reviewing the history of similar measures in other cities of the country. We feel that we owe him a big debt. He directed thinking on the part of this committee in those first few minutes after the subject was opened up, and you know how vitally important it is that thinking start in the right direction, since afterward it is very likely to continue in the same course. His counsel brought sharply into view the two sides to the question, and insured a thoughtful balancing of considerations on the part of the Commission, at least, and of other citizens who will be influenced by the Commission. It was an awfully good day's work for Chicago and I thought you would be interested in knowing about it.

"No doubt Weir made a report, but the other fellow's point of view sometimes presents interesting and supplementary angles. Our General Attorney thought well enough of Weir's presentation to ask the secretary of the meeting to give him a transcription of every note she took, not alone the minutes of the meeting which condensed these notes. As I said before, all of us feel that he did a wonderful job for the city, and we think you are entitled to know that that's the way we feel about it."

The national recreation movement owes much to Lebert Weir for his fine service through the years.

Mrs. Fred R. Easterday

MRS. FRED R. EASTERDAY of Lincoln, Nebraska, represented the National Recreation Association at the Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. conference in Grinnell, Iowa, in June.

Mrs. Easterday has given long and generous service in recreation to Lincoln, the state and the entire recreation movement. She helped form the Lincoln Recreation Council in 1922 and was appointed to the official board which was created in 1925. She has served continuously since then. She was responsible more than any other one person for the organization of the Lincoln recreation program.

She was the state P.T.A. recreation chairman beginning in 1924 for 15 years and she has also served as local National Recreation Association sponsor and attended Recreation Congresses in Atlantic City and Pittsburgh. She promoted home play week throughout the state of Nebraska, has worked with the State Extension Department and has visited many cities of Nebraska to help develop recreation.

She has always served as a volunteer in the Lincoln program.

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The Advertising Council

Recreation for Convalescents

By ROBERT L. HORNEY
Superintendent of Recreation
Peoria, Illinois

HIGH ON THE EDGE of the East Bluff overlooking the city of Peoria and the Illinois River stands St. Francis Hospital. In the convalescent ward on the eighth floor of the hospital are a bunch of youngsters wishing and dreaming and waiting for those days to come which will mean bike rides, hikes, baseball and swimming again. Most of the patients are victims of last year's polio epidemic.

Enthusiasm is high among these youngsters now as a result of the recreation program provided by the Peoria Playground and Recreation Board.

A few months ago, the Board, realizing the need of relaxation and recreation for the long stay patients, began an expanding program of activities.

The weekly program is directed by the supervisor of arts and crafts of the Recreation Board and offers for the most part a variety of games and crafts. On Saturdays and Sundays Junior Red Cross representatives from all the high schools, under the supervision of the arts and crafts leader, arrive at the ward for morning and afternoon sessions of playing various party games with the children and assisting with the craft work. Many of the patients are of the same age as the Junior Red Cross workers and the opportunity to play and work with other young people their age keeps them in contact with their school class and acts as an important morale booster.

Activities

Crafts, such as weaving and paper work, are participated in by the children. One enterprising youth made profitable use of the craft program and sold approximately $70 worth of chair sets and pot holders to visitors. Before Easter the children made attractive favors for the patients' trays.

Innumerable party games, distributed on a loan basis, are played between the patients and visitors during visiting hours. New games are added to the portable unit from time to time.

In addition to the game and craft program, movies, typical of those shown at the community centers, are presented every Wednesday afternoon in the recreation room for the "up" patients by the Housing Unit Supervisor for the Recreation Board. Bed patients are allowed turns to attend the movie depending on available wheel chairs and stretchers.

On Wednesday evenings a repeat showing of the movie is given in the annex, mainly for adult patients. The evening attendance usually averages 60. The patients enjoy the movie program so much that they always need reassurance that each Wednesday will bring a new show.

Every Thursday morning a private movie showing is held for an iron lung patient. The lung is tilted so that the patient may watch the film dis-

Fun for the bed-ridden

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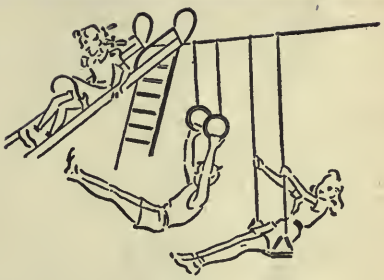

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played on the wall of his room, and he keeps a schedule of the weekly movies he will see.

Another phase of the program is the record library service, with phonograph and popular records that may be enjoyed in the patients' rooms. Popular bands playing the latest music constitute most of the music in the library.

Stamp collecting and other hobbies are encouraged and hobby-minded children are assisted by the leaders. Storytelling to the smaller children has also become part of the program.

The hospital chaplain is sincere in his praise of the recreation program, says that it is a real factor in keeping the convalescents happy and content and in bringing them back to normal living.

As one young patient put it: "It's sure swell that us kids can play games up here. It makes the day so much shorter."

Gardening As Recreation

THE PHENOMENAL growth of interest in gardening is one of the outstanding developments of the war. It is estimated that between 18 and 20 million victory gardens helped to assure adequate food supplies during the war period.

Irvington, New Jersey, is one of many communities where interest in gardening has not declined since the close of hostilities. Many residents have broadened their interests to include both flower and vegetable growing and permanent planting to improve the attractiveness of home grounds. From a patriotic "duty" wartime gardening has developed into a fascinating form of recreation for many residents who found that "working in the soil" had many satisfactions.

The fourth annual Victory Garden Fair sponsored by the Victory Garden Committee of the Irvington Department of Recreation was held last August in the Municipal Building. Both visitors and entries exceeded previous records.

Classes were provided for individuals, families and community gardens. As was true in previous years the class for "standard red tomatoes" (with 24 entries) was one of the centers of interest. In spite of close competition by more experienced gardeners, a 14-year-old boy won top honors.

A "horn of plenty" furnished the motif for one community garden display. Fourteen varieties of vegetables filled a table space 3 x 8 feet. This particular exhibit, judged for variety and excellence of vegetable specimens and general appearance, and winning the community garden competition, received warm acclaim by State Experiment Station judges. The donor of the award in this section was so enthused that the final "prize" turned out to be a chicken dinner for the twenty "residents" of this particular community garden. Fair judges, clubs and individuals donated other awards.

In addition to the many classes for vegetables, there were 20 classes for canning and four classes for flowers grown in vegetable gardens.

Opportunity was given during the Fair for answers to garden problems and discussion of the various varieties of vegetables suitable for climate and home garden conditions.

The Recreation Department organized the Fair and did the necessary clerical work—class cards, score sheets, entry forms. Committees from the Victory Garden Committee assumed responsibility for staging, room arrangements, scoring and judging.—*Philip Le Boutillier,* Director of Recreation, Irvington, New Jersey.

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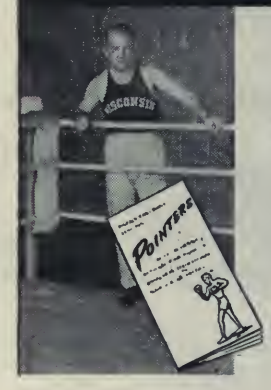

JUST OFF THE PRESS—this important booklet, chuck full of valuable facts on getting your High School Boxing Program underway is yours FREE for the asking. Written by John Walsh, it clears up numerous misconceptions about boxing—especially valuable to newcomers in the program.

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World at Play

Never Too Old

An elaborately furnished and lighted doll's house with a family of storks nesting on the roof, a carved rooster and a model of the Taj Mahal were among the blue ribbon winners at the first city-wide hobby show by persons more than 60 years old. Held at the Russell Sage Foundation in May, the exhibit was sponsored by the Welfare Council of New York City. Men and women from thirty-five institutions for the aged of all denominations, plus many individual hobbyists contributed to the display of 400 articles.

Youngsters Draw Up Plans

Sixth graders through junior high school boys and girls were competitors in a playground layout contest in Tacoma, Washington. The object was to draw a plan of how the Jane Clark Playfield should be laid out when finally developed. Sponsored by the North End Recreation Association of Tacoma, the plans had to include a corner for preschool children, an apparatus area for older children, a hard surfaced area for games, a wading pool and many other recreation facilities.

Washington Playground

Land purchased by the German Government in 1938 for an embassy in Washington was turned over to the District of Columbia Commissioner in May for use as a public playground. The site had been seized as enemy property by the office of the Alien Property Custodian. Permanent title will be vested in the National Capital Park and Planning Commission as soon as the necessary legislation can be enacted.

Products of the Sea

Brooches, earrings and other novelties are the products of the shellcraft class sponsored by the Recreation Department of Gainesville, Florida. The class meets twice a week and although it is comprised mostly of 10 and 11-year-old girls, the few boys who do participate work just as painstakingly as the feminine members. In Gainesville, no Mother's Day, birthday or Christmas is celebrated without its share of unusual gifts made in the shellcraft class.

Youth Festival

A World Youth Festival with perhaps 40,000 youth representing 60 nations participating is being held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from July 20 to August 17. The festival is featuring educational, cultural and sports activities.

Education Plus Recreation

Instead of a formal schoolroom program, over 220 students selected from Future Farmers of America chapters in Florida were taken to a state park to study at the forestry training camp sponsored by the Florida Forest Service. Here intensive study was supplemented with sports and entertainment. This summer's plans called for two separate camps of a week each beginning July 13 with first year students attending the first week and second year students the second week.

Author, Author

Seattle Junior Programs, Inc., is holding its Fifth National Play Competition "to encourage the writing of plays of high standards for performance before junior audiences." A non-profit corporation, the organization has been sponsoring theater for junior citizens since 1939 and has also sponsored entertainment for spastic children. Prize-winning plays will be used in these programs and awards will be presented to the authors of the best originals and best adaptations from non-dramatic sources and from foreign plays. Manuscripts must be postmarked not later than midnight December 15, 1947 and the results of the competition will be announced March 15, 1948.

Fiesta

Corona, California, held its second annual Spring Fiesta and Lemon Festival in April. A banquet, coronation dance, Fiesta Parade, Lemon Pie Contest, carnival and baseball game were just a few of the events scheduled for the three-day celebration. The fiesta, sponsored by the Corona Recreation Department, again made the La Casita Recreation Center the recipient of its efforts in the hope that an appreciable advance might be made in the immediate usability of this center.

Back to School—The Seventh Annual Eastern Cooperative Recreation School will be held on the campus of the State School of Agriculture, Randolph Center, Vermont, August 10 to 24 inclusive. The school is open to volunteer and professional community leaders who are interested in folk dancing and singing games, dramatics, social music and song leadership, games, group organization and the other courses that are offered.

The Gang Was All There — A program of music and drama was presented by the Pasadena, California, Board of City Directors in observance of the silver anniversary of its Department of Recreation in April. The executive council of the department of recreation, the civic auditorium and department of recreation staffs, and the Pasadena Park Department cooperated in making the event a success.

Convention in Canada—The National Convention of the Parks and Recreation Association of Canada will be held September 8-11.

Club on Trial—Boys of Kingston, New York, organized a non-sectarian Boys' Club for the benefit of those interested in art, craft, stamp and chess clubs and outdoor sports. The club has been set up as a test to prove the theory that it is possible for an organization such as this to be self-supporting and self-disciplined. Other clubs will be organized in other locations in Kingston if satisfactory results are obtained from this initial endeavor.

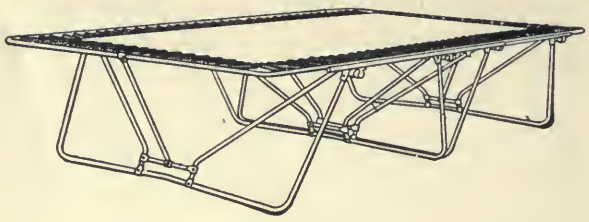
The Church's Workshop—The First Presbyterian Church of Wilson, North Carolina, held an arts-crafts workshop as a part of the observance of National Religious Education Week. More than 190 members of the Sunday School and Church participated in the program. The workshop stressed all types of social recreation and handcrafts such as cooking, sewing, woodwork, needlecraft, metalcraft and feltcraft, to name only a few.

On the Dance Floor—Dallas, Texas, reports nearly 5,000 persons attending a large, indoor square dance held on the four acre dance floor in the Agriculture Building at the Texas State Fair Park. The number actually taking part in the dances, about 2,500, came from Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Colorado and Louisiana. The dance was sponsored by the Dallas Park and Recreation Department.

Tom Mix Campaigns for Safety — Radio's Tom Mix, hero of millions of children, will teach his young listeners lessons in safety as a part of the National Safety Council's campaign to prevent back to school accidents during the month of September. For the second successive year, during the week of September 22-26, the sponsors of the Tom Mix series will substitute safety messages and dramatized stories in place of commercials. In addition to the program, there will be a special Tom Mix Child Safety Poster for schools, youth organizations, clubs, bulletin boards, churches and stores. Special "Home Safety Check Lists" will be distributed to school children throughout the nation and this material will be available to schools and teachers and youth organization leaders free of charge in any quantity desired, through the local Mutual Broadcasting System affiliated radio station.

St. Paul Takes Stock—Ernest W. Johnson has recently completed a self-appraisal of public recreation in St. Paul using as his measuring rod the Schedule of Appraisal of Community Recreation of the National Recreation Association. The study revealed that St. Paul is particularly deficient in the following: design, construction and maintenance, 50 percent; number and location of playgrounds, 50 percent; number of employed leaders, 58 percent; and current expenditures, 37 percent. St. Paul scored itself 41 out of a possible 42 points for training and qualifications of its employed leadership and 14 out of a possible 15 for its training program. Indoor facilities were rated 38 out of a possible 50 points, total outdoor acreage 20 out of 30, program 74 out of 100, participation 62½ and administration 87½.

Teen-Age Recreation Directors—Teen-agers were elected directors of Jefferson County, Kentucky, recreation. It was all part of the "Director for a Day" contest sponsored by the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board. Each teen-age club of the county nominated one member for the director's post and then started a concentrated membership drive to round up as many youngsters as possible so as to have the largest potential voting power. The two teen-agers polling the most votes met with the Fiscal Court, took care of regular appointments, had a luncheon engagement, and filled the routine duties required of the recreation director and his assistant. At the end of the day, they were asked to recommend "ways and means of making teen-agers in Jefferson County the happiest young people possible."



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Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Children's Religion, July 1947
Backyard Dramatics: Its Place in the Neighborhood, Estelle Barnes Clapp

Public Management, June 1947
Some Effects of Population Changes on Municipal Services, Victor Roterus

Jewish Center Program Aids, June 1947
Close-up of the Lounge
Our Grandparents, 1947

The Research Quarterly, May 1947
Hidden Possibilities for Research in Physical Education and Recreation, Florence Stumpf and Frederick W. Cozens

Camping Magazine, June 1947
Outdoor Education for San Diego Schools, Esther Bristol
Fun Around the Campfire, II, A. H. Wyman
Control of Insects, Duncan E. Longworth
Develop Their Creative Ideas, II, Marion Trowbridge

Beach and Pool, May 1947
"Every Bather a Swimmer," Samuel L. Friedman
Basic Principles of Pool Design, Construction, Operation
Recent Developments and Ideas in Pool Sanitation and Design, Chauncey A. Hyatt

The Municipality (Wisconsin), June 1947
Parks and Recreation in Smaller Communities, Jerome Dretzka

Bulletin of Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
Industrial Recreation, Stanley Rough

American Library Association Bulletin, June 1947
Projected Books

Scholastic Coach, June 1947
Buyers' Guide and Directory 1947

Journal of Health and Physical Education, June 1947
The Veterans Administration Athletic Program, B. E. Phillips
Aquatic Pageant Procedures, Lillian C. Burke
Our Australian Neighbors, G. M. Gloss

The Rotarian, June 1947
Seven Acres of Fun

Parks and Recreation, June 1947
Vancouver—Playground of the Northwest, P. B. Stroyan
A New Neighborhood Park for Montreal, Henry Teuscher

The American City, June 1947
Are More Links Necessary, Syl Pointkowski
Schenectady Plans the Town of Tomorrow, Victor J. P. Blaine and James G. Shaw, Jr.

The Nation's Schools, July 1947
Tale of Two Cities—Cincinnati, St. Louis
Recreation for Adults, Too, Robert E. Link

School Life, July 1947
Recreation Programs Encouraged Through Federal Inter-Agency Committee, Walter L. Scott

Camping Magazine, May 1947
The Role of REAL Camping, Barbara E. Joy
Fun Around the Campfire, A. H. Wyman
A Realistic Approach to Nature Study, Janel L. Nickelsburg
Camp Riflery, Charles J. Barclay
Develop Their Creative Ideas, Marion Trowbridge

PAMPHLETS

Wood Carving for Pleasure, Western Pine Association and Herbert Rayner
Western Pine Association, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon

Summer Day Camp—Suggestions on Standards, Program, Camp Facilities, Administration
Chicago Park District, Division of Recreation, Chicago, Illinois

Playground Manual
Recreation Department, Racine, Wisconsin

Playground Leader's Manual
Recreation Department, Akron, Ohio

Teen Canteens—Some Special Problems, Hazel Osborn
The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

The World of Fun Series of Records for Folk Games
Methodist Publishing House, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee

New South, June 1947 (Special quarterly number)
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The Y.M.C.A. and Public Recreation, Informal Education, and Leisure-Time Programs

By Helen E. Davis. Published under the auspices of the Bureau of Records, Studies and Trends, National Board of Y.M.C.A.'s. Association Press, New York, 1946.

DR. DAVIS, in the study which she made for the National Board of Y.M.C.A's, reviews the historic development of public recreation services, comparable developments in the Y.M.C.A. movement, and the history of the growth of community chests and councils. The study of the local relationships of the Y.M.C.A. and public recreation programs covers cities from 100,000 to 600,000 population, with personal visits to 10 representative communities. The communities selected were of various sizes in different sections of the country and with recreation programs of different degrees of adequacy and effectiveness.

Throughout the report Dr. Davis emphasizes that there is no inherent conflict whatever between public and private agencies in recreation work and that no evidence of any fundamental division was discovered in any personal observation or in any material examined in the study. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the real issue is how the public and private agencies, separately and together, can meet the total needs of the community. Dr. Davis states that the lines dividing recreation workers into what might be considered separate camps follow the degree of professional training and viewpoint rather than any pattern of public vs. private agencies.

The study was carefully reviewed by a Review Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and Chapter X of this report is devoted to the Review Committee's statement. The Review Committee comments on the factual material covered, Dr. Davis' analysis of it, and presents 11 principles of relationship between the Y.M.C.A. and public recreation agencies.

This study should prove to be very helpful to leaders in the public recreation movement as well as in the Y.M.C.A. as much of the material is applicable to other comparable local relationships as well as to the Y.M.C.A.

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By Sally Baker Hewitt. Publisher: Miss Hewitt, 332 Edward Avenue, Jackson, Michigan. $1.00.

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By Margaret Powers. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $3.00.

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RECREATION

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RECREATION

in September 1947

On Planning Together (editorial) by Howard Braucher 265

Children Take the Trails, by C. Hensley Jackson 267

Let Them Learn with Their Hands, by O. K. Armstrong 270

Halloween Shenanigans Rewards in Kind, by Joe T. Leszcynski 273

The Mayor Takes a Hand, by R. B. McClintock 274

Passaic Takes the "Mischief" Out of "Mischief Night," by Beatrice Klughaupt 276

Sports Not Spooks 277

Mardi Gras, by John Alexander 278

Recreation Can Help 281

29th National Recreation Congress 282

Festival of American Song, by Alan Jenkins and William H. Jackson 283

Safety Tips for Huntsmen 286

Recreation Service of State Agencies to Communities 287

Recreation Flying Center, by L. E. H. Petersen 292

Harvest Festival 293

Stateside Recreation Atmosphere for Occupation Forces, by Arthur Mayer .. 300

George E. Dickie 302

World at Play 304

Books Received 308

California Recreation Commission 308

Nathan D. Bill Dies 309

Magazines and Pamphlets 311

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 312

Cover print by Gedge Harmon

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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MAY 6
MAY 21

On Planning Together

A PART OF RECREATION itself is the working out of one's own activities. Planning the picnic is just as important as the picnic. Planning the football strategy is a tremendously vital part of the game itself and cannot be turned over to others without a loss of much of the fun.

The passing out of a recreation center building, a recreation system, to the people without their having any other part than acceptance is a great mistake even though it be from the best motives.

Wise neighborhood leaders, if they wish to donate a playground, a park, a swimming pool, make sure that the gift will be acceptable, that the people very much want what is to be donated, that the people are ready to bear the operating expenses if they are called upon to do so. People do not like to have a white elephant passed over to them.

Once a U. S. Senator complained to William Kent, "I gave a recreation center building to my home county, and the people never appreciated it—never really kept it up." Said William Kent, "Did you ask the people whether they wanted it? Did you tell them anything about it before you gave it to them?" "No," said the Senator, "I wanted the gift to be a complete surprise." "Bill, you are a fool," said William Kent. "What could you expect? How would you have felt if someone had passed a gift like that over to you and asked you to keep it up?"

And so it is—the child, the youth, the grown man enjoys more what he has had a part in, what he has helped in some way to create. A palace passed out is not so satisfactory a neighborhood center as a remodelled old barn with the horse stalls fixed over, if the people did the remodelling and made the various decisions.

Education for children is compulsory. School buildings and facilities are a must. Recreation is different. We are not compelled to have recreation. We want a part in planning it and arranging it. If the city government, the county government, the state government, the federal government, or a wealthy philanthropist or a group of such men just pass it out before there is any desire, the result is not so good.

The first step in a rural community or a city neighborhood is by interpretation, or demonstration, to help people to see how essential a part of daily living recreation, leisure activities are in making a world that is worth continuing.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

© by Patterson

Courtesy Save-the-Redwoods League

Children Take the Trails

By C. HENSLEY JACKSON
Estes Park, Colorado

"LOOK, DAD, it says here 'On trail trips before July 1 wear footgear suitable for crossing snow banks.' Do you think we will really get into some snow?"

My eager nine-year-old, fresh from warm, green, flowering Virginia, danced with excitement at the mere thought of snowballing in the Rocky Mountain National Park in June.

"Could be," I agreed. "Anyway, let's wear boots and sweaters."

Thus clad, we got into our car and drove up the winding mountain highway to the meeting place for this free hike for children conducted by a ranger-naturalist.

We joined the noisy, laughing group around the tall man in forest green, gave him our names and home state. Then, with 22 other children and a scattering of parents from 14 different states, we dropped in behind the guide as he headed off into the forest of yellow pine.

Before a huge tree towering well above its neighbors, he called our first halt. Attentively the children listened as the ranger pointed to the evidences of the struggle for existence put up by this gallant old tree. A deep fireburn between two huge roots, branches torn from the side of the tree indicating that another tree had crashed into it and almost destroyed it in its youth, twisted branches bearing witness to battering by strong winds, borings of insects . . . all these things had left their scars on the old pine. The ranger told the children of the slow growth of this tree, probably not more than one inch in diameter in ten years.

As he talked, youngsters felt the rough bark, took deep breaths of its piney fragrance, noted the yellow color of the wood showing through the bark and gazed respectfully at its great height.

"Could Indians have built the fire that scarred these roots?" asked a thoughtful little girl.

"Quite possibly," answered the guide. "We know this tree is older than civilization in this part of the country. It was here long before the white man. Here, let's take a look at the age of one of its former neighbors."

Stooping, the ranger brushed aside vines from an old stump. Showing the children the rings in the wood, he told them how to count the age of the tree that had broken off . . . one ring for each year. Wide rings, he explained, represented lush, wet years; narrow ones drought or overcrowding.

A bird circled overhead, its yellow-marked wings and black-striped body clearly observed by keen young eyes.

"A pine siskin," explained the ranger, "looking over this old tree for housekeeping possibilities, no doubt."

We moved on, followng a narrow trail up and up. A lad from Texas laughed as he pointed to an oddly balanced group of boulders at the trail side, "Looks like a huge snow man. What could have piled those rocks up like that?"

"Old man erosion did that," smiled the guide. "He is a mad sculptor you know—uses water, frost, ice and snow for his working tools and takes centuries to carve out his effects. Probably that balanced group was part of one large rock hundreds of years ago. Rain, ice and snow wear away the softer parts, leaving what we see here."

Our trail broke suddenly into a small bright meadow. Through it ran a clear, swift brook. Flowers blossomed everywhere—their golden, pink, blue, scarlet, purple and white heads nodding to us in all directions. The children exclaimed in delight.

Warning the children that nothing growing in the park could be picked, the ranger moved about identifying Golden Banner, Blue Bells, Miner's Candle, Little Red Elephant, Pearly Everlasting and Loco Weed. Boys and girls vied with each other to find a new variety, to jump the clear brook or to locate the smoothest pebble.

Another stiff climb brought us to the edge of a tiny mountain lake, jewel-like in its quiet clearness. Lilies spread green leaves on its glassy surface. A small bird skimmed swiftly along, level with the water.

Quietly we watched the bird, a water ouzel. The ranger explained that this bird really preferred swift brooks, loved to fly through the silver spray as the water dashed against a rock and built its nest just as close to the water as possible.

Suddenly a boy's high voice broke our stillness with a cry of "Snakes! Snakes!"

Courtesy National Park Service

A scamper began. The ranger laughed, stooped down and picked up one of the silvery, crawling creatures in his hands. "Just a harmless little garter snake. He won't hurt you at all," he said. In a moment four other snakes were caught, my own formerly snake-shy child coming up with one of them wound around her arm.

"Careful, now. Our park protects these little fellows just as much as any other living thing," warned the guide. "But if you promise not to harm them, we will take them along. There is another lake just ahead; we will transplant them."

The four youngsters carrying the snakes became very popular as we hiked ahead. Saucy chipmunks chattering at us from the rocks could not compete with the thrill of carrying a snake. At well-named Dream Lake, the snakes were regretfully released Here we left the marked trail to clamber over rugged terrain for a shortcut back to our starting point.

Aftermath

At the end of the hike, some of us Dads cornered the ranger.. We thanked him for an interesting, eye-opening excursion and said we wished every youngster in the United States might have the opportunity to go along. We were encouraged when our guide told us that more than 1,800 of Uncle Sam's boys and girls do take these hikes in the Rocky Mountain National Park every season, and do observe life along streams, see glaciers, study nature's methods of camouflage or examine museum specimens of hoofs, claws and horns.

"While we have an ideal environment here," said the ranger, "we have no monopoly on nature's wonders. This sort of project could be carried on anywhere. Anyone can start a trail school at home. Nature's storybook is everywhere and always open.

"Children need a leader for these trips, of course, but the leader need not be an expert. What these youngsters want to find out is why a living thing is where it is and what it is, how it finds its way around its home territory, how it makes its living, what its friends and what its enemies are and how it fits into the general scheme of things. First-hand observations are worth a hundred lectures. Any adult with a heart big enough to love both children and all outdoors, and possessing a keen, interested pair of eyes has the top qualifications for a nature group leader.

"It is our constant hope that some of you parents who go along on these hikes and see how informal they are and how these youngsters from all parts of the country, with such different backgrounds, meet as equals with a great common interest in nature, will go home and start hiking trails near at hand."

Three of us Dads had become pretty well acquainted on that three-hour hike. We decided to try such an experiment with our own youngsters and their home "gangs." We promised to contact each other by letters sharing our experiences, good or bad.

Letters from the other two Dads reached my desk about the same time.

Jim and son, from Missouri, went exploring along the river bottom land a few miles from their small city. They found a wild looking swamp, got permission to go into it and collected the son's Scout Patrol members for companions. They set out to make a census of the wild life on the part of this swamp area dry enough to walk around in. So far the boys had seen rabbits, squirrels, frogs, watersnakes, an oppossum, a skunk and a fox. They built a tree house, and, from its high vantage point, spent a night listening to the night calls of the birds and small animals. Two young camera enthusiasts in the patrol got some excellent shots of duck landings and take-offs, good enough to win a prize in a local contest. One lad had begun a collection of the swamp's butterflies and moths. Dubbing themselves "The Swamp-Men," this patrol was now the envy of the troop.

"I feel as if I had a lion by the tail," wrote Jim. "These boys find something new that they want to know more about every time we go into our swamp area. We have barely scratched the surface of the life out there. Just to think, last summer none of these 12-to-14-year-old lads thought there was much in the old home territory to interest a fellow. Now they think this is the greatest spot on earth."

Sam's letter from Maryland was not quite so glowing. Young Sammy became ill on their return and was still convalescing. His letter said in part:

"Remember the ranger said we could start with anything, even a sweet potato in a bowl of water? Well, when Sammy just had to have something to take his mind off his trouble, we moved his chair to the backyard. We have one old apple tree out there.

"I dug out my Army field glasses and young Sammy gave that old tree a minute going over. He finally spotted a nest with the mother robin brooding. You can't imagine how the spirits of the whole family perked up when Sammy got interested in this robin family.

"He kept a notebook on the bird's doings, put down the date when he first saw the baby birds, made a count of the number of feedings they got in a half-hour period, even checked to see which did the most work in feeding the brood, mother or father robin. He noted the first day the young birds turned their heads toward the parent bringing the food, instead of just sticking their heads straight up and opening their bills. (I didn't know they did that, did you?) When the young birds learned to fly, Sammy was as excited as if he were one of the feathered parents.

"I brought bird books home from the library and the whole family got interested. Now we four go 'birding' in one of the parks near here, or in one of those wild wooded lots you no doubt remember popping up in odd places in our sprawling city. Sammy isn't well enough yet to have his friends go along, but we are looking forward to that for next season.

"Occasionally we do meet another bird lover. One of these talked to Sammy about bird banding and we sent for a bulletin he recommended. Now we are making one of the traps described in this bulletin and hope to band our robins to see if they return next year.

"I can't tell you how thankful we are that the ranger alerted us to the nature interests even at our own city back door."

My own experiment had everything in its favor since we three elected to remain up here at the gateway to the park. We took full advantage of many of the free hikes from June through August. Some of these were broadcast so that other children in the nation got an idea of what these others were enjoying. I reported to my fellow experimenters only the things my daughter and I had done on our own, however.

With several of her small friends, we had a series of nature treasure hunts. The prize went to the child having the most interesting wayside specimen at the end of our hike, a perfect pine cone, a brilliant aspen leaf, a description of a glimpse of some wild creature.

One day I remembered my pocket microscope, hidden away in a trunk of relics from college days. Through this, young eyes gazed into the thrilling beauty of a polished pebble, a green leaf, a flower petal, a bit of pollen or a drop of water.

Many an evening the gang gathered on our steps for a game of angels and devils. To play this, we take names of local points of interest, such as Old Man Mountain, Eagle Cliff, Nymph Lake, Thompson River, and scramble them like this: Nymph River, Eagle Lake, and so on. All who stay seated when wrong combinations are given remain angels, those who stand become devils. The children get a great kick out of this game.

Although our projects haven't been alike in many ways, we three Dads agree that each has had a lot of fun and that the projects have been worth our time and trouble. As for what they have meant to the children, who is it who has said, "Every boy or girl who knows intimately the wild places near his home or understands the ways of some one thing in the out-of-doors has advantages no other knowledge can give him"?

Whoever it was who uttered those sentiments must have been a Dad, and in the language of the children I pilot, "What he said was plenty solid!"

New Publication . . .

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL of Physical Recreation, which is a "servicing, advisory and stimulating" body in Great Britain, has recently published the first issue of the *Physical Recreation Bulletin.* This publication will be issued three times a year and although its first number is devoted mainly to recreation-physical education happenings in Great Britain, it will in the future include information from countries the world over.

Let Them Learn With Their Hands

By O. K. Armstrong

My wife and I were nailing up a wooden box for shipment, and our first little boy, three years old, was dancing about, demanding that I let him drive some of the nails.

"You watch me and learn how to do it," I said.

"But Daddy, let me learn with my hands!" the little fellow begged.

I started another nail and gave him the hammer. Triumph shone from his eyes as he successfully pounded that nail home.

The incident led us to add a small hammer, nails and soft pine strips to his play equipment. The din was terrific—but the child's joy in "making things" was something to behold. Soon I had to get him a small saw. Then a pencil and square to mark straight lines. By the time he was six, he had a collection of toys—birdhouse, doll bed, cart with wheels, wooden train—all made by himself (with some parental assistance, I admit).

When the second boy, two years younger, joined his brother in the fun, we simply could not have hammers, nails, blocks and shavings all over the house, so we set up a corner of the basement as the children's workshop. Little sister and two other boys came along, and moved into the workshop as soon as they could crawl.

Not only has our children's workshop given our youngsters "something to do" creatively, but it has developed manual ability of great enjoyment to them now and of real value to them in later life. It has brought coordination of eyes and fingers, appreciation of measurements, knowledge of tools and materials, all essential parts of the educational process. It has taught them to exchange ideas, to work together and to share the credit of accomplishment with each other.

And don't forget this: It's brought Mother and Daddy into the closest and finest companionship with the kids! Any parent becomes a hero to his or her children by joining in the fun of working with their hands. "Help us make a windmill." "Come and mark out a pattern." These are pleas you can't resist.

The essential tools of the children's workshop, we've learned, are these: a hammer (not too big at first), small and medium nails, small saw and square. Soon you'll add a screwdriver, pliers, plane, augurs for boring holes, and a miter-box for sawing at angles. Then wrenches to put things together with bolts and nuts. Later, shears for simple metal working, glueing equipment, and paint and brushes for the final glorious coloring. And don't overlook the backbone of the shop—a workbench. It can be an inexpensive table, with legs sawed off to fit the child. A youngster has great difficulty holding boards while sawing them, so a clamp for the purpose is needed. Have a wooden box for the tools.

Start by showing your boy how to drive nails without mashing fingers, how to mark boards and saw them along the line, how to bring the edges

The author shows them how

The children test their skill

straight. Soon you can draw designs for the finished product on paper, and let the child do his own cutting and fitting. There'll be much trial and error, but every mistake will teach a lesson and every good job will bring a proud moment.

We started this workshop during depression days. Many a pitying glance was cast my way as I would come home carrying an empty wooden crate from the grocery store—presumably for firewood. One day a sympathetic neighbor told me where I could buy a load of wood cheap. I told him the boxes were for our children to work on — and would he like to step over and take a look? He did.

"Say! Could I send my boy to learn about this?" he asked. Jack came and took to the simple tools eagerly. An evening or so later Jack's father himself carried in a couple of pine boxes. Soon Jack had his own workshop.

One of our distant relatives, mother of three sons, complained one day: "My boys are so destructive! They drive nails all over the place, and one of them nearly ruined a chair trying to saw. I have to hide the tools."

My wife and I exchanged knowing looks. "Why not teach them to use the tools?" we suggested. A trip to the workshop convinced her. About a year later she wrote: "Twenty dollars worth of tools, and twenty millions of happiness for the boys."

We found that girls get about the same enjoyment from making and repairing things as boys. There is this difference: Girls transfer rather quickly into distaff activities. But skills developed from use of tools aid fingers learning to knit and sew, or for that matter, learning to play the piano.

Painting has an irresistible charm for any child, boy or girl. Its results are immediate, with every movement of the brush. Color, too, has it own appeal, and to make old surfaces new is thrilling. But at first a child's painting is messy, unless carefully supervised We found it helpful to use brushes not more than two inches wide and to limit the amount of paint to about an inch in a wide can. Demonstrate carefully how to dip the brush and how to spread the paint to prevent dripping.

Countless benefits come to children from learning to work with their hands. One is orderliness. Insist upon a place for every tool. Begin with a simple wooden container for the implements. Add shelves, cabinets and drawers as the workshop expands. Require that all unused pieces be gathered and stacked in order, and that all sawdust, shavings and litter be cleaned up at the end of every day. These lessons alone are worth many times the investment in the workshop. It's just a step to greater orderliness with schoolbooks and papers, tidiness in bedrooms and neatness in clothes closets.

A child soon learns to respect the implements that help him create. He learns how to handle them properly—not to hammer the screwdriver, not to saw through a nail, never to leave a brush to dry filled with paint. He cleans the tools and puts them away. He takes to his heart the age-old pride of the workman in the tools of his craft.

Learning to work with the hands can be a guide to what a child is best fitted to do in later life. The parents of friends of ours noticed that one daughter had unusual talent with the paint brush. Given some lacquer to do a chair, she made strikingly artistic decorations. They encouraged this talent, and the girl went on to art school. Now in her early twenties, this young woman is a successful artist on the staff of an advertising agency.

A teacher in a school near our home told us of Billy, a boy little interested in his studies. Appeals to the parents brought no results, as they declared he simply wanted to "tinker all the time." We invited Billy to our workshop, and found him to be a veritable genius with tools and machinery. His

father, repairman in a railroad shop, bought him some tools. Today the boy is taking his veteran's training in a technical school, his head filled with plans to invent bigger and faster machinery.

Some parents express concern about encouraging their boys to work with tools, for fear—as one mother expressed it—"they might become mechanics." But the world needs good mechanics, trained workmen, as never before. Every major industry is crying for youths who have talent for skilled manual operations. The pay is big and chances for promotion unlimited. From such boys must come the Edisons and Fords of the future.

Value For All

And what about the boy who turns toward the professions, such as ministry, law, medicine, teaching? The more he learns to work with his hands, the better he'll be able to master the problems of his life's work. There's a definite relationship between the ability to saw a straight line and to judge moral values, between rules of measurements and those governing evidence in court, between skill at blending colors and the perception needed to diagnose a disease, between planning a birdhouse and building a sales campaign.

During the high school years of our older boys, they were swept into the craze for making model airplanes. They moved to bigger quarters in the attic, taking with them the habits of neatness and orderliness learned in the workshop. Whole fleets of model planes rolled from their painstaking assembly lines.

Like several million other young Americans, these two boys stepped from high school into the armed services, one to naval aviation and the other to the Pacific area. As they moved from grade to grade, we knew that the values learned in their home manual training had much to do with it.

Some years ago a "problem boy" in the neighborhood was lured to our workshop by tales of a wondrous sled about to be painted. The lad was a scourge to his teachers, feared and hated by many boys of his school. He lived in a broken home, reared by a father who thrashed him unmercifully. Given friendly treatment in the workshop, he showed eager interest in making things.

An understanding Scoutmaster took this tough lad into his troop and gave him the job of carving totem poles and plaques. The youth began spending his spare time in the Scout room in the sponsoring church's basement. He dropped his bullying and belligerency and cooperated with teachers and playmates. He assembled materials for a "soap-box auto" and won second place in a neighborhood derby, a respected boy in his own right.

From personal visits to a score of boys' reformatory training schools in as many states during my experience as a state legislator, I found that all successful methods for reshaping wayward lives, building proper attitudes, and strengthening character take into account some form of manual training, both in work and play. Sitting through a long session of the juvenile court in Memphis, Tennessee, I listened to wise, famous Judge Camille McGee Kelley as she questioned parents and children, probing into causes that formed the waves of delinquency that swept those children into conflict with the law. At the close of the court session she said:

"If parents only realized that children must have something constructive, something enjoyable, to do at home, and with sympathetic minds and hearts helped the children to do it, my court wouldn't have much business!"

There is a practical side to teaching children to work with their hands. They quickly take up the tasks of "fixing things" in the home, whether in city apartment, small town house or farm. From the way our older boys know how to finish floors, install fixtures, make gadgets and repair everything from locks to screen doors, we are confident they will someday make mighty handy husbands.

And all the cost in money, time and effort is amply repaid if the child learns only this: There can be no worthwhile accomplishment without thoughtful planning and hard work!

Recreational Illiterates . . .

"FOR THE MOST PART," wrote Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* back in 1937, "our educational system makes a sharp distinction between play and education. . . . Nearly all subject matter is still taught from the standpoint of its probable vocational use. Nature study, for example, is uniformly taught from a scientific viewpoint, and consequently it loses its importance for future recreational enjoyment. . . . Students are taught to read but not to enjoy reading. They are taught art, but very few are given an opportunity to produce art. In fact, most of the cultural subjects are taught as though each student were a prospective professional artist or critic. It is this erroneous orientation of education that makes it possible to state that our youth may complete their formal education and still be recreational illiterates." — *Freedom for Fun,* Chicago Recreation Commission.

Halloween Shenanigans—

a tale of five cities

HALLOWEEN is in reality a holy evening or hallowed eve as the name implies, but many of the religious aspects have been lost in history and the merry-making customs which we associate with October 31 have come down to us as remnants of the ancient autumn feast of the Druids. Their association of ghosts, hobgoblins, fairies, elves and divinations with the night have survived through the centuries and constitute a greater part of the Halloween celebrations of today. How to combine these traditional merry-makings and yet avoid over-zealousness which oft-times has resulted in vandalism has been a problem in some municipalities for many years. Here's the manner in which five cities conducted Halloween festivities for local youngsters and adults last season.

Rewards in Kind

By JOE T. LESZCYNSKI
Director of Recreation
Marinette, Wisconsin

HALLOWEEN is not the day she used to be, old timers say, and they were never more right—at least in Marinette if not elsewhere!

The following editorial which was published in the *Marinette Eagle-Star* substantiates that claim:

"The Halloween party for children that was sponsored by the city recreation department with generous assistance from civic clubs and merchants was a marked success and should be made an annual event. The party had the effect of greatly minimizing the 'trick or treat' nuisance which has bordered on becoming a racket. In some sections of the city there was relatively little activity of that nature. Coupled with that was the report of the police department that little if any property damage came to its attention. It was a case of giving the children wholesome entertainment and the rewards were in kind.

"Incidentally, some parents, noting the increase as a nuisance, are discouraging their children from taking part in any 'trick or treat' foray on Halloween night. The more parents that take a hand along that line, the quicker the 'trick or treat' practice will lose its popularity. Meantime, a bigger and better party is in order when the next Halloween rolls around."

Fun in Fort Wayne

Background

Briefly, here's the story behind the editorial. Marinette is a city of approximately 15,000 population. Because of the size of the city, it was decided that a community-wide Halloween celebration would best meet the need. Due to the limited department funds for the undertaking it was necessary to ask for assistance. Various service clubs in the city and the chamber of commerce were contacted. Speeches were made at their luncheon meetings, stressing the need for a program on Halloween night and explaining briefly the program planned. And of course, the need for funds was brought out.

The program planned sounded so simple that there were some who doubted that it would accomplish its objective, namely: a reduction in property damage and other Halloween "Hooliganism." In a nutshell, the following program was offered to entertain the youth of Marinette on Halloween night. For boys and girls from the fourth through the ninth grades in both public and parochial schools a theater party was planned and for the older teenagers, a costume "harvest moon dance" was planned. It was estimated that approximately 1,500 boys and girls would participate in the program.

The largest theater in town was rented for a period of three hours. The first hour of the program was devoted to judging of costumes; this was done by audience applause, and such stunts as dunking for apples, eating pies, rolling peanuts across the stage and other laugh-provoking acts were performed. At the end of this time, a two-hour movie program was shown, consisting of color cartoons, comedies and a feature-length western picture.

Upon entering the theater each person was presented with a "treat," which consisted of a bag containing an apple, orange, peanuts, candy and cookies which was made possible by generous donations from the various grocery concerns in the city. A committee of volunteers met the day before the program to package the items.

The idea behind the program was to keep the children entertained during the early evening hours, 6 to 9 o'clock, the time when most pranks are committed. Most of those attending the theater party were too tired after the three-hour program to do anything but go home. (It was noticed that one mother came for her son and was seen carrying him out—fast asleep in her arms.)

Admission to the theater party was by special ticket. These tickets were distributed to all schools one week prior to the program. In order to get a ticket, each youngster was required to get written permission from his parent or guardian to attend the program. Specially mimeographed slips were used and the youngsters exchanged the signed permit blanks for admission tickets. A total of 1,250 tickets were issued in spite of the fact that the theater rented seated only 1,000. The manager assured us that from his experience at least 20 percent would not pick up tickets. His prediction was correct—994 attended the party.

It was requested that all attending be attired in appropriate Halloween costume and more than half of those present were in costume. Due to the large number of entries the judging of the costumes took longer than expected with the result that some of the planned stage stunts had to be cancelled.

Part two of the community-wide celebration was the moving up of the regularly-scheduled Friday night teen-age dance to Halloween night. A popular out-of-town orchestra was engaged to play for the program of dancing from 8:30 to 11:30 P.M.

The regular admission charge of 25 cents per person was assessed as usual. Nearly 500 single admissions were sold. No need to say that the colorful "harvest" decorations and costumes worn by the dancers fitted in nicely with the Halloween spirit.

And that is the story behind a quiet Halloween night in Marinette. Simple enough—but effective.

Finances

It is only natural that you ask, what the cost of the entire program was. Here is an itemized statement:

RECEIPTS

Kiwanis club	$ 25.00
Rotary club	25.00
Lions club	25.00
Chamber of Commerce	25.00
Tavern league	25.00
Dance receipts	123.00
Total receipts	$248.00

EXPENDITURES

Theater rental, movies	$150.00
Dance orchestra	150.00
Costume prizes, theater	6.75
Costume prizes, dance	6.00
Tickets to theater	9.25
Supervision, dance	15.00
Amusement tax, dance	19.68
Total disbursements	$356.68

The difference of receipts and expenditures was borne by department funds. The amount could have been considerably lessened by using a local orchestra, but it has been the custom to engage out-of-town orchestras at frequent intervals because a small profit is made on the dances when a local orchestra plays. Call it an amusement dividend if you will.

And that is our story. Repeating, "it was a case of giving the children wholesome entertainment and the rewards were in kind."

The Mayor Takes a Hand

By R. B. McCLINTOCK
Recreation Director
Department of Public Parks
Fort Wayne, Indiana

ABOUT THREE WEEKS prior to Halloween indications were that we were in for a very bad Halloween season. It seemed that the youngsters were determined to "jump the gun" on the "trick

Guess again!

or treat" activities and when people were not prepared for their early arrival and could not comply with their requests some of the older youngsters would take out their spite on the person's property.

In former years this pre-season vandalism ran into several thousand dollars. Then the Mayor organized a club which was known as the Mayor Baal's Club for boys and girls in Fort Wayne. Membership cards and a pledge card were issued. Employees of the City Utilities and Water Works Department, along with city police, carried these cards with them and made it their business to contact these groups of youngsters and ask them to become members of this club. It was a good way to talk to the youngsters in a constructive manner and ask their assistance and help in keeping down the destruction of property.

During this season there were over 1,000 cards issued. Some of the children took the matter of this club very seriously and some went so far as to report to the police incidents they felt were not in keeping with good citizenship. This club idea made for good relationships between parents of the community and the administration because of its constructive approach to the problem.

The Park Department acted as agent for sponsoring Halloween parties in five parts of the city. These parties were put on in the department's regular community centers. The children of the community that are out on Halloween are usually looking for a rather rough and thrilling time—and this was our main objective when they came to the centers.

We had no one place for distribution of treats but had many activities through which they could earn their treats by making certain scores in bean bag board, miniature bowling, washer games, swing bowling, bouncing ping-pong balls into a bucket, fish ponds, bobbing for apples and any other variations of games that the particular supervisors could devise.

The central attraction at all centers was the room of horrors which was usually the gymnasium entirely blacked out so that not even moonlight could enter. Playground slide beds were brought in and used to get into the gymnasium. At the foot of the slide was an electrically charged board that helped the individual get up off the floor. From there he had to walk over an old bed spring and from that on to a tilting board where he would meet up with wet mops hung about face high. A trip over some old car cushions led the victim to the next obstacles — a barrel through which he had to crawl on hands and knees, then under and over a table on half of an extension ladder, and through four old tires hanging from the ceiling. Then another series of bed springs, car cushions and over and under tables and benches to another barrel at the door—which was electrically charged. (There were three places in this set-up where we could fasten batteries to give electrical shocks. The same youngsters went through this time after time and they never knew when they were going to get a charge of electricity.)

All this time adults in the room were flashing lights on and off, making it almost impossible for an individual's eyes to adjust to the darkness. Garbage cans were filled with empty tin cans and these were banged up and down so that it was impossible to hear anything. There were papier-mâché skeletons placed in another room with faint blue lights glowing over them; in one corner a skelton was sitting on a chair and an attendant in another corner kept the jaws clinking by remote control. Every twenty minutes the line was halted and the paraphernalia reorganized.

Each center had its own variations of this performance, along with fortune telling booths and the other activities mentioned previously.

This sounds as though it was a horrible experience, but most all of it was devised by parents in the community who worked with the department in planning the programs and who greatly enjoyed helping run the program. Needless to say, by the time the children were ready to leave, they were pretty well worn out.

The Fraternal Order of Police assisted the City Park Board by hiring an orchestra for the Jefferson Center from 9 to 11 P.M. for the teen-agers. Over 400 attended this affair.

The sum total of the program was as follows:

The cost of these parties exceeded $500.

Over 4,000 children participated.

The Fort Wayne Magician's Club furnished eight magicians to the centers free of charge for a 20-minute program of magic at the end of the party.

Eighteen groups assisted with donations.

The Lions Club furnished 17 men to assist in the leadership.

Eighty adults (most of them parent members of advisory committees) assisted in the program.

The papers the next day printed stories that the losses to the community were the smallest in ten years and that the evening was very quiet.

We have had offers of help for this program for next year and we are already looking forward to a better and bigger thrill program next Halloween.

Passaic Takes the "Mischief" Out of "Mischief Night"

By BEATRICE KLUGHAUPT
Recreation Department
Passaic, New Jersey

EACH YEAR, when Halloween rolls around, communities the country over prepare for pranks that too often result in vandalism and damage. Based on an old custom, Halloween has really become the eve when the evil spirits "let loose," as unfortunately, somewhere in the mainspring of human actions lies a little quirk that much too often makes for results we must conclude are not for the common good. But because the imps are really youngsters, the boys and girls of your town and mine, there is nothing to fear but much to deprecate.

This, we suspect, must have been the reasoning which went through Commission Benjamin F. Turner's mind when he contemplated the damage on the morning after every Halloween orgy. As a former police officer and head of the Passaic Detective Bureau for many years, and being elected Commissioner of the City of Passaic and assigned to the Park and Recreation Departments, the Commissioner had both a duty to his constituents and a consciousness of the civic welfare of his city. Too, his fondness for, and understanding of boys and girls undoubtedly played their part. "Children," he reasoned, "aren't born with malice and the intentional desire to damage property."

With this conviction as a starting point, the good Commissioner devised a plan of diverting youthful enthusiasm and unreasoning fun into a project which would not only excite and interest the children of the city but their parents as well. His plan captured the imagination of the children, for it was both simple and unique. As for the parents (who after all are the tax paying citizenry of the city), their enthusiasm caught fire from the very first. And so—because a man understood how to divert youthful energies into the right channels—an idea became a reality. And thus Halloween became for one locality, not a nightmare but a night of fun. All this began sixteen years ago, and now Commissioner Turner's parade is a traditional custom in Passaic.

On a day in September, 1931, Commissioner Turner called a meeting of his recreation staff and outlined his plans. Instead of the usual free-for-all antics of Halloween, he suggested a gigantic costume parade. He reminded his colleagues that Philadelphia has its Mummers, New Orleans its Mardi Gras and St. Louis its Masked Prophets Ball. Borrowing from the traditions of these other cities, Passaic could inaugurate another kind of revelry—a Halloween Parade.

What clinched the idea was it purpose. This particular fun might have a social benefit, that of keeping the "mischief" out of "mischief night." The plan was sold to the city. Organizations such as schools and churches cooperated with interest and enthusiasm. The local papers publicized the plan. Students of each school paraded together in their own respective groups. All public, private, and parochial schools were represented. It was a grand affair, but that first Halloween Parade in 1931 was only the forerunner of successively bigger and better and more spectacular shows which have become steeped in tradition.

Today, with due pomp and ceremony, costumes and floats, all-around fun marks the annual festival. There are five thousand marchers. Grown-ups as well as the children participate, for they are not adverse to casting off the dignity of their years to relive in the gaiety of a night the carefree times of

a long past childhood. All along the route, which follows the principal streets of the city, the sidewalks are lined with tens of thousands of spectators. Residents from surrounding communities, as well as the Passaicites, are attracted to one of the largest affairs conducted in the City of Passaic. Young and old, in a holiday mood, watch Commissioner Turner and his "kids" take over Passaic in a parade that might without exaggeration be compared to even a Beau Arts demonstration. Through the courtesy of the Police Department, the parade is led by a motorcycle squad of Passaic police clearing the way through the crowd for the revelers behind them. (The Department also closes off these streets to traffic.)

There is always much speculation about what costume Commissioner Turner will don for the evening, as he is always the guiding spirit of the whole parade and revelry. In previous parades he has portrayed a county politician, Uncle Sam, a policeman of the vintage of 1900, a cowboy and a pirate. Whatever character he portrays he does with characteristic humor and an actor's flair for impersonation.

A major attraction in the 1946 parade was a group of boys dressed in the uniform of the Keystone cops of early movies, wearing tall hats, long, gold-buttoned coats of old-style police uniforms, complete even to the clubs and whistles.

Each year music for the marchers is furnished by the Passaic High School band and bands of other organizations, giving the parade six bands, each with a full assortment of short skirted drum majorettes, posturing and twirling away with rhythm and skill.

Nearby riding stables furnish horsemen to do some trick riding. These experts, in western attire, display horsemanship that makes another major attraction for the applauding spectators.

Various nationality groups parade in native costume occasionally, giving way in high spirits to their national dances.

Witches march hand in hand with hobgoblins, the fairy queen trips along beside Satan, cowboys on foot, Indians, tramps and comical costumed paraders all make their way along the route. The variety of the costumes in which the paraders deck themselves out is an astonishing tribute to the fertility of the human imagination. Everything blends into a riot of color, fun and gay music.

The climax of the parade is the review in front of the Recreation Department Office on the flag-draped reviewing stand. Here prominent citizens of Passaic, invited by the Recreation Department, judge costumes for prizes which are donated by local merchants. The categories for judging are plentiful and varied. The prizes are for the best tramp, most comical, best colonial, most beautiful, best clown, best foreign, most original, best national, outstanding female and outstanding male.

Here, also, the official photographer is busy clicking away, preserving for city records, pictures of sights which, could they have looked down, would have amazed even those legendary witches and warlocks riding their broomsticks, the original instigators of all this merrymaking. For never is there a more weird sight than the staid streets of Passaic when each Halloween of the present rolls around.

Sports Not Spooks

BOXING BOUTS, an exhibition football game and a costume parade plus music and dancing were highlights of the City Recreation Bureau-sponsored jamboree held last Halloween at Foreman Field in Norfolk, Virginia. Nearly 10,000 tots, teenagers and adults turned out for the city's first organized effort to divert Halloween revelers from their usual pranks in the downtown business section.

Carnival at the rink

A concert by the Norfolk Fireman's band opened the festivities at 7 P.M. and featured an exhibition of baton twirling by the band's drum majorette. Following the musical activities three fast amateur boxing bouts were presented. (The United States Navy made the boxing ring available for this event.) Then the top members of the Community Junior Football League took to the gridiron for a regulation, but non-official, league contest. Mimeographed programs listed the players by name, number, position, weight, height, school and age and these were available to the audience. The game ended with a score of 13 to 0.

Following the sports side of the festival, a costume parade was held and although children predominated, some of their elders entered into the spirit of the frolic and joined the marchers. Prizes were awarded in three classes—to children under 12, teen-agers and adults, and the Halloween garb ranged from Superman and the Wolf Gal to traditional national dress. Dancing to the jive rhythm of a swing band was the last feature of the evening.

Newspaper articles the following day commented that the success of the four-hour jamboree was "largely due to the orderly manner in which the crowd was handled and the smooth flow of entertainment which saw the various features go off without a noticeable lull." Boy Scouts assisted the police as ushers inside the stadium and the entire jamboree was made possible through the cooperation of many local organizations, including the Retail Merchants' Association (which donated the prizes for the costume parade), the Norfolk Police Department, the Boy Scouts, the Navy, the Virginia Transit Company, the College of William and Mary and many individuals who contributed their services.

The City Recreation Bureau also sponsored carnivals at the health center and at the local skating rinks. Refreshments were furnished by the Bureau and the rinks donated the costume prizes. Approximately 200 colorfully costumed children attended each rink where skating exhibitions and music were featured.

Admission to all events sponsored by the City Bureau was free and Norfolk dwellers, from all indications, seemed to enjoy a Halloween of sports instead of spooks.

Mardi Gras!

By JOHN ALEXANDER
Recreation Department
Tucson, Arizona

PRIOR TO 1927 Tucson newspapers on the morning after Halloween printed numerous accounts of various types of damage done by children celebrating the night of spooks and goblins. In that year a civic-minded citizen named Dooley Bookman, who operated a magazine stand and soda fountain, conceived the idea of having a party for the children at which they could relieve themselves of their Halloween energies and pranks in a harmless way.

Dooley requested permission to rope off half the street in front of his store for the party and at his own expense he advertised the celebration and provided noisemakers, masks, candy and such. There was a capacity crowd of happy children. The first party was so successful that the second year he secured the cooperation of all merchants on his side of the street; and the third year, all merchants in the entire block cooperated by contributing to the party.

In 1933 Dooley died and left the annual event without a sponsor. The Council of the city of Tucson, recognizing the value of the civic project, voted a contribution to the program; and the Tucson Junior Chamber of Commerce with the cooperation of the City Recreation Department, began active sponsorship of the event which is now known as the Dooley Bookman Memorial Mardi Gras. In 1938 the crowds became so large that the celebration was moved to the huge high school athletic field and stadium where it has been held each year since. In 1945 the attendance was over 10,000 children and adults, and property damage was negligible.

Any city with a live civic organization should be able to sponsor a similar event for their town on the night of Halloween. The program will give the children something to look forward to and something to do on the night of spooks; and the saving of property and prevention of petty mischief will be of immeasurable value to local citizens and merchants.

Here is a brief outline of the event as it is presented in Tucson each year at the local high school athletic field and stadium.

The gates to the field open at 6:30 P.M., about dark, and all children in costume are required to enter from a gate opposite the stadium and judges' stand. Only children old enough to participate alone and in costume are admitted. Children not in costume must enter the stadium and are not allowed on the field. At 7:00 P.M. a serpentine line forms at one end of the field, and led by several Jaycees wearing large heads made of papier-mâché and painted gaudy colors, the line zig-zags across the field in front of the stadium and around the far side to the starting point. Then it zig-zags across the field again. In the center of the field is the judges' stand, and as the line passes this stand the second time around the judges for the various divisions begin selecting the winners. Judges place those selected into a roped-off area near the stand for the final selection and judging. On the north end of the field is a platform from which the children receive noisemakers, hats, horns and such, and on the south end is another platform from which they receive candy as the line passes. This zig-zagging continues until all prize winners are selected. To conclude the parade the children are led through a gate into the street to the concessions, and as they pass through the gate each is given candy and ice cream or popcorn. During the entire parade the king and queen are seated on thrones in the center of the large platform on the field watching the procession; the concessions are going full blast on the street in front of the stadium; and parents watch their children from the stadium itself.

Advance Planning

The main factors in putting on the event successfully begin with the appointment of a chairman who will be able to select working assistants for the main divisions of the show and who will see that each phase of the job is done thoroughly, well in advance of the date of the event. The annual cost of the entire show in Tucson is approximately $350, and this amount is given by the city of Tucson for the promotion of the city-wide affair. Members of the Tucson Junior Chamber of Commerce provide all manpower for putting on the show and assume full responsibility for the success of the Mardi Gras.

General Chairman: The duties of the general chairman are to supervise the main details of the event and guide, direct, and advise the various co-chairmen appointed by him in order to coordinate

the various details into a complete show unit. A meeting of all co-chairmen is held approximately five weeks prior to the event, and general plans are made with the duties of each chairman outlined. Two or three meetings, as required, are held between the first meeting and the date of the show in order to check on progress made by each chairman and to lay definite plans for the program.

Publicity: The chairman of publicity has one of the most important jobs in the entire celebration. He must properly use all available facilities to get the word around that the event is to be held, that prizes will be awarded for the best costumes, and that all children are invited. Successful and thorough publicity will assure a successful party. Publicity should begin at least a month in advance of the party with the following stressed in different articles every two or three days until the day of the show:

Announcement that the program will be held.
Sponsoring organization and the committee.
Merchants' cooperation.
Costume contest—list divisions.
King and queen contest—several articles.
List of prizes donated to date.
List of concessions.
Crowning of king and queen—by whom, ceremony, etc.
Approval of local police department, civic, parent and church organizations.
List of judges.
Instructions for children planning to attend. Stress that only children in costume may participate.

On the day of the show an article accompanied by a photograph of the king and queen in their royal costumes, a complete list of prizes, and a summary of the planned program should be printed

in the newspapers. Experience has shown that a large number of different articles, each stressing and elaborating on one important phase of the show, will do more good and arouse more interest than a few longer articles each covering in a general way several points.

Also in connection with publicity, mimeographed sheets, letter-size on yellow paper with black ink, telling of the contest and with roughly drawn pictures of spooks, black cats or goblins should be distributed to all schools.

If there is a radio station in town, several ten or fifteen-minute programs may be presented by the committee following somewhat the plan for newspaper publicity. Radio programs should also include an interview with the king and queen. These programs will probably be provided without charge by the stations. In addition numerous spot announcements of the civic project can be made. Other ideas for publicity, depending on local conditions, will suggest themselves.

Prizes: For a celebration presented for the first time an article or two should be in the papers to the effect that a Mardi Gras for children is to be presented and that local merchants will be requested to cooperate in making the event successful. The prize chairman appoints several assistants to call on local merchants and since the previous newspaper articles have already informed the merchant of the purpose of the party, he will usually be more than willing to cooperate.

King and Queen: When the Jaycees first began the active sponsorship of the event the local newspapers donated a small space in the form of a coupon which was good for 100 votes for the king and 100 votes for the queen. This coupon was clipped, the nominees' names filled in the spaces and the coupon dropped into a box in a local store or theater. A few days before the event the ballots were counted and the boy and girl receiving the largest number of votes were king and queen respectively. A later system was that each city school would have its election for king and queen and the names of the winners from each school were listed on the ballot in the newspaper. In this way the number of names presented was limited and the counting was much easier.

The idea of ballots was later dropped entirely. During the past few years the contest has been conducted by a local theater in connection with its weekly children's show. All children wishing to enter the contest are required to bring a written note from their parents giving their consent to the child's entering the contest and participating in the program. Selection is made by popular acclaim from the audience.

The king and queen are furnished with a costume and crown for use at the celebration and they are permitted to keep these after the show. They are escorted to the show in a limousine and delivered to the platform in regal fashion. During the ceremony the Mayor of the city crowns their majesties as a part of the program.

Concessions: Local civic and other organizations are permitted to set up concessions on the street in front of the stadium for a five dollar fee. There are game booths, hot dog, popcorn, candied apples and other such concessions. The concession chairman must contact all local organizations and "sell" them on the idea. Usually a concession for a roving salesman through the stadium is given out on a flat rate or percentage.

Noisemakers, Favors and Candy: Free noisemakers and candy are presented to all the children. These must be obtained early to avoid disappointment. The chairman has to estimate the size of the crowd and purchase sufficient items to insure some for everyone. Arrangements must also be made to have sufficient help for their distribution—the carnival atmosphere makes distribution a real job. Any favors left over are distributed to local charitable children's organizations.

Costume Contest: The chairman of this division must determine with the cooperation of the entire group, the costume divisions for which prizes will be given and he must also obtain three or more judges for each division. Usually locally prominent people are selected as judges and it is their duty to observe the line of march and select possible winners in their particular division. From these final winners are selected. This chairman must work closely with the prize chairman to determine the number of prize winners to select. The following divisions, with slight variation from time to time, have been used in former years:

Best costume in spirit of Halloween
Most elaborate costume
Best witch
Most comical costume
Best ghost
Best animal
Most grotesque head
Best western costume
Best military costume
Best homemade large head
Most original costume

Properties: All space for various judging divisions, platforms, public address system and so on are arranged by the property chairman.

Parade: Several men should be appointed to lead the line of march and they should be assisted by numerous others to keep the serpentine line following the proper zig-zag path. Barrels placed at each turn will facilitate keeping order. Children should not be allowed to run from one bend in the line to the other. The line should pass close to the judges' stand in order that the judges may carefully observe the various costumes for selection of winners in each division.

Additional chairmen might include policing, lighting, decorations and any other important phases, depending on local conditions and needs. Also, a lost and found booth clearly indicated and announced from time to time over the public address system will be of value.

The above covers briefly the show as it has been successfully presented in Tucson, and it is hoped that other cities with an interest in the youth of their community may gain ideas and inspiration for a similar Mardi Gras. The program in Tucson has filled a definite need in the community and has been an important factor in holding down petty juvenile delinquency on the night of Halloween.

Recreation Can Help....

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS are taken from "Juvenile Delinquency—Practical Prevention" by Ben Solomon, which is reviewed on the last page of this magazine. The title of the section reprinted below is "Recreation Can Help a Lot."

"Here follows a list of the many ways in which recreational programs can affect vulnerable children for good, thus helping to reduce delinquency.

"1. A program that creates and spreads joy, happiness and laughter among children is in itself a potent influence for mental, physical and emotional health. Play is a child's world and it should not be denied to any of them. Where home or neighborhood tensions weigh upon the growing child, the laughter of the play group does much to counteract these pressures.

"2. Granted that many of the real needy ones don't partake of the programs there are a large number of children who do. These, not the worst in the land and certainly not the best, include many who might easily be misled into anti-social ways. Under the influence of good leadership in an organized play group they are just as easily led into a more social program. The heroes they will here look up to will certainly be of a better type than those they might find in the streets of a slum area. This is especially true for the very young and impressionable who tend to mimic so much of what they see in others, children and leaders, with whom they are acquainted.

"3. Recreation programs tend to take children off the streets and every minute they are out from the speeding traffic and away from the physical and moral hazards of the neighborhood, they are safe in a constructive, skill-teaching program.

"4. Every skill a child learns, every chance he has to excel in something, to 'shine,' is a big step toward his own self-satisfaction, toward a feeling of security and adequacy, toward becoming a conventional, social being.

"5. If recreation programs can get the children very young, especially under ten years of age, a larger number of the highly vulnerable ones could be steered right.

"6. Recreation is particularly valuable in those towns and areas, rural and urban, where youth has the legitimate complaint that 'there is nothing to do and what there is isn't decent.'

"7. Co-ed programs in the teen ages are particularly valuable and needed from thirteen years of age up. These must be conducted by professionals who not only know recreational activities but also know what teen agers think, want and should have. It is quite possible to give them jive without gin, glamour and excitement without moral hazards, to counteract the disadvantages of some highly attractive but dangerous commercial amusements.

"8. Recreation is a program through which a leader can establish contact with potential delinquents, cultivate their confidence and influence their behavior and ideals. A good leader does this not only through the activities but through the influence of his own character, personality and example."

29th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

RECREATION CONGRESS delegates will be swinging their partners and honoring their corners under the leadership of Ed Durlacher, nationally known authority on square dancing, when the Congress comes to town on October 13-17 at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City. Square dancing and other social recreation activities will be led by Mr. Durlacher who, with his own band, will have charge of the play demonstration on the opening night of the Congress.

Mr. Durlacher has lectured and taught in high schools and colleges, led mass groups in New York City parks and at Jones Beach, appeared on the radio and before television. He is the author of several books, numerous magazine articles and has made many recordings. For four years he has conducted the Pepsi Cola square dances for the Park Department in New York City. He has led as many as 600 sets of dances on the floor at one time—which is a mighty feat!

Increasing Number of Cities Send Delegates to the Recreation Congress

In connection with the forthcoming National Recreation Congress, local recreation authorities will be interested in the results of a recent study made by the Association to determine the present policy of recreation authorities in sending board members, executives and staff workers to the National Recreation Congress.

A recent questionnaire was sent to nearly 700 cities conducting year-round recreation programs. Replies were received from approximately 50 percent of these cities. Cities were asked to report on the policy of the authorities in paying expenses for board members, for executives and for staff workers. Also they were asked to report on whether time off was allowed for staff workers even though no expenses were provided.

Recreation executives in 73 percent of the cities replying were sent to the Congress with full expenses paid. This represents a 50 percent increase in the cities sending workers since the last study was made in 1940.

In 26 percent of the cities replying, staff workers are sent with full expenses paid. In this connection it is interesting to note that in 67 percent of the cities replying, employed workers are allowed time off for Congress attendance though no expenses are paid.

A very interesting development since the last study is the policy of cities with reference to sending board members. In 1940 only 11 cities reported that board members were sent as an official policy. This year 62 cities reported sending of board members to the Congress—this is an increase of over 500 percent.

As usual there were a number of variations. For example, 15 cities reported flat appropriations ranging from $100 to $500 to cover travel expenses. Ten cities reported that expenses would be paid if the convention should be held in the home state or within a given area.

The net result of the present study indicates that local recreation authorities and public officials generally have come to recognize the value of having both professional and lay members responsible for community recreation programs attend regularly the meetings of the National Recreation Congress. It is most encouraging that there has been such a large increase in the number of cities sending board members.

The Association appreciates very much the cooperation on the part of the executives in sending in the information on which this study was based and we are very happy to make available the results for the benefit of local boards considering the question of sending representatives to the Congress.

Opening on Monday, October 13, the Congress general sessions and discussion groups will continue through Friday, covering such topics as recreation programs for older people, rural recreation, public relations, recreation on the college campus, personnel, equipment problems, music, drama, nature, arts and crafts and many additional subjects of current interest in the field of recreation. The industrial recreation meetings will be held the first two days of the Congress, October 13 and 14. Speakers for the general sessions will be announced in the near future.

Festival of American Song

By ALAN JENKINS and WILLIAM H. JACKSON
Galesburg, Illinois

ON A NOVEMBER Sunday night in 1946 about 1,000 people gathered in Central Congregational Church, Galesburg, Illinois, for an interracial and interfaith *Festival of American Song*. They sang familiar songs. They listened to seven local choirs, one quartet, two soloists, an organist and a narrator. One singing group was in the choir loft, the others were here and there in the pews. One never knew where the next song would start. The choirs were from Galesburg churches, from the Carver Community Center, the high school, and Knox College. The narrator was John P. Leland of Knox College.

The *Festival* opened with an organ medley "I Hear America Singing." It closed with the high school choir singing "The Lord Bless You and Keep You," followed by an organ postlude "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." In between were "work songs, play songs, sad songs, gay songs"—songs dramatizing the march of American democracy. "Ballad for Americans," with its accent on brotherhood in action, key-noted the music. Among the high points was the singing by the whole group of "God of Our Fathers" with both the organ and high school trumpet trios in accompaniment.

The basic script, furnished by Miss Grace Walker of the National Recreation Association, was augmented and given local coloring from Galesburg experiences. Some of the poetry of Galesburg-born Carl Sandburg was used. The purchase from the federal government of the Carver Community Center building and equipment was dramatized as an example of intergroup cooperation.

How It Happened

It is our belief at Carver Center that the program should be for the entire community and not for any one group. To that end we held in September a week-long recreation training institute with Miss Walker in charge. Her classes were well attended — and thoroughly mixed. In them she stressed the use of simple material. Among the examples she used was an interesting and rich program using well-known songs and a dramatic script.

As they participated in bringing this script alive, the hundred people who came to the institute sampled the satisfaction of a creative community activity requiring a minimum of rehearsals. They found among other things, that familiar songs could take on fresh values via a good script and by virtue of the spontaneous plus-factors inherent in meaningful intergroup activity.

As a result of the institute one of Carver Center's dynamic board members seized on the general plan as an ideal way to celebrate the recent purchase of the center's building and equipment. She is a fine combination of dreamer and doer in community affairs, and she sold the festival idea to choir leaders, a minister and others in the community. Another member of the Carver Center's Board helped to adapt the script.

The original plan was to have the festival sponsored by the center's music committee, but it was very quickly decided that the festival would be far more effective and more representative of the entire community if other agencies backed it. So it came about that the Council of Churches and the public affairs committee became joint sponsors—and the festival, the first of a series of Sunday evening programs sponsored by these two groups —became a fact. Before the performance all community groups had been included in the thinking and planning.

Performance

Color and creed differences were forgotten that November night. We were just hundreds of Americans singing our common songs, our common faith. We became, for that swift hour, "One people out of many." Everyone felt it. Everyone knew that the quotation from Harold B. Hoskins on the program was not just star-spangled fancy — "Our American ideal should not be expressed in terms of a 'melting pot' with its somewhat mournful implication of uniformity, but rather in terms of an orchestra, in which each racial group, like an orchestral choir, contributes its special different tone to the rich ensemble of the whole."

The formula for a "Festival of American Song" is simple: a National Recreation Association script, a Miss Grace Walker (if possible), a local person to spark the program, cooperating groups, and a place. No "grand rehearsal" needed! Try it!

The Script

The script that we used, combined of Recreation Association material and local effort, follows. Perhaps other groups may find it valuable.

ORGAN MEDLEY—"I Hear America Singing"

VOCALIST SINGS—"I hear America singing—one for all, all for one, is the song"

AN AUDIENCE VOICE—"What is the American idea?"

READER—It is the big idea that on a continent 3,000 miles wide people of 47 Old World nationalities have come together to live as one nation, promising each other brotherhood. . . . The big idea that people of all the racial strains of the one human family have agreed upon a Constitution, promising each other parity of opportunity. . . . The big idea that individual citizens who worship at all the altars of the world's living religions may have freedom for their minds, their souls, and liberty to struggle for the kind of world they want . . . with only one requirement — that they promise each other brotherhood.

This promise of brotherhood is implicit in our beloved national hymn: (organ played softly during reading of first stanza of *My Country 'Tis of Thee*)

My country! 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

Walk around the blocks of any city square,
Or down the stretch of a country lane;
Ride in a coal car in a Pennsylvania mine,
Or an iron car in a Minnesota pit;
Follow the hod carrier on a brick-laying job,
Or the planter in the cotton fields;
Watch the mechanic in a Midwestern garage,
Or the fisherman on the Pacific coast.
Anywhere—everywhere—watch America at work . . .
And listen!
Listen to America sing—work songs, play songs,
Sad songs, gay songs—
You hear America sing!
Whence came these songs?
Down through the centuries endlessly singing comes the great song.
You are a part of it as I am, and from the centuries comes our song.
It is a song of strength—of fight—of courage—of love—of unconquered people—
It is a song washed with the tide, roaring against the rocky coast of Maine,
And washed with the wind through the magnolia trees of the deep South.
It is a song borne over the prairies in cumbersome wagons and etched with the blood of the pioneers.
It is a song of the loneliness of the plains and a campfire outlining a solitary sleeper.
It is a song of the majesty of the mountains and the fearful thunder of water pouring down canyons.
It is a song of the soft-footed men of God, chanting their solemn Te Deums in the gardens of the west.
It is a song for the bondaged struggling to be free, and the free struggling to keep free.
It is a song of gaiety and laughter and life today, for tomorrow might not come.
It is a song of people struggling to keep afloat a pennant of idealism in a morass of untruths.
It is our song, and it began long ago—before the white man's pale face scattered birds in the thick forests of Maine.

Ballad for Americans—Knox College Choir and soloist

SCENE I—INDIAN TABLEAU

READER—When the land was young it began —
When the virgin forest stalked the land from east to west and silently the red man glided through the forest to lodge,
There is the evening's blue, he rested, told his day's adventures, and listened to the nightbird's call, shrill against the moon.

SOLO—*From the Land of the Sky Blue Water*

SCENE II—PILGRIMS

READER—Relentless is the push of civilization.
Westward and still westward came the white man, sailing into the bays of Massachusetts, with the sun glinting from the ship's sails.
Fearless people, and protected by a faith so great that the destruction of half their number could not daunt them.
They had a song.

ALL SING—with organ *Faith of Our Fathers* (2 stanzas)

SCENE III—THE FLAG

READER—The faith that grew in the hearts of those determined men became the ideal of a young nation-to-be.
And the cry for freedom rang along the shore of the Atlantic, with never-diminishing strength until a new nation was born.
They borrowed a tune and made a song that has rung through the years—a challenge to those who scorn the strength of the strong-in-heart.
Their song made a nation and a flag to fly wherever flags are flown —
A flag of freedom and refuge, and life as life was meant to be.

Liberty Under God—High School Choir

SCENE IV—THE SOUTH

READER—And the nation grew and prospered.
America was born in a thousand places—a cove in Maine, an island in New York, a plantation in Virginia, a cabin in Kentucky.
But the nation, united in purpose, dissented in ideals, and there came a race baptized in bondage and paying homage to a material king.
They had songs, too.
They sang of their religion, in song they prayed for freedom.

Deep River—Carver Center Choir

SCENE V—WESTWARD EXPANSION

READER—Meanwhile the nation struggled forward.
Out went the people.
The prairie grass blazing didn't hold them.
The prairie poet, Carl Sandburg, sang a song of the prairies: "I was born on the prairie and the milk of its wheat, the red of its clover, the eyes of its women, gave me a song and a slogan."
The mountains towering didn't hold them, the people.
The plains were not wide enough.

Courtesy Passaic County Commission

Out they went with their wagons and their rifles—their cattle and their homespun table-cloths—their prayers and their loneliness.

Out they went until the mighty, heaving breast of the Pacific gathered them close, and they stretched their lungs to shout the freedom that was theirs.

They left a trail of broken wagon wheels and bleached bones,

They left, too, a heritage of campfire songs.

Cindy—High School Choir

SCENE VI—THE BUILDING OF THE NATION

READER—A bronzed lank man! His suit an ancient black.

A famous high top-hat and plain worn shawl
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,
The prairie lawyer, master of us all.
This was America.
There was another America, the land of plenty!
Gaiety became characteristic
Gold and satin—diamonds and tandem bicycles,
Plush chairs and leg-o-mutton sleeves,
Songs of aspiration became fainter.

Ballad for Americans (continued)—Knox College Choir and Soloist

SCENE VII—WORLD WAR I

READER—The band played on and on.

Baseball and Coney Island, waltzing and revival meetings, picnics in the park—this was America.

America sang and grew rich.

And then again the despots threatened to crush an iron heel upon the nation, and the lusty youths threw away their bicycles and climbed into orange crates that flew—and went off to make the world safe for democracy.

They sang. They sang as they marched and fought and died.

Keep the Home Fires Burning—two verses sung by Galesburg Harmony Society

SCENE VIII—BETWEEN WARS

READER—But beneath the endless gaiety and behind the delirious singing

The beat of the heart of America could be heard
And the heart beat became a song
To the God of their fathers, known of old.

God of Our Fathers—Accompaniment—High School Trumpet Trio; First verse—Trinity Lutheran Choir; Second verse—Emmanuel Methodist Choir; Third verse—First Methodist Choir; Fourth verse—all sing

SCENE IX—WORLD WAR II

READER—Still many danced and sang.

Sometimes the songs that were prayers for peace could not be heard.

And suddenly, with the ominous portent of a summer storm, there burst the roar of cannon on the beaches, and thunder boomed, and lightning burned the hearts of those who danced.

America has always sung. There were songs for that, too.
But behind the marching feet and the songs of war,
Someone was always praying for peace.
And always deep in the heart of youth were the gay songs—
Songs made out of nonsense and dreams—songs always spilling out with the silencing of the guns—

Over the Rainbow—Carver Center Choir

SCENE X—THE CLIMB TOWARD PEACE

READER—The flames of war died down. Scorched earth, homeless millions, hungry children, white crosses, row on row, distrust, disunity remained.

The torch of peace burned faintly.
The long slow climb to world understanding began.
The world wanted peace. Everyone could sing:

We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder—A.M.E. Choir. All sing 6th verse—"We are climbing higher and higher"

Out of such aspiration came progress wherever those who loved the ways of peace were ready to work for it.
Where Galesburg's forefathers broke the prairies
There was a center of wholesome fellowship
A place where men in uniform could gather for a touch of home and fun and friendship.

USO Centers were for war days. Days of peace brought questions:

VOICES FROM AUDIENCE: What will become of Carver Center?
Why can't Galesburg own it?
Why can't we develop some George Washington Carvers?

READER—The torch of peace and brotherhood burned more brightly.

The friends of Carver Center gathered and planned and worked.
An understanding community gave help.
It was a simple drama—a drama of friendliness in action.
A drama with a vision of a Center, a Center for singing voices and busy hands,
A Center for growing manhood and finer womanhood.
The end long desired has come.
Today, before our eyes, we see:

The members of the Carver Center Board of Directors
The members of the Advisory Board of Carver Center.
We see the postman bring to the Mayor of Galesburg, the Sales Agreement for turning Carver Center over to the City of Galesburg. We see the Mayor present to the Treasurer of Carver Center Advisory Board the Sales Agreement. We see the Mayor give to the Chairman of Carver Center Board the deed to the property. We see the Mayor turn over to the Chairman of Carver Center Advisory Board, a written statement explaining that the city holds nominal title to the property with the understanding that the building be used by Carver Community Center, Inc., for community purposes.
Rejoicing in the climbing of the local "Jacob's Ladder" that is Carver Community Center, we join in singing the last stanza of that spiritual:
All sing 6th verse—"We are climbing higher and higher"

EPILOGUE

READER—"In the darkness with a great bundle of grief the people march
In the night, and overhead a shovel of stars for keeps, the people march
Where to? What next?"
The deepest songs are the songs of prayer—
Prayer that we may be used of God in the building of a brotherhood world
Prayer of our priarie poet
"Lay me on an anvil, O God,
Beat me and hammer me into a crowbar
Let me pry loose old walls
Let me lift and loosen old foundations."
Through prayer man becomes the doer of things impossible.
"'Man will never write,' they said before the alphabet came and man at last began to write.
"'Man will never fly,' they said before the planes and blimps zoomed and purred in arcs winding their circles around the globe.
"'Man will never make the United States of Europe nor yet later the United States of the World.'
"'No, you are going too far when you talk about one world flag for the great Family of Nations,' they say that now.
"And man, the stumbler and finder goes on
"Man the dreamer of deep dreams
"Man the shaper and maker
"Man the answerer."

The Lord Bless You and Keep You—High School Choir

POSTLUDE—*Glory, Glory, Hallelujah*

Safety Tips for Huntsmen...

DON'T START on a hunting trip until you have thoroughly inspected your gun, with SPECIAL ATTENTION given to its firing mechanism and the interior of the barrels. "Safety First" for gunners begins at home.

Don't carry a loaded gun in your car or other vehicle and don't load until you are actually ready to hunt. Under the law, persons carrying loaded guns in cars are liable to arrest and fine. This is the first in importance of the unwritten rules of the hunting field.

Don't carry your gun while hunting except with the muzzle pointed toward the sky. Never let the muzzle sweep the horizon where fellow hunters would be in line of an accidental discharge.

Don't shoot at moving brush nor at any object until you have identified positively the game bird or animal. You will thus avoid causing an accident and with the steadying delay you will be more likely to bag your quarry.

Don't when resting, lean your gun against a tree or post nor lay it on the ground until you have first opened the breech.

Don't climb a fence, nor jump a ditch with a loaded gun, unless you first open the breech. And learn to hunt with the safety lock on triggers.

Don't draw the gun toward you, muzzle first, from a car, through a fence nor on the ground. A dozen different causes might accidentally spring the trigger.

Don't gun with nor near an intoxicated person. A drunken gunner is as dangerous as a drunken driver, and for the safety of himself and others, should be reported at once to wardens or police.

Don't permit yourself to become careless or reckless in the more exciting moments of the hunt. Help your state keep its record clear of hunting casualties.

Don't fail to respect the rights and protect the property of farmers and land owners. Under a 1946 law the discharging of a firearm within 300 feet of an occupied dwelling except by the owner of the property is prohibited. Always obtain permission to hunt.

Don't hunt on any government reservation, including arsenals, forts, camps, landing fields, airports, aircraft stations, defense factory premises, storage yards or warehouse sites. Such areas are usually restricted.

Don't hunt with foreign-made guns unless it is first determined whether they are legal, or have sufficient strength to be used safely with American types of ammunition. This particularly applies to ex-servicemen who have brought souvenir guns from overseas.

Don't hesitate to report fish and game law violations.—*Division of Fish and Game, New Jersey State Department of Conservation.*

Recreation Service of State Agencies to Communities

THIRTY-NINE STATES in all are now making some kind of state service available to community recreation programs. The kind of service available ranges from full-time field consultation service to materials and consultation service on some particular recreation activity like dramatics. There is great variety in the kinds of state agencies which offer the services.

In the field of rural recreation there are now 33 states where at least one Agricultural Extension Service worker is devoting some time to helping train recreation leaders, conduct activities or organize programs. In 18 states there are full-time rural recreation specialists with varying titles. In 20 states, including some of the above 18, there are part-time rural recreation workers. Eight states are actively looking for full-time, rural recreation specialists.

The picture changes frequently, but according to the latest information received the following summary shows the situation in the various states at the present time.

Alabama

The State Director of Physical and Health Education is taking an active part in community recreation. During the fall and winter of 1946-47, 17 institutes for training recreation leaders were conducted in the state by members of the staff of the National Recreation Association. Local arrangements for practically all of these institutes were worked out by the State Director.

The State Planning Board is making general plans for recreational development of various communities, and—in cooperation with the Division of State Parks in the Department of Conservation, other agencies and organizations—is preparing a state master plan for recreation. The Planning Board is also making general plans of recreational development for various communities.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature which would establish a state recreation board. The bill would call for an appropriation of $25,000 for each of the next two fiscal years beginning October 1, 1947.

Arkansas

Position of Recreation Specialist in Agricultural Extension Service is established. Replacement is now being sought for worker who held this position before the war.

California

The legislature has passed and the Governor has approved a bill creating a state recreation commission. An appropriation of $79,000 has been made to cover the period from September 23, 1947 to June 30, 1948.

The State Youth Authority gives recreation service to communities through a full-time recreation consultant on the staff.

The Education Code requires that recreation consultant service be given to all schools, and a full-time recreation consultant has been added to the staff of the Department of Education's division. The supervisor of physical education for girls gives advisory service in recreation to communities.

The Recreation Planner of the Division of Beaches and Parks works with communities, schools and organizations in connection with conservation education program.

Colorado

The Bureau of State and Community Service of the University of Colorado, with the cooperation of the University of Denver and Colorado A. & M. College, sponsored a conference on community recreation in June 1947.

There is a full-time Recreation Specialist in the Agricultural Extension Service.

Connecticut

Part-time recreation service is given by at least one worker in the Agricultural Extension Service.

Delaware

Special recreation service is given to communities by the Director and staff of the Department of Dramatics of the University of Delaware.

The state supervisors of art and music of the Department of Education give stimulation to community music and art programs in addition to the work they do with the schools.

Georgia

The Georgia Citizens' Council maintains a Recreation Division headed by a full-time staff person. A full-time recreation worker heads up a recreation training program in the Agricultural Extension Service.

Illinois

At a meeting called by the Governor in March at which there were representatives of the Departments of Public Instruction, Parks and Memorials, Conservation and Welfare, and the University of Illinois, the Governor was requested to appoint a state advisory recreation committee to plan a state recreation consultant service.

There is a Recreation Supervisor in the Agricultural Extension Service. During the summer three additional full-time recreation workers are employed.

Indiana

The University of Indiana has established a Recreation Consultant Service with a trained worker in charge.

Various divisions of the Conservation Department are called on by communities for advice on recreation with regard particularly to nature activities, landscape design and park layouts.

Purdue University provides recreation service to rural communities, particularly in music.

There is an Assistant State Leader in the Agricultural Extension Service who gives full time to the field of recreation.

The Economic Council, successor to the former State Planning Board, has taken an active interest in the advancement of recreation opportunities within the state and has appointed a special committee to bring about joint consideration and action by all agencies concerned with recreation. The Recreation Consultant of the University of Indiana is chairman of this State Advisory Committee on Recreation.

A Governor's Conference on Recreation held early in 1947 was very well attended. There were special sessions on municipal recreation programs, on recreation facility development and the use of existing facilities, and on the development of recreation programs in small towns and rural areas.

Iowa

The Agricultural Extension Service in Iowa has a full-time Extension Associate in drama and is searching for a person to head up their music work and a full-time general recreation specialist. A worker has been employed on a per diem basis to give recreation training to county workers. This worker was formerly 4-H Recreation Specialist in Oregon. She will continue giving service on a per diem basis until a full-time worker can be located. The municipal recreation executive of Cedar Rapids is also helping out on a per diem basis to meet with 4-H and rural women's clubs to assist them with plans for recreation activities. It is hoped that he will have time to serve as counsellor to rural community groups.

The Landscape Department of the State College, assisted by the Extension Forester, aids communities in planning parks and recreation areas.

Kansas

There is a dramatic loan library in the Department of Speech at Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. This department also offers consultation service to school and community drama groups.

The position of Recreation Specialist in the Agricultural Extension Service is established and a replacement for a former worker is being sought. There are two part-time recreation leaders.

Kentucky

In this State a Recreation Division has been created in the Conservation Department and two full-time recreation workers have been employed to give primary attention to the development of community recreation programs. The biennial budget for this Division is $36,000.

The University of Kentucky through its College of Agriculture has for the first time employed a field recreation worker for service to rural sections and small communities.

In addition there is a State Recreation Leader on the state 4-H Club staff and there is also a full-time field worker in rural recreation who is employed jointly with Berea College.

Louisiana

A community recreation service operates with two full-time rural sociologists under the Agricultural Extension Service.

Louisiana State University, through its General

Extension Division, gives special service through a Specialist in Music and Handcrafts in the Bureau of French Folk activities.

Maryland

One Agricultural Extension Service worker is giving part of his time to recreation, and an attempt is being made to locate a full-time person.

Massachusetts

The state legislature has authorized the Department of Conservation to extend consultant services in recreation to communities in the state, but no money has yet been appropriated for this purpose.

There are two Extension Specialists in Community Organization and Recreation under the Agricultural Extension Service.

Michigan

The University of Michigan, through its General Extension Service, has a program in Community Adult Education. An assistant in community organization under this program is available on request to Michigan communities without charge for consultation on the organization of community councils, adult education and community recreation programs.

The Department of Public Instruction maintains a State Project in Physical Education, Recreation and Camping with a full-time director who gives considerable assistance to recreation.

There are three full-time specialists in rural music in the Agricultural Extension Service at Michigan State College. The Service conducts camps for 4-H clubs and farm women, both locally in the counties and on a state basis. The Adult Education program at the college offers aid to communities in leadership training as well as a wide range of subject matter in community education programs. County Extension agents in all counties promote the recreation activities of rural people in connection with the neighborhood, community and county groups.

Minnesota

The University of Minnesota appointed in January 1946 a Field Recreation Consultant who is attached to the Department of Physical Education.

The Governor of Minnesota appointed a large State Advisory Recreation Committee and authorized the head of the University's Department of Physical Education to select a smaller Executive Committee, of which he is chairman and the Field Recreation Consultant executive secretary. The Governor has offered to provide a secretary or research consultant for the Advisory Recreation Committee.

The Minnesota Postwar Council assists communities with many local problems including recreation. The director has himself met with local groups in several communities.

The Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation of the Department of Education has prepared and circulated materials to assist communities in starting summer recreation programs. The Supervisor of the Division advises and consults with communities in planning year-round programs. He has cooperated with the Field Recreation Consultant of the University in giving joint advisory services in several instances.

The Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission was created by the last session of the legislature with an appropriation of $50,000. There is to be a state-wide study of juvenile delinquency as a basis for determining needs for more youth-serving programs. The head of recreational leadership courses at the University of Minnesota has been granted a year's leave of absence to head the prevention division. This experienced recreation worker sees it as his task to help provide recreation areas, facilities, equipment and leadership personnel for a well-rounded recreation program for the state of Minnesota.

At least one Agricultural Extension Service worker is giving part of his time to recreation.

Mississippi

The Agricultural Extension Service is hoping to employ a full-time recreation specialist.

Missouri

A Recreation Section has been created in the State Division of Resources and Development to provide service in recreation to community groups.

At least two of the 4-H Club agents do extensive recreation work including the conduct of training programs and direct assistance with problems involving recreation.

Montana

There is a staff of three 4-H Club leaders in the Agricultural Extension Service, and all three do extensive recreation work. One worker is giving full time to recreation.

Some materials of value to community recreation have been published through the Montana Study.

The Supervisor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation of the State Board of Education advises communities, whenever requested, in helping to develop community recreation programs.

Nebraska

The Agricultural Extension Service has a recreation specialist who also gives some leadership to older rural youth.

Nevada

One of the field work consultants of the Department of Welfare's Division of Child Welfare has helped to organize recreation programs in some small communities through volunteer leaders.

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Commission has a Department of Recreation with a director in charge.

The Agricultural Extension Service has a full-time recreation specialist.

New Mexico

Two staff members in the Agricultural Extension Service gave considerable time to recreation.

New York

There is a Director of Recreation in the State Youth Commission. According to the latest report over 400 communities have received state aid for recreation projects.

There is a Recreation Consultant in the State Department of Commerce.

The Division of Health and Physical Education through publications and its supervisors of Physical Education and Recreation serves communities and school districts.

At least one member of the Agricultural Extension Service staff is giving considerable time in the field of recreation.

North Carolina

The North Carolina Recreation Commission was established in 1945 to provide consultation service, assist in training programs, and to make studies for communities.

In addition to lending one of its faculty members as Director of the State Recreation Commission, the University of North Carolina provides service in music and drama through the Extension Department.

The Agricultural Extension Service is seeking a Recreation Specialist, but meanwhile three members of the staff are devoting part of their time to recreation.

North Dakota

North Dakota State College gives recreation service through the head of its Drama Department and Country Theater.

There is a part-time recreation worker in the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Director of Physical Education for men at the University of North Dakota has given consultation service whenever requested in helping to develop community recreation programs.

Ohio

There are two full-time recreation workers in the Agricultural Extension Service.

Ohio State University serves communities through a consultant in community organization.

The State Department of Education gives some community recreation service through the Supervisor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Oregon

There is a full-time Recreation Specialist in the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon provides planning consultants to communities on a fee basis and publishes some materials in the recreation field.

Pennsylvania

The Division of City Planning and Landscape Architecture of the Bureau of Municipalities of the Department of Internal Affairs is available to give planning service in recreation to communities.

There is a program of state aid to local school districts to help them conduct community recreation activities.

There is a full-time Rural Sociologist doing recreation work under the Agricultural Extension Service.

Some recreation service is available to communities from the Director of Extension of the School of Physical Education and Athletics at Pennsylvania State College. A small library of films is maintained, and recreation workshops for recreation leaders are held from time to time.

South Carolina

There is a full-time head of the Recreation Section of the South Carolina State Forestry Commission's Park Division.

The Board of Education through its Physical Education Department is extending its service in the organization of recreation programs in small communities and rural sections, largely through the public schools.

There is a part-time recreation worker in the Agricultural Extension Service.

South Dakota

There are full-time specialists in music and games on the staff of the Agricultural Extension Service. There are several other part-time workers.

Tennessee

A full-time worker in the Division of Parks of the Conservation Department is assisting in the development of community recreation, particularly in small cities, towns and rural communities. This worker also cooperates with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The State Planning Board offers service to counties, cities and rural sections in planning and developing recreation facilities and programs.

Texas

There are at least three part-time recreation people working in the Agricultural Extension Service, and an attempt is being made to locate a full-time worker.

The Department of Education is helping communities plan new school buildings which will adequately meet community as well as school needs. A health consultant is stimulating the use of physical education personnel and resources for community recreation activities. The music department is stimulating community music programs.

Utah

Through the Department of Education the State Director of Health and Physical Education has been working with the communities of the state in organizing community and school recreation programs.

The Director of Physical Education at Utah State College gives considerable advisory service to communities where graduates of the college have assumed physical education positions and are directing community recreation programs.

There are two workers in the Agricultural Extension Service who give part-time to recreation.

Vermont

A State Recreation Board was established by legislative action in March 1947, the three members to be appointed by the Governor. The State Director of Recreation, who was formerly responsible to the Council of Safety, will continue under the new board.

Virginia

The University of Virginia is taking an active part in the recreation services available to communities through its Extension Department, the

Bureau of Public Administration and the Bureau of Population and Economic Research.

The Physical and Health Education Division of the Department of Education has added a full-time worker in the field of recreation.

The Conservation Department has responsibility for administering a special appropriation for the development of community drama throughout the entire state.

There are at least two people doing part-time recreation work in the Agricultural Extension Service and an attempt is being made to locate a full-time worker.

Washington

A State Director of Health, Physical Education and Recreation has been appointed and is giving some recreation service to communities. The legislature this year has appropriated another $250,000 for state aid to recreation programs of local school authorities.

In the Agricultural Extension Service one staff member is giving full-time to recreation, particularly in training recreation leaders.

A State Parks and Recreation Commission was created by the legislature in 1947 to succeed the former State Parks Committee. Provision is made for the eventual appointment of a Supervisor of Recreation, though funds for such a position were not appropriated.

West Virginia

A member of the staff who will do recreation training work has been added by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Wisconsin

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin has authorized the employment of a State Field Recreation Consultant.

A Landscape Architect in the State Planning Board spends the greater part of his time preparing plans for parks and recreation areas for municipalities. This is a free service.

There are five recreation leaders in the Agricultural Extension Service, at least one of whom is giving full time to recreation.

Wyoming

At least one worker in the Agricultural Extension Service is giving some time to recreation, though not full time.

The University of Wyoming gives some assistance through the Physical Education Department, especially where former students are heading community recreation programs.

Recreation Flying Center

By L. E. H. PETERSEN
Forest Hills, N. Y.

MANY FLYERS who have returned from air service during the war find that they want to keep on flying. Certainly each of the many "airborne" veterans cannot establish his own base or airport and yet he wants to continue flying as a leisure-time hobby.

Serving such a group as this is the Queens Seaplane Base, a recreational flying center on the East River in Whitestone, L. I., New York.

Under the G.I. Bill of Rights, veterans may take flying courses at no cost. Others may come for training, or for short and long distance practice or pleasure flights. Youthful flyers, some in their teens, are even including flight training in their educational curriculum.

From the Queens Seaplane Base vacationists are flown to out-of-the-way lakes in Canada and Maine for fishing and camping, and are picked up again at a pre-determined date, thus saving time in travel and extending the vacation at the recreation grounds. By special arrangements, if vacationists are flyers, planes may be flown by them.

The base was opened in May 1945 by a pilot who served with the Air Transport Command during the war. He had selected the location on one of his flying trips and the transformation of the wasteland area into a modern and bustling seaplane base as it stands today required the planning and work of about two years.

The aircraft at the base includes five Piper Cubs, J-3s on Edo floats and a Republic Seabee Amphibian. One hangar takes care of seven light planes and one amphibian, while a new hangar accommodates twelve to fourteen amphibians..

Base planes sometimes substitute for trains, taking passengers to the Midtown Skyport at 23rd Street and the East River. While the planes are synchronized with the rush, the pulsing heartbeat of New York City, the rate of speed can de diminished by the pilot until it is in tempo with the more leisurely pace of pleasure flights.

There is year-round flying at the base and planes are available seven days a week. On clear days the base is open until sundown. Ample opportunity is offered to air-minded men, women, boys and girls, whether they want to make a flight or learn to fly. Thus, Queens Seaplane Base takes its place with other neighborhood bases and airports which are meeting the need for air facilities, education and recreation.

Harvest Festival

Print by Gedge Harmon

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES in planning to include a harvest program in your season's program is that you can have it almost any time between August 1 and December 1. You can adapt it to your own use, using as a theme, the true harvest, back-to-school, the beginning of fall, Halloween or Thanksgiving.

For all of these types of autumn programs and parties the idea will be frost on the pumpkin, the challenge of the coming winter months, spicy food and the beautiful colors of the fall foliage. The traditional harvest festival is one of thanksgiving for the gathered products of the earth. It is also the time of carnival and gladness for the relaxation from the long hours of summer toil and anticipation of long winter days before the fire.

These suggestions for a harvest party, a formal program or a combination of the two may be carried out effectively with very little work. The planning, rehearsals, committees all can be a part of the regular program and because no one seems to be doing anything "extra" there will be fewer tired nerves to mar the fun.

Harvest Party

Invitations. Print invitations on bright colored paper, with designs stamped with potato blocks, or cut out simple harvest designs on contrasting paper and paste them on the invitations. Even if the party is for everyone, invitations add a warmth and welcome to the people who might not otherwise come. Postage is usually a good investment in publicity and good will.

For this particular party admission consists of the presentation of some item of the harvest at the door. Anything is acceptable: eggs, bread, jar of homemade jam, sack of potatoes, bushel of wheat or any other item which might be a harvest product. If you need money the produce can be resold at the festival, or if you do not need the money it can be given to some worthy organization, preferably of local interest.

Decorations. Decorations are fun. The best ones are those gathered in the surrounding countryside by organized picnic committees. Naturally, you will consult the proper authorities so you will not destroy valuable shrubbery. In a large hall, a few big branches of autumn leaves will show to better advantage than a great many small bouquets. Corn stalks and yellow pumpkins are just fine. Perhaps someone in the community is beginning to peer through ivy-covered windows and would appreciate a "good trimming." Vines can be used for all types of decorations and are comfortably fireproof. If it can be avoided, do not borrow decorations. Small boys have a way of falling into treasured flower pots and no amount of worry on the part of the director will appease the ire of the reluctant donor.

Let's Begin. So that the party may begin as soon as the first guest arrives, the entire hall should have a party atmosphere. Well-known "ice breakers" can be used to good advantage so that there will be no waiting for a good time to be had by all.

The welcoming committee will be very busy collecting the gifts and arranging them on tables for

display. Perhaps a few people should do nothing but arrange the tables and see that there is some artistry and attractiveness in the arrangement.

Another committee away from the door may present the ladies with tiny corsages, made of autumn leaves and tied with autumn colored ribbons. If a door prize is to be given, make this a masculine prize. The numbers may be printed on pumpkin-shaped bits of yellow paper and clipped to each man's coat lapel with a stapler.

Centers of interest in the hall may include:

Pin the stem on the pumpkin—the old donkey game dressed for the harvest festival.

A dart game (carefully blocked off to avoid accidents)—the object being to hit the hole in a doughnut cut from brown paper. The prize, of course, is a real doughnut. This same game is lots of fun if watermelons are plentiful. Draw a slice of watermelon and the object of the dart game is to hit the seeds. These may be few or many according to the supply of watermelon you have on hand for prizes.

Coffee bean bag throwing contest—the winner receives a steaming cup of coffee or cocoa.

Pumpkin carving contest—provide the contestants with a small pumpkin, a knife and plenty of newspaper for the debris.

Things to guess are fun: the weight of a coconut, the number of grains of corn in a jar, the number of pennies in a piggy bank, the contents of an unlabeled tin can.

If you are lucky enough to have a fireplace, provide the necessary equipment for popcorn popping and toasting marshmallows. Soft music in this corner will be appreciated.

The Main Event. Sell the produce by auction! This is a show in itself and lots more fun than the bake sale with prices on every item. Get a professional auctioneer to donate his services or find an amateur who is a good talker and who is popular with the people. You will be surprised how much fun there is in selling Mrs. Day's coconut cake or a dozen large brown eggs. Whether you make a few dollars or hundreds, people will go away from the auction laughing.

Begin this part of the program with a short sing, fifteen minutes at the most. Include well-known harvest songs and at least one specialty number. Use song sheets or song slides.

Songs of Harvest

If your group would prefer a performance to a party, why not select a few songs that you have learned to sing during the summer, combine them with some dances, also a product of summer fun, add someone in the group who can tell a story, give meaning to the simplest words, and a harvest program is almost ready for performance.

Production Hints. Such a program can be used as a full evening performance, using a chorus, dancers, and narrator with a staged show. The same type of performance might be presented out of doors with little or no stage equipment or it might be used as an assembly program for chorus and narrator, or even as a radio program for narrator and chorus, quartet or soloist.

Singers' costumes should be simple and suitable to a rural setting. The dancers may be dressed to illustrate their particular dance or to add color to the production.

Assistants are needed to help with the curtain and special lighting effects you may wish to use.

A suggested one-week rehearsal schedule might be as follows:

1. Meet each group alone (singers, dancers, stage assistants, narrator), so that they may learn exactly what is expected of them on stage.
2. One rehearsal of narrator, accompanist and stage assistants.
3. One rehearsal for chorus and dancers. Narrator and stage assistants watching and following script.
4. Dress rehearsal for everyone.

The songs and dances in the program are only appropriate suggestions. Other songs which properly suit the story will do just as well as the ones printed here. The suggested music (except "Three Little Maids," by Marjorie Elliott) is selected from the following song collections: *Songs We Sing,* Hall and McCreary Co., Chicago, Ill.; *The New American Song Book,* Hall and McCreary Co.; *Singing America,* National Recreation Association, New York, N. Y.; and *Music Highways and Byways,* Silver Burdett and Co., New York, N. Y.

The length of the performance is approximately 50 minutes.

SCENE

Simple out-of-doors

TIME

Evening. Moon hanging low in the sky. (A moon-shaped hole cut in a large cardboard box which contains an electric light. Cover the hole with orange-colored gelatin paper.) Lights rather low, if possible a mixture of blue and red. If you are using a rheostat, bring the lights up bright for each special number and then lower them before closing the curtain.

SONG

Old MacDonald Had a Farm by children's chorus in front of stage. The group may be divided, each part singing

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the part of a different animal. If the children have made animal masks this is a good time to use them.

NARRATOR

Down on the farm there's singin' and laughin'
And sweet smells in the kitchen,
Kittles bubblin' and splashin'.
Soap is foaming in deep tubs
And the night is clear and frosty.
It's harvest time—the summer is over,
Early morning rising—heavy loads,
The plop of hot, juicy fruit falling into cans,
The rich smell of late suppers,
Everyone hungry and tired,
Drinking deep cool water,
Falling asleep and the paper still unread.
All along the valley burdens have fallen,
The summer's work is done.
Even old Mother Nature seems to relax
And delay the cold winter
For a few warm days and mellow nights
To be enjoyed by those who have been too busy all summer
To notice and admire the beauty of the earth.

(Curtain opens slowly. The chorus stands in tableau until music introduction begins, then moves in place to sing, at all times keeping the grouping informal.)

The over-ripe moon hangs wide and yellow,
Touched by a cloud.
The first stars glimmer on the men and women who made the harvest bountiful.

SONGS

Bendemeer's Stream and *Sourwood Mountain*

NARRATOR

There is nothing like a good tune
When the crowd is gathering.
Singing is fun and everyone joins in.
What's this? Some folks holding hands?

(Members of chorus who are not square dancers move quietly toward exits.)

And there is old Jim Folks who can call
So that even the old folks want to skip and dance.

(Fiddlers take their place on the stage. If they are not actually to play, they may pretend to and use amplified records off-stage.)

The fiddles are singing —
Fellows and gals — everybody dance!

(Music begins and dancers take their places for square dance. After dance curtain close.)

NARRATOR

Harvest time, another year gone by
And for the winter coming soon
A store of food and warmth
The promise of a spring to follow
In peace —
And yet how rich the earth—how young the country.
Sitting on the edge of the crowd
In the mild shelter of the house,
The old men remember their fathers
Who grew tired of the softness of the land they conquered
And looked beyond the misty blue of the mountains
Toward the prairie vastness.

(Curtain open at beginning of introduction for —)

SONG

Verdant Meadows

NARRATOR

There are younger men who dreamed beyond the sea,
Of nights like this—and harvest time,
The trees bend low with gentle winds
Like a sigh of remembrance of homelands.

MUSIC

The Old Refrain Chorus hums melody during reading of:

"Fair hills and valleys of my native home,
Tonight I dream again of thee alone;
Of sunlit peaks that touch the bluest skies,
Tonight I'm dreaming while the firelight dies
Then from the curling smoke that seems my world
There rise to thrill me memories of old
Broad fields of grain appear and forests tall,
Cool rippling sands beneath a waterfall.
My native land of mountain lakes aglow,
Of rushing winds, to thee in heart I go,
Tho' this strange voice within that calls thy name
Finds silent answer in the sinking flame." *

(Men of chorus exit.)

NARRATOR

The night could not be so gay,
The moon so bright,
And all girls so pretty
In their bright crisp dresses —
But that many a young man should think of love
And maybe choose a wife!

SONG

Three Little Maids (by Marjorie Elliott, published by Raymond Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.)

(The women in the chorus may sing this clever little song and it may be pantomimed by three women and a man. Very easy and effective.)

NARRATOR

There is a fair in town
And a few young men are late.
In the ears of at least one young woman
Whirls the song of the dancers,
In her eyes the sparkling ferris wheel,
As she remembers a whispered promise.

SONG

Oh Dear, What Can the Matter Be

(Curtain close.)

NARRATOR

Men who work with their hands have time to think
To feel the pain of life,
To dream the deepest dreams of tired slumber,
To know the earth in all her moods,
To fight the storm and face sharp rain —
And walk willingly through soft snow.
Out of the toil, the suffering, the longing, the bitter tears,
Through hope, kindness, awareness of returning sun and noonday rest,
Comes song,
The heritage of the encircled world of sorrow and gentle happiness.
From the northland sounds the echo of wind and the river.

(Curtain open on introduction of —)

SONG

Come, Good Wind

*Lyric by Catherine Quimby from "Fair Hills and Valleys" in *Songs We Sing.*

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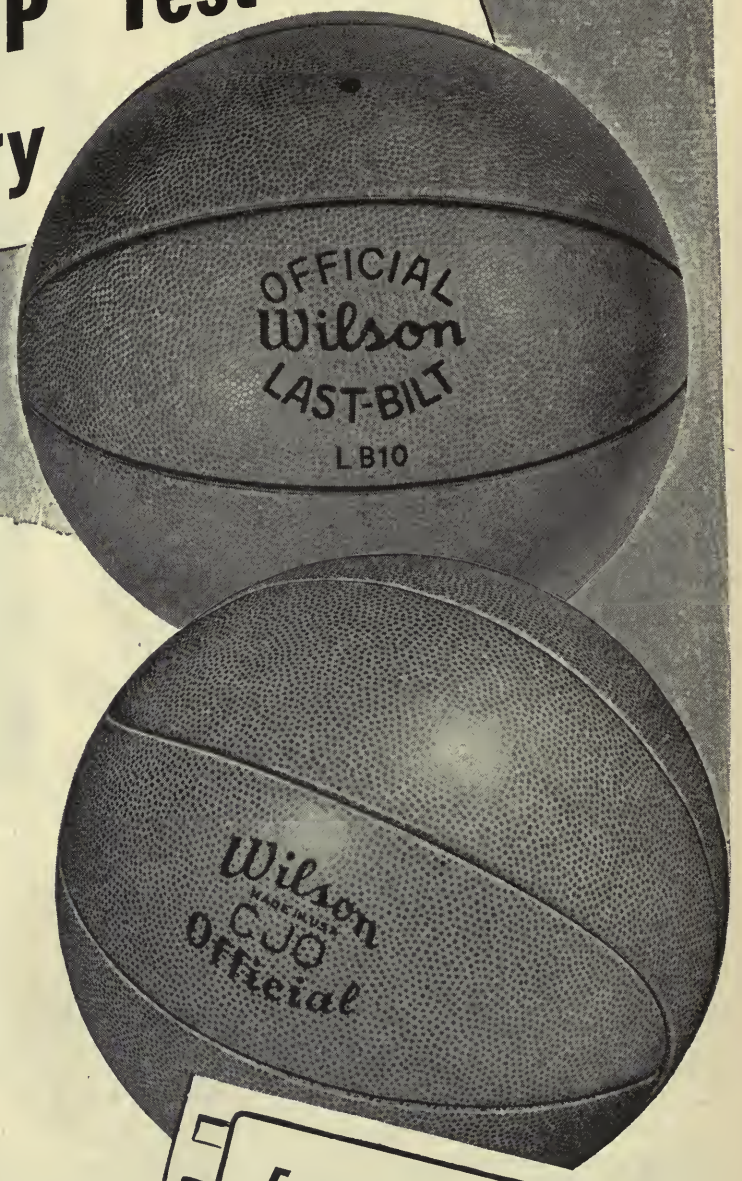

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NARRATOR

The friendliness of European song and dance rings everywhere to a whistled tune and tapping feet.

SONG

Walking at Night

DANCE

Hopak or any polka. (See *Highways and Byways* for excellent directions.)

NARRATOR

Cowboys on lonely prairies, with no one to sing to but the unresponsive cattle,
Thought of the stories they could tell,
And when they found some one to listen —
Well, the song was likely to go on and on,
But we have picked a few verses of *The Old Chisholm Trail.*

SONG

The Old Chisholm Trail

SONG

Lord, I Want to Be a Christian

NARRATOR

A prayer,
A prayer for courage, for faith,
For day to day goodness.
And sometimes the music fairly bursts
Into a happy shout that conquers every fear.

SONG

Mary and Martha

DANCE

Latin American rhythm (See *Singing America*)

NARRATOR

Laughing eyes of deepest brown,
Toes that dance and tap as though circled with bells,
And suddenly the glow of a warm heart
And song as tender as a summer night.

SONG

Cielito Lindo

NARRATOR

All along the valley burdens have fallen,
The summer's work is done,
The first stars glimmer on the men and women
Who made the harvest bountiful.
And they were thankful —
(Music begins, chorus humming)

"For the beauty of the earth,
For the beauty of the skies,
For the love which from our birth
Over and around us lies,

SING

Lord of all to Thee we raise
This our hymn of grateful praise."

Curtain close.

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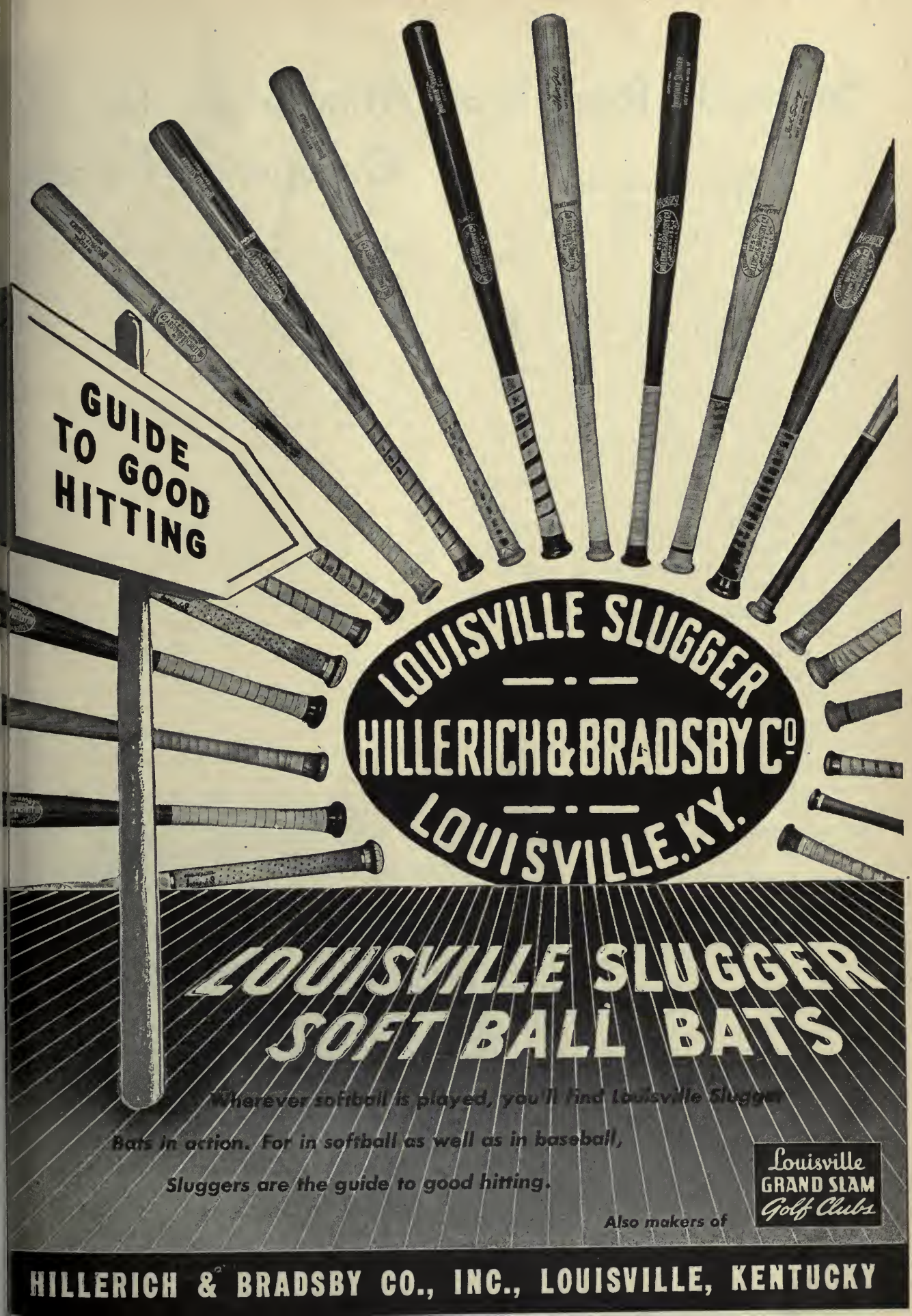
Challenge to Schools

THE AVERAGE AGE of a juvenile delinquent is now 21, while some months ago it was 18, and a year ago age 17.—*J. Edgar Hoover,* FBI.

Attorney General Tom Clark, quoting this statement, adds, "What we really need are greater recreation facilities. The schools of our nation should be open after classes for young people's activities."



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Stateside Recreation Atmosphere for Occupation Forces

By ARTHUR MAYER
Special Assistant
American Red Cross

ARMY OF OCCUPATION soldiers, in spite of some reports to the contrary, are not entirely preoccupied with affairs of the heart. Nor do they as a group speculate on the black market. In spite of a less hazardous occupation, the individual soldier is as lonely as the combat G.I.—the most homesick soldier the world ever saw. Living under far easier conditions, he is far less at ease. His temptations are greater and his morale is lower. The prevailing high rate of venereal disease, gambling, psychoneurotic disorders and violent accidents, indicate personal and social problems that cannot be solved solely by the accepted Army medium of lectures, educational movies, billboards or severe disciplinary measures. Perhaps these boys are not fully aware of their mission nor conscious of its great import to the world of the future. What they need more than anything else is mature guidance, understanding, and a semblance of the home life from which they have been taken prematurely and without adequate preparation.

In the effort to orient them to their new and uncongenial surroundings, and to strengthen them for responsibilities, the American Red Cross recreation centers present a significant front. In their own peculiar and inarticulate fashion, the new draftees as well as the re-enlisted soldiers, value and appreciate not only the comforts and the recreation the centers afford, but the less tangible human values they extend. "It's the only place in Nuremberg where an enlisted man ain't just a dog tag," one G.I. told me

During recent months I visited 58 of the 105 recreation facilities the Red Cross operates in Germany and Austria, and 15 of the 23 still operated in Italy. With a few exceptions, the atmosphere of hospitality, the facilities and the programming, above all the morale of the women who staff them, have improved enormously in the two years that have elapsed since I saw them under war conditions. In this small field at least, peace and progress seem to be synonymous.

On some posts, living and working conditions are still reminiscent of those combat days. At one replacement center—what the boys call a "repple depple"—the clubrooms were not only bitterly cold but inadequately furnished. In this case the girls' billets were almost bare, but the girls assigned there were too busy to fret about niceties they knew back home. The supervisor who accompanied me said to a red-faced, watery-eyed young woman from Paterson, New Jersey, "We'll see that you get some suitable furniture for your room."

"Oh, if you can send anything," she answered, "let the club have it. That's where we need it the most."

That I believe is the spirit of the Red Cross workers of 1947.

Skiing near Garmische, Germany

American Red Cross photo by Waller

That is the fundamental reason why the recreation centers are performing so fine a job in Europe today—that, rather than improved supplies and peacetime facilities. Every commanding officer I saw attested to their value. It is indicated by a weekly attendance in November in the European theater of 610,000 and in the Mediterranean of 200,000. This attendance varies enormously from large offpost clubs such as the Burger Brau in Munich with 6,000 daily to small onpost installations such as Ludwigsburg with only 200. Many officers, however, like General Harmon, head of the constabulary, believe that the small onpost clubs are even more valuable to the men than the larger offpost installations. Anything that tends to keep the soldiers contented and suitably occupied on their base, away from the allurements of the large towns, in their opinion, is a service to Army morale and G.I. morality.

Locations

The clubs are located in former barracks, museums, restaurants, court houses, castles, theaters, breweries, schools, inns, stables, department stores. They vary from the superbly equipped homes of ex-Nazi industrialists to the unheated huts in the wild mountains north of Trieste.

Veterans of two wars will be shocked to hear that the Red Cross no longer concentrates on donuts and coffee. In all clubs and recreation centers, small as well as large, snack bars operated by the Army PX have been installed. Sodas, sundaes, sandwiches, hamburgers and hot dogs are sold at reasonable prices to hungry G.I.'s.

Red Cross girls now concentrate on planning and conducting interesting club programs, some of an elevating and others—at least to a participant of my age—of an enervating nature. Nightly, there are classes in German and Italian, spelling bees, bull sessions on world affairs, game parties, photographic instruction classes, and billiard tournaments. During the week there are tours to points of historic or scenic interest, and brunches on Sunday morning. There are art classes, drama groups and expeditions on horseback. In most clubs, clothes can be pressed and mended free of charge, shoes shined, films developed, cameras repaired, parcels wrapped and checked.

Some of the more elaborate offpost installations have swimming pools, skating rinks, gymnasiums, bowling alleys or miniature golf courses. Practically every club has a game room with pool and ping-pong tables, a writing room, a library, music rooms for classical records as well as jazz, a dark room for developing films, and an arts and crafts shop.

Probably the most popular of all club activities are the dances held from one to seven times a week. American and carefully selected DP girls act as hostesses at these affairs.

"Community-wide"

The large offpost installations—clubs such as those, for instance, at Stuttgart, Garmische, Bad Nauheim, Mannheim and Wiesbaden—have advanced far beyond their original aim of service to the armed forces. They have become the recreational centers and the hub of all social activities in the communities where they function. Their facilities have been extended to the civilian employees of the government departments and to their wives and children.

To a considerable degree, Army bases in Germany resemble military posts at home. They are, however, also islands of America isolated in a foreign sea. We must seek to maintain in them the essential values of our national life and the ideals on which they are predicated. Many young dependent wives are as perplexed and ill-adjusted in their new surroundings as are their men folk. They have no roots in the alien soil to which they have been transplanted.

The Red Cross, in an effort to provide a constructive program for their leisure time, has turned over to them the use of its club facilities for any purposes, social or educational, that they may designate. Language lessons, nursery schools, social gatherings, and children's craft activities are particularly popular. In addition, both at the suggestion of dependents and of the military, it has sought to furnish a useful outlet for their energies by enrolling and training them as volunteers. Among the chairmen are Mrs. Lucius Clay and Mrs. Mark Clark. Although the organization is still in its infancy, by November 1 approximately 1,000 women had joined and are now serving in about 50 percent of the recreation centers and hospitals. They act as hostesses at parties, serve at information desks, teach a dozen different subjects. Some just sit in the clubrooms and talk to lonely boys as they look admiringly at their snapshots of loved ones back home.

Now that the war is over, there are other clubs for enlisted men in Europe besides those operated by the Red Cross. Far and away the most promising are the 62 established by Special Services in Germany and Austria. An army, by its nature, allows for less flexibility, less freedom for independent action, and less rapid adjustment in local

requirements than a civilian organization. Moreover, the freedom from any suggestion of Army discipline and regulation that pervades a good Red Cross recreation center gives it a potent psychological advantage over any military installation, however well conducted. Nonetheless, under the competent and energetic leadership of General Bolling, head of Special Services in the European Theater, Army Hostess Clubs, as they are called, are rapidly increasing in efficiency and prestige. Red Cross welcomes their growth as a wholesome indication of the Army's continuing interest in the welfare and morale of its enlisted men. Between the two organizations, civilian and military, there can be no rivalry but only competition — that friendly, fruitful competition which flowers in better service and wider horizons for the boys who represent us abroad.

George E. Dickie

Outstanding Recreation Man Appointed Federal Recreation Leader

On August 25, 1947 George E. Dickie of New York City begins his service as secretary of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Among the leaders in this committee are the Hon. J. A. Krug, Dr. M. L. Wilson, Dr. John W. Studebaker, L. F. Watts, Albert Day, Katharine F. Lenroot, Conrad L. Wirth, Charles W. Kinney.

Mr. Dickie has been secretary of the American Economic Foundation and in charge of radio programs. He was the first director of the National Recreation School which trained many of the outstanding leaders active in recreation. He was the first director of municipal recreation in Oakland, California, with such men as Dr. Jay B. Nash and George J. Hjelte on his staff of two hundred workers. He gave courses in recreation at the University of California.

During the first World War he served as manager of the field department of War Camp Community Service. Later he was advisor on parks and recreation to Mayor Walker's Committee on Plan and Survey in New York City.

He was chairman of the Committee on Recreation in Industry of President Coolidge's Outdoor Recreation Conference; member of the Committee on Leadership Training, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, 1930; chairman of the Committee on Recreation and Physical Education Outside of School, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, 1930.

For several years he worked on recreation matters in connection with such organizations as the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, American Institute of Park Executives. He also worked in close cooperation with the U. S. Army and Navy, Federal Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Labor, Amateur Athletic Union, National Amateur Athletic Federation and many other national groups.

Mr. Dickie has attended many of the Recreation Congresses and has given leadership to many recreation projects.

In order that the work of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation may be more effective, the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has appointed Harold W. Lathrop, formerly State Superintendent of Parks in Minnesota, to a part-time position to work on recreation in the open country and in small communities.

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World at Play

Everglade Wilderness

SECRETARY of the Interior Julius A. Krug signed an order on June 20 establishing 710 square miles in south Florida as the Everglades National Park. The Secretary's action followed his acceptance from the Governor of Florida of a check for $2,000,000 appropriated by the state for park land acquisition. In 1934 President Roosevelt had signed an act which provided that the park "shall be permanently preserved as a wilderness," and no developments are to be undertaken "which will interfere with the preservation intact of the unique flora and fauna and the essential primitive natural conditions now prevailing in the area."

For a Better Understanding

THE first Manhattan Recreation Institute was held April 28 to May 2, 1947, in the auditorium of the community building in Manhattan, Kansas. The purpose of the institute was "to give aid to surrounding communities in their recreation problems, to give leadership training to those individuals wanting recreation aids and techniques of leadership, to give concrete expression to the problem of selling recreation and to provide a clearer understanding of a cooperative plan of school, city and recreation commission in a community recreation program." Eighty-nine people registered for the institute and each of the schools, churches and service clubs in the community had representatives at each session.

All Went to the Zoo

THIRTY buses carried 1,400 youngsters from 13 Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, city playgrounds to the Philadelphia zoo. The city's recreation department sponsored the excursion and buses were provided through subscriptions of funds from private individuals, lodges, trade unions and Bethlehem merchants. The superintendent of recreation supervised the trip with the assistance of 33 playground supervisors and leaders and 32 parents and other individuals who volunteered. State troopers in radio cruisers and American Red Cross workers in a station wagon equipped with a mobile unit for emergency first aid also escorted the caravan of children and adults going to the zoo.

Hirz-Graf Studios

Memories of Halloween

LAST Halloween, one of the interesting playground celebrations was held in San Francisco by the Chinese Playground Thunderbird Boys' Club. Five hundred children came to see Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs presented in Chinese. The boys also offered dance numbers and skits and the audience joined in a community sing. During the intermission, the old witch of the play appeared with her horses, cats and other animal friends to supervise the drawing of numbers for door prizes.

Saucers in the Skies

FLYING saucers were very visible in Sylacauga, Alabama, in July. An airplane flew over the town and dropped a number of mimeographed circulars publicizing the Flying Saucers Dance held in the city recreation building. The auditorium was decorated with

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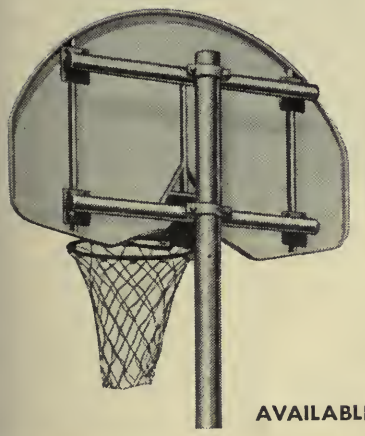

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stars, a moon and saucers of a winged variety. During the dance, the lights were turned out, spotlights turned toward the ceiling and paper plates went sailing into the air as dancers tried to catch the "gold" saucer to win a prize.

The Woman's Touch — The Junior League of Amarillo, Texas, believes in action. Sponsoring a summer program of recreation for the children of Amarillo, the ladies of the League went to the City Commission to ask permission to hire a recreation director. The director was hired and the ladies are paying the bills—probably amounting to about $10,000 — for their program. The Junior League has also played a principal role in the organization of the Amarillo Recreation Council.

San Francisco Proposes Master Plan for Youth—On July 31, 1946 the Mayor of San Francisco signed a local ordinance calling for the preparation of a comprehensive master plan for youth to be prepared by a representative group of citizens to be appointed by the Mayor. The report of the Committee after careful studies were completed made a number of specific recommendations for action including several relating to recreation.

The committee recommended, among other things, the submission of a bond issue at the earliest time possible for $12,000,000 needed to carry out the $13,126,000 postwar development program of the recreation department; that the recreation department be consulted by the school department in all plans for the construction of new school buildings; that the school department make available to the recreation department all school indoor and outdoor athletic facilities when not in use by the school department; and that the park department develop additional park area for use by the recreation department.

Playground in the Home—A model playroom that enables youngsters to play with toys at convenient levels off the floor and climb or slide on a two-way staircase was exhibited by the American Toy Institute in New York. The miniature playground was planned in an average room area of twelve by eighteen feet and features interesting wall colors, flat, rounded shapes instead of ornamentation and sharp corners, surfaces for tacking or writing, opportunity for motion and space to spread toys. An added attraction is the door of the plywood frame surrounding the supports of the desk. This door, although leading nowhere, enables small fry to imagine a mysterious exit or an exciting cave. There are many other features in this room to delight the child and the parents. It is the first in a series of projects planned by the Institute to increase the play opportunities of American children.

Labor Donates to Recreation — All of the labor, building material and equipment necessary to develop a play area of four acres are being donated by the Building Trades of Bloomington, Indiana, as its contribution to the recreation facilities and program in the city. The area will contain three hard surfaced tennis courts, two softball diamonds, a children's play area, horseshoe courts, a picnic area and a combination shelter, storage and and concession building. The area will be developed and landscaped with no cost to the city.

American Education Week — The twenty-seventh observance of American Education Week has been set for November 9-15; the theme—Planning Now. Topics for the individual days are: Securing the Peace, Meeting the Emergency in Education, Building America's Future, Strengthening the Teaching Profession, Supporting Adequate Education, Enriching Home and Community Life, Promoting Health and Safety. The program for Friday, November 14, Enriching Home and Community Life, includes plans to arouse group action in support of recreation, housing, libraries and other community needs. Recreation leaders in many communities will want to cooperate actively with educational authorities in American Education Week, particularly on the Community Life program. Wholehearted cooperation can do much to strengthen local understanding and support of both education and recreation activities.

Railroad Flower Show—Once again, Pennsylvania Railroad employees are holding their annual September Fall Flower Show in the Philadelphia railroad station. Approximately 1,800 employees are members of the garden club which sponsors this event. Other activities of the club include illustrated lectures during the winter and garden tours during the spring and summer.

Designed for Collegiates—The 20-30 Club of Wilmette, Illinois, caters to the college age and "too old for high school" groups. Sponsored by the Wilmette Playground and Recreation Department, the 20-30 group operates throughout the North Shore area, holding dances and social functions at the Wilmette Field House, the Masonic Temple, and the Winnetka Community House.

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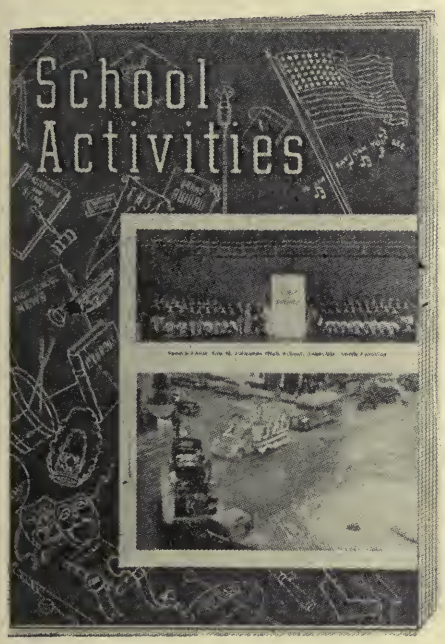

ACTIVITY PROGRAMS—Current thought of leaders in the field of democratic group activities.

SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES—An assembly program for each week of the school year.

CLASS PLAYS—Help in selecting and staging dramatic productions.

CLASS ORGANIZATIONS—Directions for the successful guidance of school groups.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES—Suggestions for financing student functions.

ATHLETICS—News and ideas on late developments in intramural and interscholastic sports.

DEBATE—Both sides of the current high school debate question.

DEPARTMENT CLUBS—Instructions and aids in the directing of school clubs of all types.

HOME ROOMS—Ideas and plans for educative home room projects.

PEP ORGANIZATIONS — Devices for stimulating loyalty and school spirit.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS—Guidance in the production of school newspaper and yearbook.

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School Activities

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With Hoe and Broom—"Come Help Clean Up" was the invitation extended to residents of the Eastwood Park area in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. While 125 adults used the tools, rakes, brooms and other cleaning equipment they had brought, their children played on swings, see-saws and in sand boxes and occasionally helped with the work. The "work day" session ended with a free wiener roast and soft drinks donated by the Eastwood Park Board. The cleanup was just the first phase of a long range program to make the park an outstanding recreation area.

School of the Arts—Swimming, music, art, drama, dancing and other skills were subjects taught in the Summer School of the Arts sponsored by the Whittier, California, recreation department. The School was open six weeks and high school, junior high and a few fifth and sixth grade students who attended were allowed a maximum of 136 hours of instruction. Students were required to pay a registration fee of three dollars for three days and six dollars for six days. Instruments and art materials were provided by the Summer School.

Books Received

An Introduction to Magic, by Sherman Ripley. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Canadian Football, by John F. Edwards. The Copp Clark Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. $2.75

Chess in an Hour, by Frank J. Marshall. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Communitas, by Percival and Paul Goodman. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. $6.00

Creative Handicrafts, by Mabel Raegh Hutchins. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Discover the Stars, by Gaylord Johnson. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

How Smart Are You? by Fred Menaker. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Hunting with the Microscope, by Gaylord Johnson. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Music for Everybody, by Sigmund Spaeth. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Photography for Fun, by William M. Strong. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

The Life of the Party, by Fred Menaker and Franklin Folsom. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

The Nature Lover's Knapsack, edited by Edwin O. Grover. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. $3.00

Why Not Paint a Watercolor? by Frank Stearn. Sentinel Books, New York. $.60

Prominent California recreation leaders look on as Governor Warren signs the bill creating a state recreation commission in California.

California Recreation Commission

THE CALIFORNIA Recreation Commission, under the law creating it, is to aid and encourage public recreation activties; to report annually to the Governor on the needs of the state and the local subdivisions thereof for recreation facilities, programs and activities; to assist in the coordination and development of recreation programs provided that surveys of the recreation facilities and programs of local agencies be made only upon their request.

Governor Warren in his message to the California Legislature at the opening of the session had recommended that a resolution be passed to establish a State Recreation Commission.

The Director of Recreation to be appointed may encourage and render assistance in the promotion of training programs for volunteer and professional recreation leaders in cooperation with other agencies; may encourage the establishment of standards for recreation personnel.

The sum appropriated is $79,000—to cover a nine-month period.

Immediately on receiving word that the bill had been passed and that Governor Warren would sign it a postcard news bulletin giving the good news was sent out to the field by the National Recreation Association.

Nathan D. Bill Dies

NATHAN D. BILL, known as "the father of the Springfield (Mass.) playground system," died at his home in Springfield on July 11, 1947 at the age of 91.

As a civic leader Mr. Bill was influential in the development of Springfield. One of his particular interests was recreation, and he became the city's foremost advocate of more and better playgrounds, especially in the congested sections of the city. In 1912 he made the city a gift of six acres which became a playground named in honor of his wife's father and during the same year he gave the city four more acres for another playground. During recent years he gave an additional area comprising 55,000 square feet adjoining the playground, to be added to the original area.

In 1916, acting as executor of his father's will, he deeded to the city some property for development as a park and arboretum. To this he, his sister and brother gave additional property and funds to carry out the development.

Another important contribution to the city's playground system was made in 1922 when he gave the city a tract of land which was large enough to provide for many facilities such as baseball diamonds, tennis courts and equipment for the use of smaller children. He also gave the city part of the land needed for a municipal golf course and aided in the development of the Memorial Municipal Golf Course. The annual golfing tournament at this latter area is known as the Nathan D. Bill Memorial Tournament. With four other men he gave West Palm Beach, Florida, its municipal golf course.

Nathan D. Bill served for 29 years as chairman of the Springfield Board of Park Commissioners and for 30 years was president of the City Library Association.

The present Springfield City Library, its six branches and four museums were constructed while he was president of the Library Association.

During his years on the Park Board he not only interested himself actively in the development of existing park systems to make possible greater enjoyment of them by the public, but made liberal personal contributions of land and funds to extend the park and playground areas.

Mr. Bill contributed to the National Recreation Association for twenty-seven years and was always a loyal supporter of the Association.

The recreation movement has lost a great friend and advocate through the death of Nathan D. Bill.

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Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parks and Recreation, July 1947

Aquatic Cavalcade, Lt. Comdr. Vincent DeP. Farrell, USNR

The Maintenance Mart, Exterior Painting on Wood

Hygeia, July 1947

Keeping Little Convalescents Happy, Louise Price Bell

Parents' Magazine, August 1947

Encourage the Artist in Your Child, Dorothy Tilden Spoerl

A Giving Party, Corinne Weil Mattuck

Give a Music Fair for Children, Grace Fisher Ramsey and Hazel Lockwood Muller

Children's Religion, August 1947

Every Child Can Create, Estelle Barnes Clapp

Beach and Pool, July 1947

Swimming Today—Recreation, Exercise, Self-Preservation, Adolph Kiefer

Synchronized Swimming in Pageantry, Ellen Murphy

Temperature Control in Outdoor Pools

Fear of Water, Jack E. Hewitt

Basic Principles of Pool Design, Construction, Operation, Part IV

Parents' Magazine, September 1947

Things a Child Can Make and Do, Rhoda W. Bacmeister

Youth Serves the Community, Mary Dabney

PAMPHLETS

Official Aquatics Guide (for Women) 1947-1949

A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, N. Y. 35 cents

Staff Guide, Park Playgrounds

Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, Recreation Division, 325 City Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Bibliography of Books for Children, 1947 Edition

Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington 6, D. C. 75 cents

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

America's Needs and Resources

By J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates. The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, N. Y. $5.00.

THIS STUDY of America's economic and social resources and possibilities was initiated in 1943 with the estimates of the future based on the assumption that the war would end in 1945 with Germany's defeat coming before that of Japan. If the other assumptions of the study on the future potential of America are anywhere near as valid, this country has the opportunity for a future of so many more homes, greater income, more employment, increased leisure and more opportunities for culture and education as to insure a standard of living never before approached in this country or any other. The study reviews trends and projects, possible developments and achievements into 1950 and 1960. Practically all phases of our economic and social life are covered. The chapter on recreation is the one which holds special interest for recreation workers but the entire volume is of value in that it presents the complete picture from which recreation cannot be completely isolated. It is a volume with which every recreation worker should be familiar. It provides many of the bench marks essential to intelligent planning.

The chapter on recreation considers only those recreation activities whose economic significance can be measured in terms of their use or consumption of goods and services. It does not include, as so many other discussions of the costs of recreation do, vacation and pleasure travel or sports clothing. Hobbies are included. Past estimates of recreation expenditures have varied from two billion to more than twenty billion dollars depending on the author's interpretation of what is recreation. A helpful discussion of the reasons for recreation and the true significance of the many statistics presented make the material more readily understandable and useful. Facts about government expenditure for recreation are kept separate from non-governmental figures throughout so that those particularly interested in public recreation can study and analyze them.

It is impossible in a brief review to include even a sampling of the many facts and figures included in this report. The final conclusion in the recreation field is that recreation expenditures in 1950 and 1960 in terms of 1940 prices will probably be $4,697,000,000 in 1950 and $6,630,000,000 in 1960. Of the two amounts $262,000,000 and $295,000,000 will be government expenditures. These compare with actual comparable expenditures in 1940 of $203,000,000. Needed expenditures if accepted standards are met would of course exceed these figures. They are estimated to be about $385,000,000 for 1950 and $415,000,000 for 1960. Eighty-five million dollars of these estimated needed government expenditures are for capital expenditures in each case. Estimated needed expenditures for non-urban facilities of $186,000,000 each for 1950 and 1960 are not included in the above figures.

Recreation is included in the discussions of other phases of the study such as urban redevelopment, transportation, health. The report is comprehensive, and so far as recreation is concerned reasonably conservative. It will probably be well-thumbed by recreation workers for some time to come.

Juvenile Delinquency—Practical Prevention

By Ben Solomon. Youth Service, Inc., Peekskill, New York. $1.50.

IMMEDIATE AND AGGRESSIVE action to prevent juvenile delinquency is the thesis of this booklet. The author discusses various contributing causes of delinquency and the influence for good or bad of the home and family, commercial recreation, the neighborhood and playmates and friends. He discusses also the relationship to the prevention of delinquency of recreation, education, the church, police authorities, juvenile courts, and welfare agencies, and what they can and cannot do to meet the problem. The discussions are focussed on what the author terms the "vulnerables"—those children and youth whose own weaknesses of character and personality make them more susceptible to bad influences than the large majority of young people.

In the chapter on recreation great emphasis is placed on the fact that the anti-social "vulnerables" cannot be helped by organized recreation programs because they will not take part in their activities. On the other hand it points out that recreation can help. The optimism of the latter part of this chapter is not easy to reconcile with the pessimism of the early paragraphs.

The author is definite in his recommended actions, perhaps a little too authoritative. He feels that all preventive work should be under the authority of a single government agency. The booklet brings together a great deal of material stimulating to read although one may not accept all of it without question.

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ROBERT GRANT, 3rd, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.
AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS, Seattle, Wash.
MRS. NORMAN HARROWER, Fitchburg, Mass.
MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX, Michigan City, Ind.
MRS. JOHN D. JAMESON, Sugar Hill, N. H.
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, New York, N. Y.
SUSAN M. LEE, New York, N. Y.
OTTO T. MALLERY, Philadelphia, Pa.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, Augusta, Me.
MRS. OGDEN L. MILLS, Woodbury, N. Y.
PAUL MOORE, JR., New York, N. Y.
MRS. SIGMUND STERN, San Francisco, Calif.
GRANT TITSWORTH, Noroton, Conn.
J. C. WALSH, New York, N. Y.
FREDERICK M. WARBURG, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.

Recreation Training Institutes

September, October, November 1947

HELEN DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Blount County, Ala. Sept. 15-19	G. S. Weaver, Supt. of Schools, Oneonta
	Barbour County, Ala. Sept. 22-26	P. A. McDaniel, Supt. of Schools, Clayton
	Amarillo, Texas Nov. 3-7	G. S. Odell, 1100 Harrison Street
	Borger, Texas Nov. 10-14	G. K. Vaughn, Supt. of Recreation
	Fort Worth, Texas Nov. 17-21	R. D. Evans, Supt. of Recreation
RUTH EHLERS Social Recreation	Maryland Oct. 20-24	Miss Ethel Sammis, State Dept. of Education, Baltimore, Md.
	Maryland Nov. 3-7	
	Maryland Nov. 17-21	
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	N. Charleston, S. C. Sept. 8-12	Mrs. Paul Pridgen, North Charleston Baptist Church
	Des Moines, Iowa Sept. 15-19	Miss Kathryn Krieg, Supt. of Recreation
	Charlottesville, Va. Oct. 6-10	Mrs. Imogene M. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street
	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Oct. 20-24	Rockwood Jenkins, Lincoln Center
	St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 10-21	A. H. Wyman, Park and Playground Association, 613 Locust Street
	Jefferson City, Mo. Nov. 24-28	B. C. Porter, Director of Parks and Recreation
FRANK STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Mobile, Alabama Sept. 29-Oct. 10	R. A. Nebrig, Supt. of Recreation
	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Oct. 20-24	Rockwood Jenkins, Lincoln Center
	Chattanooga, Tenn. Nov. 10-21	Miss Ruth Hale Bird, Supt. of Recreation
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Charlottesville, Va. Oct. 6-10	Mrs. Imogene M. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street
	Galesburg, Illinois Nov. 10-28	W. W. Jackson, Carver Community Center

Looking Under the Human Hood

"LIFE has taught me that adults, like children, want to be doing something. Men wear out when idle, just as machines do. Idleness will run down a battery and finally ruin it. Tires will depreciate in a storeroom quicker than when in use. Lay your car up for a few months and it will be worse off than if you had run it constantly. That same thing happens to a workman. Every man is happier when he is working his full hours and when he feels he is earning his pay. Anyone who tells you that men prefer the dog's life of loafing to the real life of going after something and getting it done does not know men."

—Henry Ford
The Rotarian, January 1947

RECREATION

October 1947

Vol. XLI, No. 7

Price 35 Cents

RECREATION

in October 1947

Letter from President Truman 313

Recreational Growing Pains, by Rebecca F. Gross 315

Small Town Art Exhibits, by Stanley Rough 318

29th National Recreation Congress 320

Community Contacts 322

Recreation, County-Wide 323

Children First, by Ivan B. O'Lane 326

"Our Share of Joy," by William M. Smith, Jr. 327

After School Program 330

Dads Lend a Hand, by Matt F. Antonovich 331

Recreation Travels the Airwaves 332

Fiorello H. LaGuardia 334

Recreation Center Pays Dividends, by Elmer Ingalls 335

A Home for the Admiral 336

Recreation Comes to Somerville, by C. Palmer Bateman 337

Box Top Broadcasters, by Cliff Kerby ... 339

USO Reconverts 340

Folk Dancing in the High School, by Fred W. Franz 341

Community Square Dance 344

Teen-Age Clubs 346

Introducing . . . C. E. Reed 351

The County Helps 352

World at Play 353

Magazines and Pamphlets 355

Keep Fit in an Ancient Manor, by Edward J. Macdonald 356

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 360

Cover print by Gedge Harmon

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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VOLUME FORTY-ONE, NUMBER SEVEN

Public Library
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1947

Dear Mr. Braucher:

It gives me great pleasure to extend hearty felicitations and warmest personal greetings to the members of the Twenty-ninth National Recreation Congress, to be held in New York City.

It is decidedly in the interest of the National welfare that so many local recreation agencies in cities, countries and towns, are providing the leadership and the financial backing necessary to insure wholesome recreation facilities.

The right of children to play, to sing and to dance; the right of youth to sport for sport's sake; the right of men and women to use leisure in the pursuit of happiness in their own way, are basic to our American heritage.

The National Recreation Congress can perform a constructive service in providing for the exchange of information and experience between leaders, interpreting recreation needs to the nation, and helping to weld together all those of good will who are working in unity for the enrichment of life through recreation.

The role of the National Recreation Association is therefore of the utmost importance. I share the hope that the forthcoming Congress will again be the means for strengthening and expanding this essential part of American life.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) HARRY TRUMAN

Mr. Howard Braucher,
President
National Recreation Association,
315 Fourth Avenue,
New York 10, New York

October

Courtesy Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois

Recreational Growing Pains

By REBECCA F. GROSS
Chairman, City Recreation Board
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania

THE RECREATION BUDGET for Lock Haven, a city of 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants, was exactly $800 in 1946. It had been $800 a year for almost as many years as the members of the Playground Committee could remember. The committee, which had been originated some 35 years earlier by the Civic Club, an organization of community-minded women, had been drawing $500 from the city and $300 from the school district to maintain a system of five supervised playgrounds which were kept open for two months each summer. Everyone admitted that the results were a bargain for the amount of money invested.

During the war, however, the question arose: Was the investment big enough for the results that recreation should produce?

Some other questions were asked, too.

A few years earlier the city had been given the title to a site which existed as a hole in the ground when it became municipal property. Gradually, as the depression was filled up, citizens began to urge faster action to develop it into the park-playground envisioned by the donor. As soon as the war ended, citizens who wanted to see the community widen its facilities for youthful recreation prodded the city and the school district and the Playground Committee for prompt action. They wanted more action than could be financed on $800 a year.

As the fruit of their well-timed prodding, led by a committee of the Rotary Club, Lock Haven, in the current year, has a recreation budget of $12,000, a staff of 15 recreational leaders, eight supervised play centers, a teen canteen under supervision and a music program which has developed a community band and a beginners' band in addition to providing instruction in stringed instruments for people looking forward to organizing a community orchestra.

The program has developed a four-team midget baseball league of boys from 8 to 12 years of age, whose games attract crowds so large that three additional bleacher sections have had to be built since the season opened, and it also embraces four baseball leagues for adolescents and young adults.

Under the schedule of activity inaugurated early in May by the Recreation Board appointed in March, 500 children of the public and parochial schools were taught to swim; and the municipal beach was expanded and improved with a doubled staff of lifeguards and much new equipment.

Recreation is not the exclusive property of the big cities throughout the country. There are many small towns and villages and rural areas doing equally fine jobs of bringing recreation to the people in their communities. Presented in this issue of RECREATION are several articles about the recreation developments in some of these smaller localities.

Concentrating on the facilities which needed development and aiming to fill the most glaring of existing needs, the Recreation Board enlisted the cooperation of such bodies as the Red Cross, the service clubs, and individual citizens, as well as the city administration and the school system, to help finance and carry out its aims without duplicating existing activities and facilities.

The Recreation Board, established under a city ordinance, is composed of five citizens, two of whom are members of the School Board, as required by state law. The chairman is a newspaper editor, the only woman on the board. The other members are a banker and three business men, one of whom is a member of City Council, the Municipal Director of Parks and Public Property. Another is a former Council member who also held the parks post during his term of office.

Meeting once a month, with their meetings open to the public, this Board has worked in close cooperation with the school authorities. Its first move was to obtain the appointment of a high school physical education teacher as a recreation director for the summer season under legislation providing state aid for community recreation. Its second major action was to purchase the basic equipment necessary to carry out a large share of a plan drawn up by playground experts for development of the erstwhile hole-in-the-ground into a central play-

field which could become the keystone of the recreation program for children and adolescents.

The funds available to the Board were a $5,000 appropriation in the city budget, earmarked for development of the large playfield, $6,000 in state and city school funds, earmarked for supervision, about a thousand dollars in the treasury of the Playground Committee and another thousand dollars from various other sources, including a sum appropriated by the local Red Cross chapter to pay the salaries of two lifeguards at the bathing beach.

As the program has worked out, additional money has been spent on it by volunteer independent organizations, whose enthusiasm over what is being done has led them to raise funds to carry out pet projects which fit into the overall scheme. For instance:

A P.T.A. group in one part of the city enlisted the cooperation of firemen and fraternal organizations to collect a fund, which is now about $800, to develop a new playground on a five-acre site proffered to the school district for recreational use.

A pass-the-hat collection amounting to $250 was made by parents of children using the bathing beach to purchase a carload of sand to make an artificial "seashore" on the rocky edge of the river. The high water of next spring will carry the sand away, but the people who took up the collection this year say they will do it again, as often as necessary. They also bought a new diving board, a boat for the lifeguards, beach play equipment and first aid supplies.

The crowds at the Little League baseball games, in a midget diamond equipped with an electric scoreboard, grew so large that the voluntary collections ran as high as $50 a game and the League's adult advisors paid for additional bleachers. The proceeds of the season are to be used to take the youthful players in a body to see a big league baseball game this fall.

The staff has included, besides the director who supervises the entire program and gives his services cooperatively to any organization which needs his help, the following employees: a director of music who has devoted his time to group instruction and band work with both adults and children; an adolescent leader, working only part time, who has supervised the dancing and games program of the teen canteen (conducted two evenings a week for the past year in the City Hall assembly room); two qualified lifeguards who supervise the beach ten hours a day, seven days a week; ten playground supervisors and assistants who conduct the work of the individual play centers six hours daily, five and a half days a week.

In addition, the program has had the voluntary cooperation of nearly 20 college students who are qualified Red Cross swimming instructors, who have conducted beginners' classes for children in the swimming pool of the Lock Haven State Teachers College. Starting early in May they have taught an average of two classes every two weeks, up to the first of August when the pool was closed for repairs. The pool was also opened an extra hour daily for a month to allow children who had passed the beginners' test to practice their strokes and do free swimming before they tried to swim outdoors.

A young man in the physical education department at the College earned a couple of practice teaching credits during the summer on the playgrounds—with supervision by a member of the College faculty and the director of recreation.

Members of adult baseball teams and former baseball players have given their time to the coaching of the boys' hardball and softball teams.

Playground basketball

Resume

In mid-season, a recapitulation of the activities in progress showed that:

A total of 1,170 children registered at the playgrounds, with an average daily attendance of 500, not including 80 boys in the midget league.

At least 500 children had learned to swim, and the river beach was thronged with an attendance of adults and children, ranging up to 750 on a hot day.

A band of 70 pieces had given three civic concerts, two outdoors and one in the College auditorium. The band played for the Fourth of July celebration two weeks after it was organized. Thirty beginners learned to play band instruments and as many other stringed instruments.

The teen canteen provides social life for young adults who attend its parties regularly, with a turnout ranging from 75 to 175.

Four adolescent and young men's leagues for softball and baseball had a participation of 500 players.

Eighty tennis players registered for cooperative use of the Teachers College courts, while work is done on repairing and improving three courts on city and school-owned property.

There have been disappointments and difficulties in working out the program, with one of the principal obstacles coming from the weather. A wet spring delayed necessary work on grading and conditioning the playgrounds and frequent rains have interrupted the program of activities. When outdoor play was "rained out," however, arrangements were made for the use of the high school gymnasium for indoor play by the older boys, who continued there the games they enjoyed outdoors.

The shortage of lumber and other materials, as well as manpower, made it impossible to provide the tables, benches, shelters and other construction which would have improved the playground programs and expanded the city park where play equipment, picnic facilities and an attractive view of a scenic panorama attract many visitors.

Plans for next year include these things as well as one or more all-weather surface play spaces, so constructed that they can be used to outwit the next rainy summer and can serve in the winter as ice skating rinks. It is also proposed to keep the playgrounds open with minimum supervision throughout the autumn season for after-school use.

Jive masters

Close cooperation with the Physical Education Department of the Teachers College is being developed, with the idea that the recreation program can be used by the College to give supervised practice teaching opportunities to its students, and the faculty of the College can be drawn into the recreation work as consultants and advisors. The state's extension program will also be used through the winter and it is planned to continue the music program and provide similar opportunities in dramatics.

It is the plan of the Lock Haven Recreation Board, with the cooperation of interested community agencies such as the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., the sports leagues, the little theater, the Teachers College, to develop a comprehensive recreation program tailored to fit the tastes and needs of the community. To that end, a recreational survey will be made this fall by the Board, using College faculty and advanced students for interviewing.

Mental health is the ability to live with people happily, productively, and acceptably, stated Dr. George Preston of the Maryland Board of Mental Hygiene, speaking at a conference recently in Baltimore, Md. All who work on mental troubles agree that recreation has a very large part in the prevention of mental diseases.

Small Town Art Exhibits

By STANLEY ROUGH
Recreation Director
Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited
Arvida, P. Q.

OUR TOWN, ARVIDA, site of the largest aluminum plant in the world, is situated in the historic Saguenay district of the old Province of Quebec. In this city of 9,000 there are over 100 community organizations of all kinds—religious, recreational, educational, cultural, and fraternal. In 1942 a recreation center was built for the citizens. It is operated by the Arvida Athletic Association, Incorporated.

Arvida is an up-to-date, progressive, model town, but like most small towns it cannot support some of the organizations associated with large cities, an art gallery for example. Nevertheless we have art exhibitions. They started when a local citizen asked a simple question. The president of the athletic association expressed regret that it was difficult to see good paintings, as the nearest art galleries were located at Quebec and Montreal several hundred miles away. There seemed, too, to be so many things to do when one visited the bright lights that a visit to the galleries was generally overlooked. The scope and outlook of the athletic association is much broader than the name implies and the matter brought up by the president was turned over to the arts and crafts committee. This group investigated the possibilities of sponsoring a series of art exhibits as a lead-up to the annual hobby show.

They got in touch with the Provincial Museum at Quebec City, the National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa, Ontario, the Art Association of Montreal, and the Canadian Handicraft Guild. The response was prompt and encouraging.

The Exhibits

The first exhibition was supplied by the Canadian Handicraft Guild. It consisted of samplers made by groups of women from six of Canada's nine provinces, various types of European needlework, and a display of wood carving. Each sampler showed the Provincial Coat-of-Arms, or the various industries of the Province. Workmanship, design, and use of color were outstanding. The wood carving section showed how to make the simple tools required, and several exhibits illustrated the progressive steps in the production of the completed model. Local craft groups and members of women's farm clubs were especially interested.

The next display came from the National Gallery. Its director sent two shows: *What an Art Center Can Do for Your Community,* and a *Silk Screen Exhibition of Famous Canadian Paintings.* The art center display consisted of a series of panels with excellent pictures and a text showing the development of art in its many forms throughout the ages; its expression in community life; and how the interest in drawing, painting, decorating and designing can be stimulated. The silk screen prints were like those supplied by the National Gallery to thousands of Army, Navy, and Air Force barracks and canteens during the war. We felt that people would be interested in knowing something about the process, so the instructor of our adult education art class made an illustrated poster showing eight steps in the silk screen process. Frankly, the response was more than we anticipated. People came as far as 30 miles to see the exhibition. In three days it was seen by 2,000 adults and 1,500 school children.

The National Gallery next sent along 37 water colors by the Canadian Society of Painters, and the response was just as enthusiastic. In connection with this exhibit four oils by René Richard of Baie St. Paul, a contemporary Canadian painter, supplied added local interest.

These exhibitions were held in the late winter and early spring. This seems to be the ideal time, as people have leisure time before gardening and summer activities begin. Each exhibition is open and two people are on hand to act as a reception committee. The committee is provided with full information on the artists, and mimeographed programs are available for those interested. No admission is charged, and the exhibits are publicized in the local press and over the radio.

The final exhibit in 1946 was our most pretentious one. In October the Provincial Government of Quebec sent us their famous exhibition entitled *A Century of Canadian Art.* It consisted of 57 oils, valued at $35,000, and contained the works of many famous artists.

The curator of the Provincial Museum came to Arvida before the opening and personally supervised the hanging of the paintings and the installa-

tion of supplementary lighting. He also gave two illustrated lectures, *Maria Chapdelaine,* and *Legends of the St. Lawrence.* Because of the importance of the exhibition we decided to operate for 10 days and to issue a printed program. The curator supplied the information on the various artists, and enough advertising was sold to cover printing costs. Programs were sold at 10 cents and brought in considerable revenue. As our population is English and French speaking, our programs and publicity are bi-lingual. Again the response was heartwarming. Four thousand adults and 1,500 school children visited the show. Local school authorities sent the older children with their teachers who prepared short talks to give to their classes. Many people came back three or more times to see the exhibit. Afterwards many could tell the exact location of the pictures.

We are not gullible to believe that we have thousands of art lovers in our community. We do know, however, that 75 percent of those who visited our exhibits made a special effort to attend, many coming a considerable distance. All those who came showed interest. Those on duty reported that no attempts were made to handle the paintings and the "no smoking" regulation in force in the hall where the exhibit was displayed was respected by the visitors.

We are fortunate in having excellent facilities for display. But then, almost any community has suitable facilities such as a community or school hall. Additional lighting is a minor problem. We use heavy paper to cover the walls to provide a suitable background. In each case our only expense was the transportation of the exhibits and the insurance of the paintings while in our possession. One main exhibition, with a program with paid advertising, can cover a budget for a season.

For 1947 we are planning a display of hooked rugs, the Canadian Artists Exhibition (oils) and a one-man-show by a famous Canadian artist. It can be done by writing your nearest Art Gallery.

Interested visitors at Arvida's art show

Courtesy Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.

29th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

THE MEN'S COLLARS were high and stiff beneath tightly buttoned suit coats, the women's skirts were long and their "shirtwaists" delicate and billowy in 1908 when the Second Annual Congress of what was then the Playground Association of America convened at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Since that date 26 Congresses have been held, with such cities as Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, California, and Cleveland, Ohio, playing host. The week of October 13-17 marks the return of the National Recreation Congress to the Empire City—this time not to the Museum but to the sky-scraping Hotel New Yorker.

Down through the years Congresses have been held in January, May, June, July, September and October, wth October proving by far the most popular. Dates for the Congress, like many other aspects, have not been selected arbitrarily at the whim of the Committee, but have been decided upon according to the wishes of the delegates. In reality, planning for the next Congress begins as soon as the last delegates have boarded trains and buses and headed homewards, probably with weary feet but certainly with uplifted and renewed recreation spirit.

Following the 1946 Congress held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, a questionnaire was mailed to all who had been in attendance. All phases of the Congress were checked with reference to the time for holding it, the nature of the program, the length of the Congress, the topics to be covered and various other aspects. Replies were received from nearly 500 delegates from all parts of the country and all parts of the recreation field.

As a result of this referendum October was determined as the preferred time of year and five days was considered the right length for the Congress (this by a very large majority). The present method of using summarizers was retained according to the expressed sentiments and the delegates generally preferred to have a large number of sectional meetings.

Those replying to the questionnaire also indicated that they would like to have an opportunity to see as many recreation films as possible. The committee has arranged for motion pictures to be shown each afternoon Monday through Thursday from 4:15 to 5:30 in the Panel Room of the New Yorker. Delegates who have 16 mm. movies of local recreation programs are urged to bring them to the Congress so that possible arrangements might be made for showing them.

A number of delegates also expressed the hope that there would be an increased opportunity for new workers to meet old workers. This will be possible not only at the meetings, but at the square and social dancing events in the evening and through consultation. Ed Durlacher will lead square dancing on Monday night, October 13 and the annual Congress dance will take place Wednesday evening.

In addition to the checking of questions, the Congress Committee had the benefit of a great many very thoughtful letters making suggestions on details and on general policies. Many delegates in their letters expressed deep satisfaction with the spirit that prevails at the Recreation Congress and of the unifying influence it has on the whole movement.

Also commended by a number of delegates was the essential nature of the Congress in being a medium for exchanging information and experiences. Many urged that this feature be kept and no attempt be made to make the Congress a legislative body for fear that some of its present benefits would be lost.

"East Side, West Side"

Delegates this year will have an opportunity to see some of the public park and recreation facilities offered New Yorkers by means of a specially arranged tour. This tour, which will be made by bus, will begin Wednesday afternoon, October 15, at 2 P.M. and sightseers will return to the hotel at 6 P.M. The itinerary includes a view of playgrounds, pools, golf courses, ball fields, the Bronx Park Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Orchard Beach and several of the Central Park facilities.

The general speakers on the opening night of the Congress will be Dr. Henry S. Leiper, Executive Secretary, the American Committee for the World

ean William F. Russell

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper

Robert Moses

Council of Churches and Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of the Pepsi-Cola Company.

"Recreation and the Atomic Age" is the subject to be discussed Tuesday night by Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Robert Moses, Chief Executive of the City and State Park Systems of New York, will speak on "Parks and Recreation in New York" Wednesday evening and will open the floor to questions at the end of his talk.

The Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary, Department of Interior, will speak Thursday evening. The Brooklyn Dodgers Knothole Four, winners of the 13th annual city-wide American Ballad Contest for barber shop quartets, will also be featured.

On Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 4 to 5:30 P.M., Miss Steffi Nossen of the Steffi Nossen School of the Dance, Larchmont, N. Y., will present demonstrations and short lectures on modern dance in recreation. On Tuesday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:30 the New York City Park Department will present a marionette and magic show. On Tuesday and Thursday from 4:15 to 5:30 and after the general evening sessions there will be folk and square dancing.

Another important feature of the Congress is the section devoted to exhibits. The funds derived from the space sold to manufacturers and publishers and other commercial organizations help defray the cost of the Congress and the exhibits play a large part in the activities by giving recreation workers a chance to meet representatives of companies with whom they may already be in contact or with whom they may wish to transact business at some future time. The Congress Committee urges all delegates to take time to visit the exhibits and examine the products displayed.

Five manufacturers displayed exhibits at the 1908 Congress. This year there are 29 exhibitors and a booth devoted to a combined book exhibit in which nine publishing firms are participating. The exhibitors and their booth numbers are as follows:

Ackley, Bradley and Day
Sewickley, Pennsylvania ..... Booth 12
F. Ellwood Allen Organization, New York City .... Booth 8
American Handicrafts Co, Inc.
East Orange, N. J. ..... Booth 1
A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc.
New York City ..... Booth 14
Association of American Playing Card
Manufacturers, New York City ..... Booth 31
The Athletic Institute, Chicago, Illinois ..... Booth 13
Beach and Pool, New York City ..... Booth 10
Boizelle and Eisinger Corporation,
Rockville, Maryland ..... Booth 30
J. E. Burke Co., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin ..... Booth 5
Childcraft, Quarrie Corporation, Chicago, Illinois .. Booth 7
Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia ..... Booth 32
Copperweld Steel Company
Mt. Vernon, New York ..... Booth 21
Everlast Sporting Goods Manufacturing Co.
New York City ..... Booth 27
Game-Time, Litchfield, Michigan ..... Booth 15
Hillerich and Bradsby, Louisville, Kentucky ..... Booth 28
Loren Murchison and Co. Newark, New Jersey .... Booth 19
MacGregor Goldsmith, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio ..... Booth 23
Magnus Brush and Craft Materials
New York City ..... Booth 4
Paddle Tennis Co., Inc., New York City ..... Booth 20
Peda Spray Co., Inc., New York City ..... Booth 22
Pennsylvania Rubber Company
Jeannette, Pennsylvania ..... Booth 6
Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y. .... Booth 16
J. E. Porter Company, Ottawa, Illinois ..... Booth 18
Rawlings Manufacturing Company
St. Louis, Missouri ..... Booth 17
Universal Handicrafts Service, Inc.
New York City ..... Booths 25, 26
W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation
Los Angeles, California and Chicago, Illinois .. Booth 29
Weaver-Wintark Sales Company
Shamokin, Pennsylvania ..... Booth 9
O. S. Wilkinson Company, Washington, D. C. .... Booth 3
Wilson Sporting Goods Company
Chicago, Illinois ..... Booth 24

Those participating in the combined book exhibit include the Association Press, C. C. Birchard and Company, Botanic Publishing Company, Bruce Publishing Company, Henry Holt and Company, McGraw Hill, Simon and Schuster, Inc., University of Chicago Press, and the Womans Press.

Industrial Recreation

The Industrial Recreation Conference, held in conjunction with the National Recreation Congress, is scheduled to begin Monday morning, October 13, and will continue through Tuesday, although many delegates may wish to stay for some of the remaining general Congress sessions which will be of interest to them.

Topics for discussion include: industrial recreation and community relations, budgeting and record keeping, activities for women and girls, special activities, management and union cooperation, planning recreation for supervisors and executives. In addition there will be section meetings on various topics, and a round table discussion will be held on Tuesday afternoon pertaining to current problems on principles, programs, techniques, facilities, values, leadership and other special questions. Program participants in the various industrial recreation sections include representatives from: Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, General Electric Company, Macy's, Sun Oil Company, American Cyanamid — Calco Chemical Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Ford Motor Company, Briggs Manufacturing Company, UAW-CIO Recreation Department, Joanna Foundation, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, United Air Lines, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Glenn L. Martin Company, and the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

As usual, proceedings of the entire Congress will be compiled and can be ordered at the Congress.

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*Community Contacts**

FOR THE BENEFIT of new directors who have joined our staff during the past two weeks, the following is a review of the way community contacts can best be made by each playground director:

Community contacts are highly important in the conduct of a successful recreation program, for it is through this medium that the playground program becomes known throughout the entire neighborhood.

Directors should contact the principals and classroom teachers of neighborhood schools, both public and private.

It is advisable for a director, with the permission of the principal, to go right into a classroom and tell the children about the many activities planned for them. This will bring results in increased participation for both regular and special events. Principals and teachers are concerned with the recreational life of their pupils and are anxious to cooperate with the director.

With the emphasis today upon special youth projects, all agencies are eager to cooperate with this department in planned activities for young people. Describe your program in detail to Parent-Teachers Associations, coordinating councils, service clubs, churches and leaders of private group work agencies, such as the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., and Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire, Woodcraft Rangers, settlements, and the like.

Take every opportunity to discuss the program offered with the parents of the children who frequent the neighborhood playground. In fact, parents are greatly concerned with the activity program and with its leadership.

The program, once planned, should be carried through. Only by consistently following the scheduled activities will the people of the community have faith in our leadership.

Community contacts should be made during hours when activities are at a low ebb on the playground. Often the hour from 1 to 2 P.M. is good since many adult activities take place in the morning, and the children's activities do not begin until later in the afternoon.

It is not good practice for a director to absent himself too frequently from the ground. It is essential for directors to call the central office before leaving to make contacts. District directors should also be notified.

*Los Angeles Recreation Department Weekly Bulletin, October 17, 1946.

Recreation County-wide*

For many years there has been considerable talk concerning recreation in Wicomico County. Now for the first time, this county is prepared to match action against words.

Out of a sincere desire to pay tribute to its young men and young women who had so unselfishly answered their country's call in time of need, the people of Wicomico County chose to commemorate their deeds with a living memorial—a memorial that would not only pay tribute to those who left our midst, but a memorial that would serve also to improve immeasurably its present generation and generations to follow, a stirring exemplification of the ideals for which we were fighting. Our memorial was to take the form of a recreational facility second to none: a facility that would answer the recreational needs and desires of the people of Wicomico County, both young and old.

In 1944 a Memorial Committee was organized with a prominent local business man as its head. The Committee's first appeal for funds was made a year later. What was the county's response? More than $1,750,000 was contributed! A response which clearly demonstrated that the people of Wicomico County were determined to erect a memorial of which they could long be proud.

Last spring the first step toward the realization of this broad program was taken by the erection of a stadium. Other facilities will be added from year to year—including gymnasium, tennis courts, swimming pool, as the price of construction material comes down and such materials become available.

The question might justly be asked: Does the erection of such facilities constitute the prime objective of our memorial program? To this my answer would be "no." Because, thanks to the foresight of the people of this county, there has emerged the realization that such facilities alone would not constitute a living memorial, unless an organized supervised program of recreation was projected into its inner being.

*A speech delivered by John Fern, Director of Recreation of the Wicomico County Commission, at the recent Maryland Conference of Social Welfare.

With such a realization came many long hours of hard work, study and research. Every effort was expended to insure the development of a well-founded county program of recreation. . . . As a result, in August 1945, 18 persons were appointed by the Wicomico County Commissioners to form what is now known as the Wicomico County War Memorial Recreation Commission. Members of this Commission are selected from various sections of the county. At the present time, Showard T. Culver of Hebron, Maryland, a small rural community of 700 people, is serving as chairman of the Commission. Terms of office for the first year were one, two and three years in length. All succeeding appointments are for three years, enabling the Commission to have a majority of experienced members at all times.

Subcommittees

For most efficient operation, the Commission is divided into a series of subcommittees, such as summer playground committee, athletic committee, music and arts committee, special activities committee, stadium committee and program growth and development committee.

The Commission is charged with the responsibility for assisting communities throughout the county in meeting the recreational needs of their respective localities. The program of the Commission does not concern itself with any special age group, but rather it is attempting to meet the leisure time problems of small children, of adolescent boys and girls, of young men and women and of adult men and women. It must concern itself with all these age groups if it is to meet its responsibility. In addition to age and sex groups, every effort is being made to serve religious and racial groups throughout the county.

As so often though, the use of leisure time is not merely the problem of large metropolitan cities; it is not only a problem of finding safe places for children to play, or something for the factory worker to do; it is not simply the concern of any one locality or any one group but rather the use of leisure time. Recreation is the concern of all peoples of all communities, whether they be large cities, small towns or rural districts. Such a philosophy represents a great challenge—one which our Commission hopes to meet by exerting its efforts along the following lines:

1. To discover through research the actual recreational needs and desires of the people of the county.
2. To assist all communities in developing a recreation program to meet these needs.

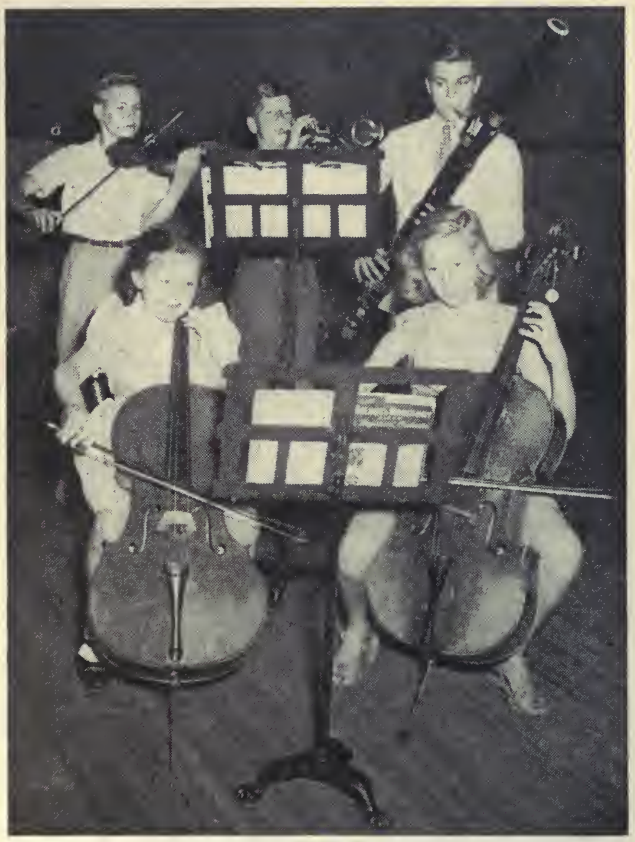
3. To aid in coordinating and correlating the efforts of all community service agencies, churches and schools in the field of recreation, thus eliminating the present duplication of services and the waste of both volunteer and professional leadership.

4. To supplement, rather than replace, existing programs with additional recreation activities which are needed and desired.

5. To assist as far as possible existing recreation activities in the county, strengthening and enriching their programs.

6. To make available to all organizations, all people, the services of the department in helping to plan or initiate any type of recreational activity, whether it be a private birthday party in the home, a P.T.A. Easter program, a church picnic or a city baseball league.

Such represents the foundation upon which we hope to develop a well-rounded county program of recreation. It is well for an organization to adopt for itself a standard of ideals—yet such a code is worthless unless an honest effort is made to realize these objectives.



Courtesy Recreation Commission, Montclair, N. J.

Accomplishments

It may prove interesting to those present to report briefly on the efforts made by the Commission during its first eight months of operation towards realizing its aforementioned purposes.

As was stated, our first concern was in discovering the types of recreation in which our people were most interested. As a result, more than 3,000 school-age youngsters, both colored and white, were interviewed last fall as to their leisure time interests. Results of this survey now form the basis for the development of our young people's program.

Personal invitations have been sent to thousands of boys and girls throughout the county extending them the opportunity to participate in the many activities that the Commission has organized as a result of its survey. Boys and girls who indicated an interest in basketball, tennis, golf, archery, swimming and other activities are being given the opportunity on an organized basis for the first time. A tremendous task—but one that is paying tremendous dividends.

As a further aid in formulating the county program, a Junior Recreation Council was organized and meetings are being held concerning specific teen-age activities which might be initiated by the Commission.

Our second concern was to establish some medium through which we could coordinate and correlate the efforts of existing social agencies, churches and schools in the field of recreation. After considerable study, an Advisory Council on Recreation was organized, comprised of the professional directors of numerous social agencies and churches. The Council meets monthly to discuss practical ways and means of coordinating their respective programs—thus assuring the county of deriving the most possible value from those agencies represented. Results to date are most gratifying! This group, with the cooperation of our county and state boards of education, was instrumental in having a week's training institute in recreational leadership conducted in Salisbury. More than 37 organizations were represented with a course enrollment well over 200. Our first county-wide hobby show, sponsored by the Girl Scouts in cooperation with the Council, was a tremendous success. More than 100 different hobbies were on display from people residing in 12 different towns throughout the county. This summer, an extensive "learn-to-swim" campaign has been launched in cooperation with the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

Many more similar experiences of cooperative action might well be cited if time would permit.

Our next interest lies in making a sincere effort to supplement, rather than replace, existing programs with additional recreation opportunities which are both needed and desired. When our program was initiated last fall, interest ran high in teen-age dances. It appeared to be a wonderful opportunity for the Commission to begin its program with a bang. However, through the Advisory Council, we learned that four churches were planning to conduct such a program through the week end periods. Yes, it was a wonderful opportunity, but we felt the need was being met, and instead of competing with the churches in this endeavor, we learned that teen-age boys and girls were also interested in basketball. No need to explain further what we did. Three church basketball leagues were conducted, serving 12 churches and reaching nearly 300 boys and girls.

A few more examples of such supplemental activities might be cited, such as the operation of 11 summer playgrounds this summer (previously there were none), church music program, elementary school basketball league, civic club volleyball league, tennis tournament, golf tournament, industrial softball league, and so on.

Concerning what we feel as our responsibility to assist existing community programs, we might cite briefly in passing several experiences:

1. Assisting the churches with various youth institutes
2. Organizing and locating facilities for the civic club volleyball and softball leagues, industrial leagues, etc.
3. Conducting song fests for children's programs sponsored by local civic clubs
4. Assisting the County Board of Education with its interscholastic sports programs by providing officials for soccer, fieldball, baseball and similar leagues
5. Assisting the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts with courts of honor and courts of awards, surveys, etc.
6. With respect to our sixth objective—in making available the services of the department to all people of the county — there's little need to comment further. I'm sure you all are aware of the services of such a department in providing literature, picnic kits, planning parties and the like. Requests for such services are steadily mounting.
7. Regarding our last purpose, namely, to assist communities in developing a recreation program of their own designed to meet their local needs and desires, we could go on indefinitely. However, I'll take only a moment or two to explain briefly our approach to this problem.

It is rather difficult to operate a program of any type in a community 20, 30 or 40 miles from a central office, unless one has a well-established organization in that town through which to function. As an approach to this problem, we have been conducting a rather interesting experiment. We have gone into two typical rural towns and organized what we call Community Recreation Associations. Once again, these associations are comprised of representatives from each of the local programs.

Through this body our Commission works — suggesting ways and means of developing a local recreation program, facilities needed and so forth.

Results of our experiment: one community has done a fair job; the other has done outstanding work. In Hebron, Maryland, a town of 750 people, truly remarkable progress has been accomplished in less than eight months. The group procured the use of an old warehouse and with young and old alike rolling up their sleeves have transformed that drab storage facility into a charming community hall. The Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, teen-agers, need worry no longer for a place to meet. The Homemakers' Club is no longer concerned where to hold its training courses, card parties or other entertainments.

The auditorium in the local school, with the cooperation of the County Board of Education and Recreation Commission, was fitted properly so that it can now be used as a gymnasium for basketball games, and so forth.

Two weeks ago the association conducted its first community barn dance. Over 300 people were in attendance.

Yes, we're learning very definitely that recreation is the concern of all people, of all communities, regardless of size.

Finances

Before closing I'd like to take just a moment more to touch upon one other phase of our program in which I'm sure you're all interested—finances.

The budget of the Commission for its first year of operation is $15,775.95. Such revenue is derived from the following sources:

Local Community Fund	$10,375.95
Wicomico County Commissioners	3,900.00
Rental of Stadium	1,500.00
	$15,775.95

Funds received from the County Commisioners are based on $.01 on the annual county tax rate and for this first year, amounted to $4,400.00. Five hundred dollars were retained by the Board in order to amortize expense already incurred by the county in providing sewerage, etc., at Memorial Field.

It is only fitting, at this time, to pay tribute to the Wicomico County Board of Commissioners for the vital role which they have played in making possible such a far reaching program.

The ground work, the foundation for a truly outstanding recreational program is being formulated for Wicomico County. Not a temporary type of program, but a program that will earn itself a permanent, necessary and vital place among the present phases of our community life.

Through such determination, hard work, study and initiative, similar opportunities for wholesome recreation may and can be extended to every community in the state—regardless of size.

Here lies a challenge which already has been too long unanswered. A challenge to every county in the state—yes, a challenge to the State of Maryland — to give every person, regardless of race, or creed an opportunity to receive guidance and training in the art of leisure time living.

Lest we forget—great thoughts reduced to practice become great deeds. Here lies your challenge.

Children First . . .

LAST SUMMER I visited four amusement places in Scandinavia: Liseberg in Gothenburg, Folkets Park in Malmo, Grona Lund in Stockholm and Tivoli in Copenhagen. For contrast I spent an evening at Coney Island upon my return the last week in July.

The foreign recreation parks lacked the garishness of Coney Island even though there are hot-dog stands, merry-go-rounds, fun houses and side shows. Swedish price and licensing controls have much to do with the lack of the blatant, blaring commercialism of the crowded, unlovely booths along the hot Coney concrete, but I believe that the settings with trees and flowers and green lawns absorb the noises and sights which no absorption at Coney Island allows to become discordant. These recreation parks are parks in every sense of the word, with beautiful, birch-lined promenade paths, patches of tulips and other flowers, green lawns, and, wonderfully colored by electric flood-lighting effects, murmuring fountains and life-like statues. There seemed always to be concerts, free and well attended, and music in the restaurants.

Only at Grona Lund where there are fewer trees and lawn and at Copenhagen, which has not yet recovered from the effects of the war, does any discordancy peek through.

But I am unfair to the Danes and their Tivoli. I liked too well Folkets Park in Malmo with its two dance halls, one in which the youth-shunned Swedish waltzes, schottisches, polkas and hambos drew full houses and the other where youth danced the hours away to fox trot and rhumba music played in the American jive manner. I enjoyed, too, the ballet at its theater.

Because there was a crowd, I stopped in front of a theater. The stage rose at the bottom of a gentle slope and a number of benches faced the stage inside a fence. Around this fence children had gathered and we stood up beyond them with an open space between that grew constantly less as more children slipped past us and forward. Then I saw a thing that I have seen no other place in Europe or America, an amazing thing to occur in a country so opposed to regimentation, but a most admirable piece of fair play.

Walking about among the children, pushing a short child forward, pulling a tall child back of shorter ones, two old men dressed in uniform caps and long split-tailed coats with shiny brass buttons worked with the patience of Job. At what? Arranging the children according to heights so that all might have a chance to see the show.

I remembered parades in Seattle where six-year-olds were unable to get through the crowd of thirty-year adults who lined the curb. I recalled with a shudder the afternoon I visited a park in another western city and stopped at the edge of a crowd to see performing seals, to be distracted by the sight of an elderly woman using a switch to drive her six-year-old charge through the crowd.

Here, in Copenhagen, in front of the children's theater, the children came first in a patient, kindly enforcement so that the smallest and the shortest had no taller one in front to mar his view.

Both Folkets Park in Malmo and Liseberg in Gothenburg had separate children's theaters built on this same principle of a stage facing an open space. On the day I sailed there was a performance at the latter, for children especially: a show put on for them costing only the price of the general admission to the park which teemed with other opportunities for juvenile recreation.

—*Ivan B. O'Lane,* Seattle, Washington

Jacksonville, Ill

"Our Share of Joy"

By WILLIAM M. SMITH, JR.
Department of Rural Economics and Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

"We never complain of care or sorrow
For always we have our share of joy . . ."

So sing Illinois Rural Youth, some nine thousand strong. And if you think that they do not mean what they are singing, just take a look at them with us for a few minutes. First organized some 13 years ago in Effingham County, Rural Youth groups have spread across the state so that at latest count they add up to 98 organizations in 86 counties. They claim to have more members than any other older youth group sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service in the United States. Each year Indiana and Illinois leaders carefully check the count because the Hoosiers are not far behind.

But what are these young folks doing? And what accounts for their growth and continued development—even through the war years? And who belongs to these organizations? Suppose we answer the last question first.

In membership requirements as in all other regulations Rural Youthers make their own rules. So each group or each county has its own definition of who may or may not belong. In general those young people may join who are out of high school, who are unmarried, who have lived on a farm or are interested in agriculture, and who are willing to participate actively in the group gatherings. One county puts it this way: "Once you're in, you're in 'til you're married."

Although sponsored cooperatively by the Extension Service and the Illinois Agricultural Association, the groups do not limit their membership in any way to families who are affiliated with particular adult organizations. Once in a while a group has a membership campaign, but more often it follows a more sound procedure for getting and keeping members. An organization begins with a relatively small number of interested young folks who feel the need of such a group and who are ready to work for one. Building and carrying out their own program, they gradually invite friends and acquaintances who hear of Rural Youth and its activities. This "grapevine" method of building membership tends to place an emphasis on development of the individuals and the group rather than on long membership rolls.

Most of the groups meet regularly once a month. But having accepted that statement, the reader would need to talk with only a few Rural Youthers to discover that there are a multitude of reasons for holding various kinds of "special meetings." Generally, their program may be considered under one of three headings: study, sociability, service. Varying proportions of these make up the major activities at either regular or special meetings. If you ask a member why he or she belongs to Rural Youth you'll probably get four answers: to have fun; to get acquainted; to go places; to learn something. And all four of these add up to "our share of joy."

Programs

There is no state-wide or pre-cooked program which can be followed by the individual groups month by month. Every six months the officers meet with a Rural Youth specialist from the University of Illinois and with the farm and home adviser of their county to evaluate programs just completed, to consider needs and interests of the group, and to outline programs for the ensuing months. In a county like McHenry where there are eight Rural Youth groups this semi-annual program planning session is a sizable gathering.

From county to county the specific programs vary with the interests and experience of local membership and leadership. Although they really learn through all of their activities, Rural Youthers label only the more less formal part of their program "educational." A list of topics considered in the course of a year would fill this page.

Last January, at one of their annual state-wide gatherings, Rural Youth Day at Farm and Home Week, 450 members discussed "How to Choose and Win a Mate." From the opening talk by Dr. Katherine Whiteside Taylor, through the small group discussions, to the very end of the summary panel, interest was high. Rural Youthers selected the topic; Rural Youthers led the discussions; the same Rural Youthers returned to their own groups with new "thunder" for coming meetings.

Related to this subject also are the many meetings devoted to discussions of personality development. On this score Rural Youthers are quite practical. They know that personality does not grow out of book reading. They participate in a

Courtesy Board of Education, Detroit, Michigan

varied program which provides for all kinds of group interaction. When they do sit down to consider the question it is likely that the theme of the meeting will be stated in such terms as: modern manners, "things I wish others wouldn't do," or dating etiquette. Skits and demonstrations are popular methods of presenting such subjects.

A third list of topics might be made under the heading of vocational exploration. Edgar County with one of the most ambitious programs in the state last year held a series of six meetings dealing with the theme, My Farm Home. Under this heading they discussed home beautification, farmstead planning, new building materials, and other interesting subjects. The topic of conversation is often considered. Sometimes a skit is used to present ideas about conservation. Often slides, movies, or chalk talks are featured. In a number of counties guest speakers representing various occupations have appeared before the Rural Youth group. The problem of father-son partnerships in farming is often discussed.

A fourth list could be made of meetings devoted to civic responsibility. Tours through the county court house, talks by county or state officials, training in parliamentary procedure are included here. "Know Your County" has been the theme for one meeting and for a series of meetings across the state. Rural Youthers are often surprised to discover that history was made so near home. During the summer bus loads of young folks go in all directions across the Prairie State, visiting points of historical interest, looking at Chicago, taking in a ball game or the Muny opera at St. Louis, or just visiting another county for a picnic or sports festival.

"Just for Fun"

Mentioning traveling brings us to the second major category of Rural Youth activities— sociability. Everything that Rural Youthers do seems to be fun. But some events are "just for fun." Regular meetings are invariably spiced with group singing, mixers, relays, and other games, and folk and modern dancing. Of course the calls and figures are different in Jackson County from anywhere else in the state. And McDonough has its own special do-si-do. But almost every group likes to square dance and has records for dancing. Some of the fellows can do a good job of calling, too.

These activities are so much fun at regular meetings that innumerable in-between meetings have to be scheduled for extra good times. Roller skating or ice skating parties are popular in the winter. So are pound or box or pie socials. Prices paid for "the" box reach fabulous sums at these auctions. During the summer moonlight hikes, picnics, sports festivals and camps are held. Most groups have a banquet once a year.

One of the most significant criteria of the value of an organization is its relation to other organizations and its contribution to the community in which it exists. An additional measure applicable to a youth organization is the degree to which it helps its members make a transference from the group life of high school to participation in the adult community. Against both of these yardsticks Illinois Rural Youth measures well.

"Know Your Neighbor—Serve Your Community" has been a state-wide slogan for two years. Groups have discovered a thousand and one ways to make these words effective. The concept of neighbor is wisely broadened to include people of other lands. Reports come in every month of interesting talks made by visitors or recent immigrants from countries around the world. Returning servicemen have contributed to this expanding concept of neighbor.

Service to the local county or community takes place in many ways. Providing leadership in social

recreation is a popular one. Knox County Rural Youth have an enviable reputation in this field. Last winter they had a standing engagement with one of the Galesburg schools to teach square dancing. At the local Y.M.C.A. or at high school parties their services are in demand. Many groups assist with Farm and Home Bureau annual meetings. The Bond County group even serves the lunch as its part in the annual gathering. Rural Youth members pitch in to help with such community campaigns as a Red Cross or Community Chest drive.

They remember orphanage children with gifts and programs. One-act plays, originally prepared for a Rural Youth meeting, are taken from one organization meeting to another. In time of a crisis, such as the tornado which swept across northern Illinois a couple of summers ago, Rural Youth stands ready to help. The Bureau County group traveled by truck from farm to farm picking up debris and helping families whose homes had been destroyed.

One of the most significant contributions which Rural Youthers make to community life is their leadership in other organizations. Many are active 4-H Club and church workers. In one county the Farm Bureau is headed by a former Rural Youther who handles business with skill born of practice. In many instances former or present Rural Youth members are on the board of directors of their county Farm Bureau. The Home Bureau membership rolls include many an ex-Rural Youther. St. Clair County Rural Youthers have made good Grange officers and are active in promoting the work of that organization when given an opportunity.

Study, sociability, service—these terms describe phases of the Illinois Rural Youth program. But to account for the success of this work with young people we must look deeper than the program. To us the following appear to be among the chief reasons for the continued growth of these groups.

Of, By and For Youth

Rural Youth is of, by and for young people themselves. Adults assist if and when requested. Their part is best characterized as guidance, not direction. Officers and committees elected or appointed by the groups plan the programs, see that they are carried into action, and evaluate them. This is as true in district or state activities as it is in the county or community. Rural Youthers have little patience with "warming over" programs supplied from some office. Frequently they do request and obtain materials or suggestions for particular aspects of their programs. But they are the ones who have the ideas and therefore who do the work. Incidentally, Rural Youth is the name which young people selected to designate their organization several years ago.

In the second place, Rural Youthers are treated as adults, not as children. Only once in a while do we hear of a group which has asked for privilege without responsibility. Most often such a situation is traceable to an adult who has not helped the group develop leadership in gradual steps or who has never trusted the young people to exercise any initiative.

Training for leadership is a continuous and never-ending process. In each group committee work and office-holding are jobs to be passed from one member to another. Membership rolls change rapidly because young folks move from place to place and they do get married. But this factor only emphasizes the need for constant leadership training.

District schools are held each spring for officers and local leaders. These are planned and conducted by Rural Youth specialists from the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Members themselves suggest what should be emphasized in the meetings. Also on a district basis and providing training in group living are several camps. Camp Eastman on the Mississippi and Merom Institute in the Wabash valley have for several years been the sites of district Rural Youth week end camps. Last summer another was added at Shaw-waw-nas-see near Kankakee.

Three state-wide events are held each year. Besides affording the opportunity for renewing acquaintances, they give local leaders a chance to learn more about program methods and materials. One is the Rural Youth section of the IAA annual meeting. The second is Rural Youth Day at Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois. The third is Rural Youth state camp at East Bay. All of these are planned by committees elected by Rural Youthers who attend the events.

Finally, throughout all of the Rural Youth work runs the philosophy that growth of the individual is more important than any program or project. In fact, Rural Youth work in Illinois differs from traditional extension work in that no "projects" are followed. From some states have appeared lengthy check-lists whereby young people are supposed to indicate their interests and from which educational programs are derived. Such a device seldom reflects true interests of young people nor affords a sound basis for program planning. Many

times adults wish that the procedure of program planning which Illinois Rural Youthers use could be speeded up. But it is democratic. And when they make the plan, theirs is the responsibility for carrying it into action. Often those meetings last until after midnight but real pride is evidenced when an officer can say afterwards, "It looks like a good program *we* planned, doesn't it?"

During the war Rural Youth organizations were kept alive in many counties by the girls who were working on farms and in offices and factories. Now the prewar membership figure has been regained. Graduates of the organization in several counties are organizing young married couples' groups to continue their fellowship and to consider the many problems relative to their new plans in their communities.

During depression days of the thirties, out-of-school youth were discussed as "problems" from one end of the country to the other. Several states did more than talk; they went into action. Ohio, Indiana and Iowa were among the states which made it possible for rural young people to build their own organizations. Under dozens of different names, kin-groups to Illinois Rural Youth were organized.

Whether or not a depression or recession comes again, members of these groups will be more ready to face their problems, to make their own decisions. Listen if you cross the Prairie State. You may hear them singing:

"To useful living, proud and free,
We pledge our hearts, our loyalty."

After School Program

(Conducted jointly by Peoria Public Schools and Playground and Recreation Board. 1946-1947.)

Purpose: To provide a supervised program of intra-mural sports and recreational activities to meet the interests of boys and girls of the elementary school level.

Objectives: To encourage participation of boys and girls in as many different activities as facilities will allow for a minimum of four afternoons per week and Saturday mornings.

Time: Week days from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. Saturday mornings from 9:00 to 11:30 A.M.

Special Note: School coaches are required to follow above time schedule.

Program Possibilities for Fall Season (September 16 through November 15)

Touch Football	Captain Ball
Volley Ball	Archery
Soccer	Badminton
Speed Ball	Deck Tennis
Hand Ball	Field Hockey
Newcomb	Box Hockey
Dodge Ball	Field Day Tourney
Long Ball	Relays
End Ball	Rope Skipping
Kick Baseball	Punch Ball

1. Intramural Program September 16 Through October 18

Explanation: During this period "group instruction" should be provided for boys and girls in developing fundamental skills and the knowledge of rules for the preservation of interest and participation.

Competition should play a minor part during the instruction period with the emphasis being placed on enjoyment and fun for participants.

The "mass games" should include all age levels with equal privileges and opportunities.

2. District Round Robin Tournament from October 19 Through November 15

Explanation: A definite schedule of school competition will be worked out in each district to climax the fall season.

Individual school recreation leaders should use all boys and girls that are interested in participating in the district competition.

The time and place of scheduled games will be worked out with the schools involved in each district.

Procedure: Meetings will be held with school coaches in each district. At this meeting coaches will select a minimum of three activities for boys and three activities for girls. Each coach shall then promote these activities in their respective school programs.

Definite "group instruction" should be given three afternoons per week for boys' and at least one afternoon per week for girls' activities. Intra-school games and contests are recommended if sufficient participants are interested.

Beginning October 19th schools in each district will be privileged to enter as many teams as have been developed in a district round robin tournament to climax the fall season program.

Dads Lend a Hand

By MATT F. ANTONOVICH
Chappaqua Dads
Chappaqua, New York

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY has never caused much trouble in Chappaqua, a quiet village 35 miles north of New York City. But juvenile boredom had come to be quite a real problem by the fall of 1945, when 13 young fathers in the community decided to do something about it, and organized as the Chappaqua Dads.

The boredom among teen-agers arose from the fact that Chappaqua, which was founded in 1730, is still a "9 o'clock town," even on Saturday night. The village is not large enough to support a movie or other commercial amusements, and not many of the adolescents have access to cars with which to drive to nearby larger towns.

Many were skeptical about the success which the Chappaqua Dads would have in capturing the children's interest. Other equally sincere groups had tried to get a youth program started in the past, but had found that doing something for young folks was easy, but making them like it and support the program had somehow misfired.

The Dads were a nucleus from the town's Fire Auxiliary, which was disbanding after the war emergency. They had found they could work well together, and felt perhaps they could turn their energy further toward community good by taking a crack at the "youth problem."

Fortified by knowledge of what hadn't worked, their first move was a session with the principal of the Chappaqua public schools. He suggested that a committee from the student government organization be consulted. If this was going to be for the teen-agers, then let them "call the tune."

The success of the entire program has stemmed from that happy premise. At all functions a handful of the Dads are on hand, but stay very much in the background—available for advice or arbitration, but otherwise keeping pretty well clear of organizing or directing or supervising.

Backbone of the program are the "open house" nights held nearly every other Saturday at the high school building. Boys and girls from the seventh through the high school grades are the guests of the Dads and are free to take part in shuffleboard, ping-pong, basketball, volley ball, dancing and other diversions. Most popular, however, are roller skating and movies. Regular rink skates were purchased by the Dads after a long wait on a list of priority purchasers. They were financed finally by the town's Recreation Commission, and 10 cents an hour is charged until the cost of the skates shall be amortized. No charge is made for the movies as the picture rental is underwritten by the Dads.

Several Dads experienced in boxing have held weekly classes in that sport, as boxing is not taught in the school physical education classes.

Active teen-agers become pretty thirsty and hungry, so refreshments consisting of soft drinks, potato chips, crackers and cookies are served free at each open house.

Participation Report

During the past year an average turnout of 175 young people has been maintained, a group of commendable size in this small village. Each year, also, the Dads have taken the high school graduating class on a day's outing at the beach.

One of the most successful affairs was a "Victory Dinner" for the 1945 high school football team, champions of its division. The American Legion was co-sponsor. Since then the high school has held a sports night for the athletes, their parents and friends and will continue this feature yearly.

During the first year when the program was on trial, the entire expense was borne by the Dads except for a small profit from the Victory dinner. In the second year, however, an expanded program made it necessary to seek support from the community. The Dads held a "low-pressure" financial drive and adequate funds were quickly raised.

The town of Mt. Kisco, adjacent to Chappaqua, has a group of Dads who will try to duplicate what the Chappaqua Dads have accomplished. Any community can do likewise, as long as there are enough adults willing to lend time and counsel to the youth of today.

"Play is one of the most important spiritual forces in the world. Bottle up the play life of boys and girls, or let it be perverted to evil ends, and we have hurt their characters beyond any power of preaching to undo the wrong."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Recreation Travels the Airwaves

THIS RADIO PROGRAM was presented on March 7, 1947 over Station KWHK by the Recreation Commission in Hutchinson, Kansas, bringing to the public the story of the city's recreation program. It is a noteworthy example of a local public relations achievement.

Mr. Nichols: Thank you, Mr. Conklin, and good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It is a real pleasure for us to be able to give you a few highlights on the future Hutchinson all-city, all-age recreation program. First I would like to explain briefly how this program came into existence.

In 1945 Kansas legislators passed legislation allowing certain cities or school districts to operate a system of public recreation and playgrounds, acquire equipment and maintain land, buildings, or other recreational facilities, employ a superintendent of recreation and assistants, vote and expend funds for the operation of such a system.

In February 1946 interested groups in Hutchinson met the necessary requirements and placed a proposed tax levy of one mill before the voters of the city. It was accepted by a good majority and the money, approximately $30,000 to be raised annually, was placed at the disposal of the Hutchinson Recreation Commission for the organization, supervision and administration of the city-wide recreation program.

Mrs. Pallister: Mr. Nichols, you speak of the Hutchinson Recreation Commission. Just what is that group and what is its function?

Mr. Nichols: Thank you, Mrs. Pallister, for your question. Briefly, the state law that makes provision for the tax levy also provides for an administrative group to select a superintendent of recreation and his assistants, administer the budget, and to act as a policy-making group for the city-wide recreation program. The recreation commission in Hutchinson was appointed by the Board of Education. We have five members and our regular meetings are held on the second Monday of every month.

Mrs. Pallister: Who are the members of your recreation commission, Mr. Nichols?

Mr. Nichols: The five members of our commission, Mrs. Pallister, are Mrs. Clyde Dillon, Mrs. Herald Legg, Mr. Otto Zahn, Mr. J. F. Boyersmith and myself. Mr. Boyersmith is the chairman and as previously stated I am the vice-chairman. By law, Mr. Paul Lewellyn, business manager of the Board of Education, is the ex-officio treasurer of our commission and the Board of Education has designated Mr. Lewellyn as our commission's secretary.

Mrs. Pallister: Thank you, Mr. Nichols. I have been interested in community recreation for a number of years and I would like to know exactly what you plan in Hutchinson in the way of an all-city, all-age program.

Mr. Nichols: That question, I will turn over to Mr. Charles Kremenak, our superintendent of recreation, whom the Hutchinson Recreation Commission has secured to direct our program.

Mr. Kremenak, what would you say to Mrs. Pallister's question?

Mr. Kremenak: In a very general way, Mrs. Pallister, we hope that our city-wide recreation program when completely developed will include 16 areas. For example we plan:

1. Arts and crafts and social recreation for all ages
2. Supervised dancing
3. Recreational dramatics and music
4. Playground supervision
5. Preschool age playground programs
6. Recreational leadership training and special activity programs
7. Leadership for special programs
8. Party and picnic kit service

A program of public recreation must serve all. Its program must include children of all ages, youth in and out of school, and adults of both sexes.

Father Wilcox: Mr. Nichols, just what is the necessity of setting up such a program? Aren't there enough school, church, Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Y.M.C.A. and other programs in this community to provide what the commission is planning to provide?

Mr. Nichols: Good recreation is a long term planning project. Once started it never ends. It begins with the very small youngster and continues through his entire life. Each organization, the school, and church, and all private youth organizations have their part in this life's span. If all churches, all Scout groups, all Y.M.C.A.'s had adequate money, time, facilities and trained personnel, they could undoubtedly care for most of the leisure time hours of everyone. Unfortunately this

ideal is not a reality. Therefore a program for all of the people logically should be supported by the people themselves, in other words, by taxation. In this way additional funds are available for all-city, all-age varied activity programs.

Also, if a program is specifically for one purpose, for recreation, specialists may be employed and all efforts may be directed into this one channel. Then, a public agency, administrated by public funds for the entire public is able to assist in the coordination of all other existing institutions. We hope to work with and through all of these various agencies. If the activities or facilities of any group are not being utilized to their utmost we hope to be able to send groups and clubs to them to take part in their programs. The plan to coordinate the efforts of all, to eliminate duplication of programs and to see that each and every group and existing institution is used to as nearly maximum capacity as possible.

Father Wilcox: How will this plan reach those who are untouched by existing institutions? Can you successfully compete with pool halls, penny arcades and beer halls with regard to youth who look for their recreation in such places today?

Mr. Nichols: Yes, but not without the cooperation of parents. Present patronizers of unsupervised recreation may not be "weened away" from these places, but youngsters just coming to adolescence will not seek such commercial recreation if well-integrated programs of recreation are provided and in time become a tradition in this community. Note the growth in number of teams in basketball, baseball, and softball in Y.M.C.A.-church leagues.

Father Wilcox: Youth is so changeable in what it wants. How will you attempt to meet these changing needs or are you going to give youth what you think they need?

Mr. Nichols: The desire for many and for varied experiences is natural. Particularly in this age group. We will do our best to strike a happy medium. Frequent surveys will be conducted and youth recreation councils will be organized to meet at regular times with the recreation superintendent. If at any time a group of young people desires to form a club or a special group, Mr. Kremenak will be glad to meet with them, to help them organize and to assist them in securing leadership for their activity.

Father Wilcox: Is this program solely for youth or will some of the oldsters who are just as hungry for clean and reasonable recreation be included? You know, a lot of us grew up during a period when work was the greatest virtue. We have an unfulfilled desire to play. Are we going to get a chance in this program?

Mr. Kremenak: I am so happy you asked that question, Father Wilcox. Many people have the idea that our program is for youth alone and that we are merely another agency bidding for the time of the youth of our city. Our program is for every citizen of Hutchinson. Activities for the preschool age, for the out-of-school youth, for the young married couples, and especially for adults. These programs will include family nights, neighborhood get-togethers, and hobby clubs and other activities. We need to know each other better than we do. Friendships are most easily made in playing together. Much of the nervous tension in the world today results from our thinking that play is "kid stuff." In our complex civilization of today play, in its many varied forms, is a necessity for the mental health of adults. Four necessities of a full life are love, worship, work and play—and play is as necessary in the proper development of the well-rounded life as any of the four.

Father Wilcox: When conversation drifts around to recreation, the question is often asked, why is it that so many schools and churches have facilities that are not fully utilized every night of the week? Can your commission do anything about this?

Mr. Nichols: In the vernacular, Father Wilcox, what you have just mentioned is "right up our alley." We have set aside approximately one-half of our budget for leadership. This leadership will be used to assist with programs in the churches, in the schools, and in public and private halls. In this way we will be able to spread the money over a much wider area. We will be able to train volunteer leaders, furnish supplies, materials and a minimum of equipment to utilize the exact facilities you mentioned.

Mrs. Pallister: I'd like to inject a question here. Leadership and training of leadership have been mentioned as well as the use of school and church facilities. Father Wilcox has asked where the churches fit into the program. I am sure all PTA groups in the city would like to know if they will be needed and what they might do to assist in the program.

Mr. Kremenak: I know, Mrs. Pallister, that you represent the thinking of all PTA groups in the city. We will need your help as well as that of all organized groups and clubs. We will need a large number of volunteers to assist our paid leadership.

We will need sponsors and co-sponsors for clubs, hobby groups and others. However, I believe that PTA groups can be of the greatest assistance in sponsoring our summer playground programs, the majority of which will be held on school playgrounds. Your recreation committees can work with us in setting up these programs, selecting both paid and volunteer workers and securing some of the equipment necessary for an all-age summer program of recreational activities on the playgrounds. In many cases some of this planning has already been done. I have met with the PTA recreation committee of the North Side School to plan their program and the PTA of Grandview to assist with the program out there. Other PTA groups in the city have made inquiry and have offered their help in organizing programs in various sections of the city.

Father Wilcox: It is the opinion of many that youth need work as much as play. Will there be any such opportunities included in the program?

Mr. Kremenak: We will encourage youth to assist us in their program. We want them to serve as leaders on the playgrounds and in other activities, to assist in building equipment and to help in the maintenance of buildings, and other facilities.

Father Wilcox: Won't your program be further competition for the churches, Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., Girl Scouts and others in their demands on the time of the youngsters? Will they have time to do their studies?

Mr. Kremenak: In answer to your first question, Father Wilcox, definitely not. We hope to work this program in cooperation with the churches, Scouts, Y.M.C.A. and other organizations you mentioned. Each of them has its function; we shall try to serve those who are not at present being reached by these programs. We further hope to be able to assist the churches of the city and other groups in their programs by furnishing leadership, materials, and leadership training. I, too, have heard some parents mention that their youngsters were too busy. If we find that youth are being adequately provided for and that their schedules are not overcrowded, we will concentrate on activities for other age groups during the school year. Then, during the summer months when school youth have more leisure time we will specialize in programs for them. We will not in any way infringe upon your already existing programs. We will assist and supplement programs for those who are not now being reached.

Mr. Nichols: Thank you, Father Wilcox and Mrs. Pallister, for being with us today and for bringing us some of the questions that we know are being asked by the people of Hutchinson. The Hutchinson Recreation Commission, Mr. Kremenak, superintendent of recreation and his assistants are anxious to help the citizens of this city develop the type of recreation activity program they desire. It is not our program. It is your program and we stand ready to help you in securing your needs and desires.

We sincerely hope that the activities and programs we sponsor and give assistance to will develop better citizenship and will make for a fuller, more wholesome and enjoyable life.

And remember: The community that plays together, stays together.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia

1882 — 1947

Always Fiorello H. LaGuardia was wholeheartedly for parks, playgrounds, recreation. He realized that community recreation costs money, and he was ready to see the price paid. With great satisfaction he saw what was accomplished in New York City and in New York State under the leadership of Robert Moses.

At the National Recreation Congress he spoke eloquently, giving solid backing to the work of the National Recreation Association.

Dynamic, aggressive, challenging he threw his whole weight behind building up more abundant living for the children and for all the members of the families.

His father had been a musician, and he himself liked to lead an orchestra. He knew the value of music and art in the life of people.

As chairman of the association of mayors of our cities his influence carried great weight throughout the nation. The people recognized his integrity, his dedication to their interest, that he naturally remained always one of them.—*Howard Braucher.*

Recreation Center Pays Dividends*

By ELMER INGALLS
"The Bangor Daily News"
Bangor, Maine

PRESQUE ISLE is a city of perhaps 10,000 residents and out of that number just two of its juveniles have been committed to state institutions during the past year. That represents a percentage so small as to be almost negligible.

It also represents an enviable condition well worth exploration—and the answer beyond a single doubt lies in the expansive system of supervised recreation made available in Aroostook's only city for all its children.

Reverting for a moment to the city and its 10,000 population, it is rather startling to learn from William V. Haskell, director of recreational activities for the Presque Isle Community Association, that 56,237 youthful inhabitants participated in some sort of recreation during 1946. Even more startling, and gratifying, is the fact that 20,967 who thronged the sites of supervised recreation were "teen-agers."

Briefly, the present setup of the recreational program is this. Headquarters for all recreational activities is the ornate building erected as a USO center during World War II and purchased by the city last September at a cost of $25,000.

The building, located on South Main Street within easy walking distance from the business section, boasts a large auditorium, a lounge and snack bar, a stage for the presentation of amateur theatricals, two music rooms at one end of the hall, three offices at the other end, ample checkrooms for public functions and a hobby room downstairs currently in use as a darkroom for amateur photographers.

When the auditorium is in use, it is just that. The hall has been used for banquets, dances and meetings of a public nature. The last adult visitor will hardly be out of the hall before a transformation occurs.

Out from their places beside the walls come ping-pong tables, pool tables, a miniature bowling alley, juke boxes, domino, checker and chess sets—almost every kind of equipment one needs for amusement. The lounge serves, ordinarily, as a spot where the more serious may read papers, magazines and other literature made available to the youths. A glance at the total attendance figures will give a rough idea as to whether the spot is a popular one.

An outstanding feature of the recreation program is Club 21. This organization is composed of teen-agers, has already admitted 100 to membership and is in the process of admitting many more. It has its own officers, a bank balance—and more constructive ideas than one could enumerate in a ream of paper. Latest proposal is a mimeographed newspaper and don't be too surprised if it makes its appearance shortly. These youths have a way of getting things done.

All this talk has dealt largely with the community recreational center—indoor recreation. Incidentally, it might be as well to say at this point that the adults make generous use of the facilities of the place also. During one three-month period, 34 adult organizations held meetings there. On the following month there were 21 groups of "grown-ups" who made use of the facilities.

When the weather gets a little warmer, the youngsters will be flocking outdoors—to the com-

Teen-age fun

Courtesy Bangor Daily News

*Reprinted by permission from *The Bangor Daily News*, March 17, 1947.

munity swimming pool and playground named for the Rev. Milton Grant, an ardent exponent of recreation for children.

At the swimming pool, there are life guards in attendance constantly, playground directors in charge of the swings, slides and extensive equipment available to the children. It is at this spot that the Abnaki has been staging its annual Children's Day observances, which draw thousands of youngsters.

Located also at the playground is a softball diamond, used during the day by the youngsters, after supper by a multitude of adult softball teams playing a rigorous schedule.

During the winter months, Presque Isle's youths may participate in the activities at the Recreation Center. They may avail themselves of facilities at Aroostook State Park, Echo Lake, or, if the brisk outdoor air appeals, the Veterans of Foreign Wars run a supervised skating rink on Presque Isle stream. The Community Association helps in the support of this project, the city itself contributes and, most of all, the veterans themselves pour plenty of time and money and effort into keeping it going.

Most of this story has dealt with the youth and their program. What of the adults? The recreational program takes in the projects sponsored by the Presque Isle Community Association — and they are almost too numerous to mention. Briefly, a Little Theater group starts a series of offerings this month; there is a photography club. A city bowling league has just completed its schedule. There is adult competition in softball.

In short, the city of Presque Isle offers its youths and adults almost any kind of recreation desired—so long as it's clean and wholesome.

Fine City Spirit

Who is responsible for all these advantages? Every taxpayer who turns in a nickel tax and every citizen who gives even so much as a dime to the Community Chest. The city purchased the building, helps towards its support. The Presque Isle Community Association sponsors the over-all program, stands ready always to render assistance to any worthwhile project, whether it be for adults or youths. The Community Chest raises the funds which make its operation possible. The VFW has been cooperative in manning its rink; but, most important of all is the attitude throughout the city that nothing is too good for the youngsters. That is the spirit from which comes substantial citizens.

Head of the program is William V. Haskell, himself a Presque Isle boy, a University of Maine man, a former teacher, athlete and veteran of the most recent world conflict. The recreational program is recognized by and is a part of a national organization.

That's the whole story—the happy tale of a city with foresight enough to recognize the fact that today's kiddies are tomorrow's substantial citizens. The whole country would lose nothing by following the Presque Isle example.

A Home for the Admiral....

THE FOLLOWING LETTER was written by a National Recreation Association district field representative to Dr. Hayes A. Richardson, Director of Welfare, Kansas City, Missouri. The outcome of the correspondence? Acceptance by the camp, great rejoicing by the field representative's neighbors and happiness for the camp children and Admiral Jackson.

. . . . . .

"I come bearing gifts.

"We have a burro (Rocky Mountain donkey or jackass) named Admiral Jackson (photograph enclosed) which I bought for my children a year ago when we moved here. It is necessary that we dispose of him because we are going away for awhile and because we do not have a proper place to keep him now. It occurred to me that rather than sell him to someone, it would be a good idea to offer him to the recreation department for the children who go to your camp. I am sure that he would be a very popular addition to your camp staff.

"The Admiral is about nine years old. He is gentle, likes children, has never shown any vicious traits, and is no more stubborn that a lot of people I know. He is easy to care for—eats everything, including paper sacks, tobacco—in fact, anything he is given. He has a strong tenor voice and could be used to replace or supplement the bugler who blows reveille. He would become the camp mascot, I am sure. I have never seen more than four children ride him at a time, but that may not be the limit.

"He is used to staying out all winter and would not require any special care. Perhaps the zoo people could look after him during the winter if necessary.

"A picture of you or the Mayor riding him up to the flagpole would give the camp program some publicity.

"If you are interested in my proposition, I will be glad to release Jackson any time between July 12 and July 21 as a permanent gift."

Recreation Comes to Somerville

By C. PALMER BATEMAN
Chairman, Park and Recreation Commission
Somerville, New Jersey

SOMERVILLE, N. J., is a borough of approximately 12,000 population, very much recreation-minded. This was not the sentiment of the people 25 years ago when the borough consisted of less than 8,000 persons who gave no effort and very little thought to either park lands or recreation.

In the late twenties, Somerville was fortunate to have a Mayor who visualized a strip of about 100 acres of wasteland, with a brook running through its entire length, within the borough limits, as grounds for future park lands. He promoted a movement to acquire this land by personal donation or purchase and thus paved the way for the park development of which the borough is now proud.

There had been various attempts to start a public playground on this land by different organizations, but no one became very serious until 1931 when a group of women from the Home and School League appeared before the Borough Council and asked that a plot of ground be cleared so that their organization might operate a playground that summer. The Council set aside $2,500 to meet this request and the first play area was developed. A group of young people known as the Somerville Recreation Association was organized and joined their efforts with the Home and School League, continuing to raise funds by benefits and private subscriptions to help keep this play area in operation.

They did a good job. The program grew rapidly so that within three years they found themselves with insufficient funds and more land needing leveling and planting to meet the demands of the citizenry.

In 1935 the Association appeared before the Borough Council with a request that the town make a financial contribution to its efforts and learned to its dismay that the municipality was not permitted by law to make contributions to a private organization. This prompted the Borough Council to interest itself in setting up its own Commission to carry on such work, and in March 1936 the Council and Mayor created a Park and Recreation Commission consisting of five members. A very modest budget of $800 was appropriated. It was the duty of the Commission to take over the 100 acres of borough land, create and supervise play areas, and also plant and develop the unsightly wasteland.

The new Commission went to work immediately, surveying the proposition as a whole. A small amount of necessary play equipment was purchased and a director hired for July and August. Soon it was found that still more play areas, equipment and leaders would be needed. The Commission used the resources offered by the WPA and wrote a project to cover part of the borough park lands for grading, planting, an athletic field and tennis courts. The actual outlay from the local budget was under $1,500.

Wasteland area . . . . .

. . . . . becomes a tennis court

When the work was completed, the unsightly spots had been eliminated and three play areas were in action. The Council, during this period, increased the budget of the Commission to $7,000 for grass cutting and operating play areas. Today there are four playgrounds along the winding brook, four tennis courts, four baseball diamonds, two large pools and a small one, four shuffleboard courts, horseshoe courts, swings, see-saws, slides and other small equipment necessary on a well-organized playground. Over 1,000 children are registered and a large number of adults are now using these facilities in the evenings. There are five full-time summer playground leaders and a year-round director to coordinate the entire program. The operating budget has increased until it now tops $16,000—the money is raised by taxation the same as for other community services.

Up until 1941 little was done for recreation except to operate the playgrounds during the summer months. The Commission recognized the need for indoor programs for the teen-agers and adults of the community during the winter months. No community building was available, nor were there funds with which to provide one. So the Commission again started from scratch on this problem. The school buildings of the community had never been used for outside recreation as it had been the policy of the School Board to close all school properties except for school purposes or for hire. A series of conferences, however, resulted in the Board permitting the Commission to use one of the gymnasiums one night a week under its personal supervision. The results were such that the Board gradually increased the use of the buildings to the Commission until two gymnasiums and classrooms are being used four nights a week.

The question of direction by the end of 1946 became too time-absorbing for the Commission to handle and the time seemed right to employ a year-round director. The Commission, aware of the increase in municipal budget by taking this step, spent considerable time in promoting the idea to civic leaders and councilmen. The result was complete approval by the Borough Council, and the 1947 budget included a full-time director and part-time secretary. Somerville now has a full-time recreation program.

The recreation program has grown into an important cog in the community life. The citizenry is enjoying community sings, block dances, special holiday programs, bus trips to ball games, community band, town baseball team and many other items of interest to the spectator as well as the participant.

Each time the Commission makes a forward move, new fields automatically open and there seems to be no end to what can be accomplished. As far ahead as it may see now, there is considerable thought being given to the erection of community recreation buildings and athletic fields. These may come a lot sooner than anticipated!

"Traditionally America has been a land of good will.

"Its barn raisings, quilting parties, husking bees, turned individual tasks into group recreation. The way of good will, trust, cooperative work with individual freedom has built our nation.

"We are at heart do-gooders. The principles by which we live are rooted in the cumulative experiences of men through the centuries.

"The American mind has been open to select from everywhere those principles of human behavior which have demonstrable social utility."

—*Algo D. Henderson* in *Antioch Notes*, December, 1946.

Box Top Broadcasters . . .

Gainesville's Junior Radio Guild

By CLIFF KERBY, Director
Recreation Department
Gainesville, Florida

A GROUP OF YOUNGSTERS eight to eighteen meet twice a week for rehearsal, radio training, and broadcasting in the Gainesville Recreation Department's Junior Radio Guild.

This eight-year-old project, which is an important part of the Recreation Department's dramatic program, got under way in January 1938 with an initial broadcast of "Safety Musketeers" and has been going strong every year since then with the exception of one year's absence during wartime. Of the three boys in the first broadcast, two have graduated from the Guild into professional dramatic careers.

Growing by leaps and bounds from the time of the first broadcast, the Guild branched out into such programs as the Red Lantern series, "The Toy Maker of Rotterdam," "The Never-Never Land," "The Nutcracker of Toyland," "The Pied Piper of Hamlin," and a Dutch dialect modern version of "Rip Van Winkle" in addition to numerous folk stories. This year the group has produced two thirteen-week series of radio plays based on "Little Women" and "Alice in Wonderland" over the local radio station in regular Sunday afternoon broadcasts.

Some of the Guild members are so small they have to stand on boxes to reach the microphone but the caliber of their work is mature. The program's popularity with young and old alike is evidenced by the large group of adults and children attending the regular Sunday broadcasts, as well as those who tune in at home. Teachers also have a word of praise for the Guild's work, saying that the speech training and imagination development accomplished in the program greatly improve the members' school work.

The first esential mastered by the children in preparation for radio work is reading. Many who already know their ABC's have to be re-taught to read for radio. Enunciation is emphasized but naturalness of speech is of primary importance. Radio technique is taught early so that by the time the children appear before live mikes, they are completely at ease. Grownups attending the shows are often amazed at the professional way the youngsters fade in and out before the mikes. The children also master sound and announcing techniques in addition to character interpretation for the various programs.

Most programs are chosen so that the younger children and the teen-agers appear in the same productions, but throughout the year at least one show is given using members of each group in the cast. Some of the members who began their Guild work standing on boxes during the first year it was organized are now playing leading roles in the Guild productions. The girl who plays the title role in the current production, "Alice in Wonder-

On the air

land," is one of these original "box top" members as is her brother who now announces the program.

Fifty active youngsters compose this year's Junior Radio Guild and every week brings a new group of applicants who "want to try out for the radio program." Next year the Guild hopes to expand its activities to include two radio programs a week and looks forward to even greater participation.

When the music fades and the announcer says, "The Junior Radio Guild of Gainesville is on the air," you can bet that everybody is listening.

USO Reconverts

THE MIDDLETOWN Community Service Organization is an outgrowth of the USO which was established for the Middletown Air Technical Command and local servicemen. USO activities were reduced to a minimum following the Japanese surrender in 1945, but a group of USO committeemen desired to see an organization similar to the USO functioning for the benefit of returning servicemen and the youth of Middletown, Pa. Towards this end an appropriation from USO funds and the use of the building were obtained; an activity director was secured and a program begun.

Emphasis was placed on arranging a program to provide good recreation for the young people from 12 to 20. Open six evenings each week for recreation activities, the community building soon became the center of local activities. However, with the interest shown by the boys and girls attending, it was soon realized that the community needed more room and facilities to meet the many demands.

Here the Middletown Borough Council stepped in and allocated during the latter part of 1945 a sum of $2,700 for the continuance of a community program with a non-political committee to oversee the activities, policy and general use of finances. The committee was soon in action and by-laws were drawn up and approved. The Borough Council purchased all equipment from the USO and presented it to the Middletown Community Service Organization, the official name of the group.

Activities. MCSO activities include a variety of social, athletic, and educational features. Some of these include: basketball, tumbling, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, indoor baseball and table tennis during the winter; softball, volleyball, baseball and other outdoor sports during the summer. These are under the supervision of two paid workers.

Each Saturday morning a free movie is held for the young children of Middletown and surrounding communities. Spelling contests, quizzes and dances are held from time to time.

Boys from 12 to 16 play basketball one night each week. There are usually about eight teams, affording playing opportunities for many boys who do not get a chance to play in the public schools. There is also a Sunday School basketball league made up mostly of ex-servicemen who play twice a week under supervision.

To publicize its activities, MCSO mails out programs listing activities for the coming week, and the local newspapers also carry the weekly schedule in Monday issues.

Playground Activities. The MCSO was responsible for the beginning of an organized outdoor summer program in terms of park and playground activity. Sites were selected and leaders hired. The playground records for 1946 indicate an outdoor attendance of both participants and spectators exceeding 23,000. The number of different activities offered totalled more than 20 and were available five days a week for a period of ten weeks.

Coordination. All MCSO activities are scheduled in coordination with school, athletic, social and educational functions in order to insure attendance and support in all these activities. Saturday night games and dances are alternated and are dependent on school schedules. The community building is also used daily by school pupils for basketball practice which is carried on under the supervision of school representatives.

Both volunteer and paid workers help maintain MCSO activities. There is a paid director on duty directing activities each weekday evening and others assist him with some of the programs. Members of the school staff are active in the program. Volunteers, besides helping with activities, also are in charge of the snack bar.

There is still much to be done in the way of recreation for the community, but Middletown is off to a flying start.

Folk Dancing In the High School

By FRED W. FRANZ
Physical Education Instructor
Hempstead, N. Y., High School

"HI, BETTY! Coming folk dancing this afternoon?"

"Sure thing, Jim."

"Save me one, will you?"

"You bet. See you later."

This is the kind of conversation heard in the halls of Hempstead High School on Mondays and Wednesdays, the days the dancing clubs meet. About 100 boys and girls choose dancing as their outside activity, as they would bowling, riding, swimming, or baseball.

Folk dancing and square dancing are not new to the boys and girls of Hempstead High School. In 1942 I introduced this activity to a small group of 15 boys and 15 girls of the junior-senior class. We made a slow, but very sure beginning. Our first group was carefully picked, the program thoroughly discussed and planned. We danced on Friday afternoon from 3:00 to 5:00 because this was the one afternoon a week when I was not busy with the boys' intramural program.

The first several weeks were given over to square dancing, only because we wanted to be sure that all the members were having fun. After a few weeks of square dancing, we learned a very simple folk dance, then another and another. A surprising thing happened. A request was made—and by the boys—for more folk dancing. Our beginning, we felt, was a success. Gradually, folk dances replaced the squares.

Reasons

Why have folk dancing or square dancing in a high school? Our main reason is that we had an instructor who knew folk dancing and square dancing and felt that this type of dancing is one of the most social activities there is to offer to a co-educational group. If Jim or Betty can come to a square dance; have a good time doing a do-si-do or swinging a pretty partner; can meet new and different partners in an easy, natural way; and can be happy among all kinds of people, we think the square dance is worth while.

"Circle Right"

In beginning groups, especially in square dancing, very little skill and rhythm are needed. "If you can walk, you can square dance," is the familiar saying of many callers. To be an outstanding square dancer, of course, demands greater skill, greater rhythm. When we get into our first folk dance the same results are there. The skills are not so easy, the rhythm is not so simple. Different music, different steps, different techniques . . . all challenge the individual. Soon, the awkwardness wears away, the steps become more familiar, the dancers become more confident and some new inner spirit makes itself felt. Again and again we have proved dancing's social values in our groups.

Folk dancing brings together people of different backgrounds and nationalities. For the most part, a folk dancing group is a friendly and a happy group. Certainly, here is a practical laboratory for building better citizenship and happier individuals.

The war years interefered with our long range plans. By 1943 we had hoped to have a folk and square dance membership of at least 150 boys and 150 girls. This hope was delayed but during the war a small group of students kept meeting to dance despite the instructor's absence. They had collected a few folk and square dance records. For three years they kept teaching enough classmates to keep the small group going. In January 1946 the faculty leader returned from naval service to

pick up again his physical education duties at Hempstead and long range plans to build up the folk dancing are again in the making.

Success

The folk and square dancing program is now coming into its rightful place as a part of our regular physical education program. It is succeeding in our high school for various reasons. First of all, we have a principal who is greatly interested in seeing that his students get the most out of their school programs, be it scholastic attainment or after-school activity. He feels that there is value in our dance program because it helps many students, especially freshmen, adjust socially to high school life. That social adjustment makes itself felt in the school citizens—the students themselves. Through his helpful interest we now have two days assigned to dancing. He has recognized that this activity should be a part of our regular program, and it is treated as such. Without this administrative cooperation we still would be trying to direct the program on the instructor's off-night. Our girls' physical education instructors help us line up the girls. It is a pleasure to work in a school where the men's and women's departments cooperate. It is "our" program with both departments contributing to the success of our folk dancing groups. Once each year we have had Ed Durlacher, well-known square dance caller, come to the high school and teach square dancing for one week. Under his direction the girls' and boys' gym classes meet together in our larger gym for square dance instruction.

What are the facts about our groups? We have two separate dancing clubs—a freshman-sophomore club, and a junior-senior club. Since we use a small elementary school gym, we must limit our membership. We tried to have 25 boys and 25 girls from each class. Practically, our meeting place will hold no more than 20 boys and 20 girls for a dancing total of 40 students. Sometimes we squeeze in a total of 50. The freshman-sophomore group meets every Monday afternoon from 3:15 to 5:00. The junior-senior group meets every Wednesday from 3:15 to 5:00. The former group gets more square dancing, while the latter group gets more folk dancing.

Twice a month we have open house dances. These come on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month from 8:00 to 11:00 P.M. These Saturdays are open to all high school youngsters of our own and other high schools. Simple dances are taught for newcomers and more difficult dances are demonstrated by club members. The program is about evenly divided between square dancing and folk dancing. We also believe in sharing this activity with parents, so once every two months we have a family night dance. Rest assured, we all have a good time and an active evening.

Skills

One of our many reasons for existing is to help students learn dancing skills. One group has both types of dancers—good ones and poor ones—with first year students probably the most awkward. In the beginning about 85 percent of our group are poor dancers. We cannot show our critics a lot of students highly efficient in the folk dance technique, but we can show them students who are growing every day through new experiences. They are growing physically, mentally, and spiritually, because in the folk dance, with all its social values for fellowship and good will, we do develop spiritually. A folk dancer soon gets the feeling that "it's good to be alive!"

We shall learn many dances during our years with this group. If a freshman joins our group and will stay with folk dancing through his senior year, he should know some 30 to 40 folk dances as well as all the basic calls of square dancing. A list of folk dances we do now includes Rochester Schottische, Regular Schottische, Heel-Toe Polka, Norwegian Polka, Road to the Isles, Cherkessia, Kalvelis, Ace of Diamonds, Rye Waltz, Black Hawk Waltz, Sicillian Tarantella, Let Us Be Joyful, and the Hambo (only for the best dancers). Dances that upper-classmen will learn in the future include Karapyet, Meitschi Putz di, Laendler, Napoleon, Masquerade, Pfingsfreitag, Swiss Weggis, Swedish Klap Dance, Varsouvienne, Russian Waltz, Tancuj, Alexandrovski, and Little Man in a Fix. The speed at which we teach these new dances depends, of course, on the type of students we have in our clubs. We go as slowly as we have to, giving individual attention to those who need it, letting our own better dancers help those beginners who learn more slowly.

Sharing the Fun

"Man does not live unto himself alone" nor does our group exist primarily for its own ends. We know what fun we have, and we want to share this activity with others. Ever since our first class, our influence has spread. In 1942, shortly after we organized our first small group, there was a desire on the part of our group to share its activity. But again, our small space limited our plans. So the group asked the P.T.A. for help in getting the large high school gym open on Friday evenings.

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At those dances we played records for modern dancing, and also worked in our folk dancing in a small way and square dancing in a big way.

Even today, after five years, we have more boys on the floor for square dancing than we do for ballroom dancing. In our squares and folk dances, we have made it almost a rule that girls will not dance together. Only when we "run out" of boys, do we encourage girls to dance together. This is not true of modern dancing. Finally, our folk dance interest has spread to our parents and our groups have been enjoying family nights periodically. Much more should be done by leaders to interest the community in activities where parents and children can share each others' company.

There is a place for adults in our folk and square dance plans. We have large beginners' classes where men and women can learn basic steps and dances. Two classes meet every Thursday evening, as part of the adult education program. A beginners' class meets from 7:15 to 9:00 P.M. and a group with more folk dance experience meets from 9:00 to 11:00 P.M. Adults come from many surrounding villages to join in these folk dances.

On Long Island, we are trying to make Hempstead a folk dance center. As a folk dance leader I am always anxious to meet people of other nationalities and learn their dances. Many nationalities are represented in our own and neighboring communities. There is no reason at all why we should not have a common meeting ground in the folk dance where the finest and best in all nationality cultures can be brought together to make better Americans. During the past nine years of folk dance teaching as well as square dance activity, I have seen a lot of adults who have found a new and vital social activity in the folk dance. During the next few years hundreds of others will find the same social values through folk dancing and square dancing. At Hempstead High School we are glad because our young people are finding fun and friends through our folk dance clubs. We look to the future, and see many pleasant, active hours of fun and enjoyment for a great number of people through our folk dance program.

Community Square Dance...

JUST WHAT EFFECT a big community square dance can have even on a sophisticated vacationist's sector of the country has been exemplified in San Diego with the presentation of a two-week long square dance festival conducted by James Clossin of El Paso, Texas, and sponsored by the City Recreation Department.

In the first place, the festival exceeded the wildest expectations of its sponsors, packing in such a crowd the first night that what was originally planned for a week-long festival had to be divided into two groups and extended to two weeks.

The true test of the success of the square dance festival in San Diego, however, was the number of square dance clubs (actually formed both for instruction and for dancing) that the Recreation Department was able to organize successfully following the festival. Every section of the city was represented immediately by a group whose interest in square dancing had been directly or indirectly an outgrowth of the community dance. These clubs are meeting now and have shown a steady gain in attendance since being formed. All that was needed was a means of getting this latent interest in group dancing aroused, and the festival was the answer.

The square dance festival, or "seminar" as it was referred to in the newspapers, lasted for six consecutive nights, with evening sessions being held from 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. The last night, a Saturday, was turned over completely to dancing.

Clossin, a famous advocate of square dancing who knows no less than a thousand calls for dances, gave instruction slowly, progressing from a few simple figures on the first night or two to the far more complicated squares on the last nights. Learning the dances was achieved in such a relaxed and pleasant manner that nobody suffered embarassment and the instruction process had all the sociability of square dancing itself. All that was required, in terms of physical properties for the event, was a large hall, a loud speaker system, a blackboard and the artistry of Clossin.

San Diegans are looking forward eagerly to another dance seminar at the same time next year. Particularly significant to the recreational program is the fact that so many young people took part in San Diego's square dance festival. This fact alone promises the growth in popularity—or rather, since Californians are apt to forget its former universality, the renewal in popularity — of square dancing.—*Ralph Trembley,* Recreation Department, San Diego, California.

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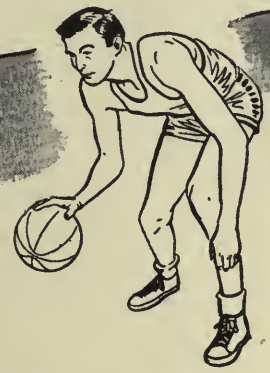

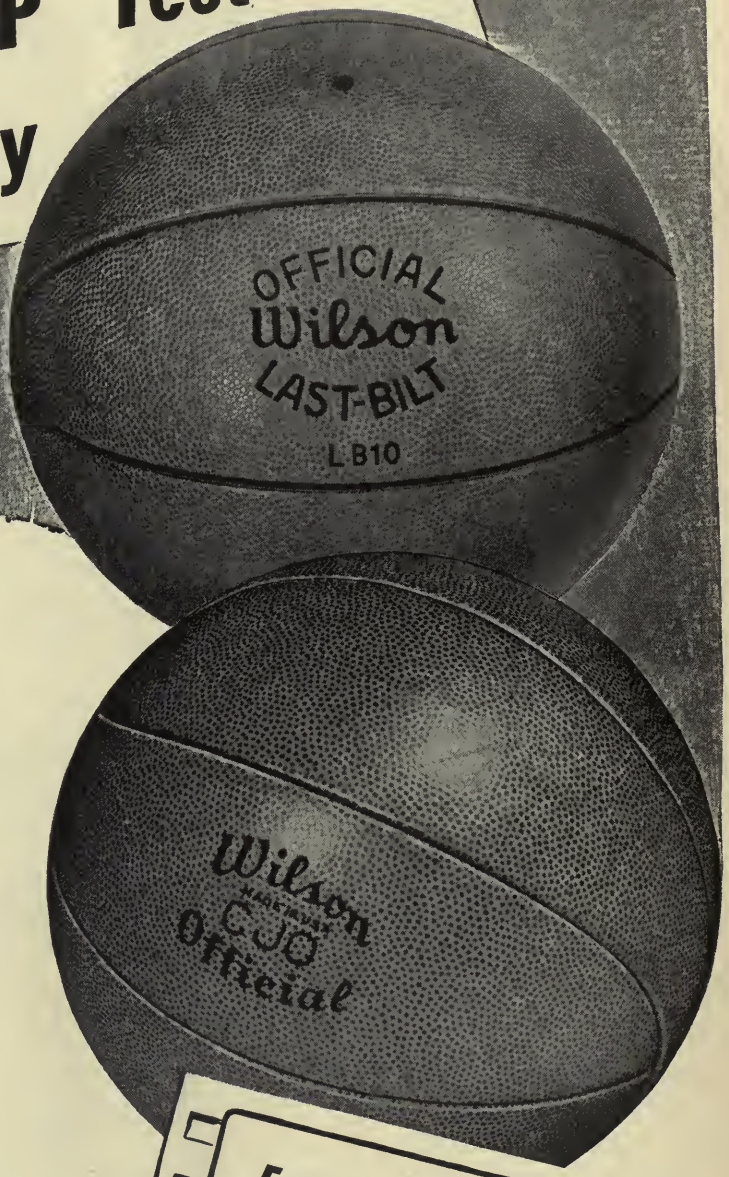

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Teen-Age Clubs

Ann Maxwell Sanders of the Viking Harbor Teen-Age Club in Jefferson County, Kentucky, is a teen-ager who has recently written a fourteen-page paper discussing teen-age clubs. Presented here are a number of excerpts taken from various chapters of her paper.

Preface

More and more people are spending their time in some form of recreation. I believe it to be a coming field and for this reason have chosen recreation work for my future vocation. One of the most important and growing branches of recreation is teen-age clubs.

I, myself, am a teen-ager. I know what it is to have a recreation club in which to "hang out." It is my sincere belief that many benefits can be gained through these organizations. Therefore, I present this paper with hopes that those who read it may gain a better view of teen-age clubs from a typical "teen-ager."

* * * *

My points of view will differ from others I know. I am hoping, however, one will realize that I am still just a "teen-ager."

The Problem

In fairness to the hour in which we live I think it should be stated that the problem is ageless. Ageless, in the sense that it has ever been with the world. Ageless, again, in the sense that it is forever young, young with such energy and potency that each generation is persuaded the problem originated with them.

It may be that the problem could be stated in one word — people! The ramifications, however, are so multiple and complex that, although untold million of words have been written and spoken, the solution still evades our world.

* * * *

We, of our hour, are thinking in terms of fulfilling the need by filling full the lives of young people. It is still true that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop," so we propose that the increasing number of leisure hours of youth shall be filled with opportunities that are wholesome and of popular appeal. We would avail ourselves of an implement that is not new, but which we believe has possibilities of being presented in a new light.

* * * *

It is . . . "re-creation" (making anew) that we are seeking to accomplish. This is in line with a verse of Scripture, "Wherefore, be ye not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds." Re-creation is to lay hold of the possibilities within ourselves and accomplish those purposes for which they were given us. My field of thinking and planning is, I think, of necessity limited to youth. A paper this brief

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could not be comprehensive enough to cover all phases possible to re-creation of youth so it will be virtually limited to teen-age clubs. We are to look at and investigate these agencies in the light of providing a solution for the age-old problem of the misbehavior of people.

Stumbling Blocks

I indicated earlier that I knew full well the theory of recreation as a cure for the moral misbehavior of mankind was not original with our generation. It has been tried before and I think the fact of the results of previous efforts being as futile as they have been, can be attributed mainly to two factors.

The first of these factors I would suggest holds within itself, immature thinking and inadequate planning. Our world has simply "played" with the thought of "playing." . . . Until it is recognized as being a real challenge to our ability, deserving and requiring much of our time and talent, no appreciable progress can be made.

* * * *

Coupled with this deficiency is the inadequacy of facilities provided for the work. Seldom, if ever, have the accommodations been other than a "spare" room, an unused loft, a basement that could be used from time to time, or other makeshift provisions. It is ridiculous to assume that such could long compete with the neon-lighted, spacious-floored, and brilliantly decorated commercial enterprises that lure youngsters oft-times into places we do not want them to go.

* * * *

The second stumbling block is not to be understood as a blanket indictment of any group of people, but, rather as factual appraisal of a situation that does exist. It is extremely difficult to make considerable progress against juvenile delinquency while we are faced with as much parental delinquency as we are. . . . So long as parents fail to share in filling full the lives of our children with wholesome provisions; so long as parents privilege themselves the right to frequent questionable places of entertainment; so long as parents are loose in their talk and lewd in their living, so long shall delinquent parents sow a seed that will put their children's teeth on edge.

Teen-Age Clubs

A youth center in this study applies to a recreation center used at specific times, sometimes exclusively—by young people with a program which they helped to plan and operate themselves. These quarters may or may not be in a separate location and are often found in quarters used for other purposes.

The alarming growth of delinquency, the general restlesssness of young people, the effect of war strain and tension, with disruption of normal family life; all this prodded the youth center movement.

* * * *

Every recreation program begins with the recognition of a basic human need; that is the need for fun and relaxation, with a satisfactory social life. At no time is this more needed than during the "in-between" years of adolescence. War did not create this need, but it has intensified it, pointed it out, and brought it to the attention of hundreds of American communities.

* * * *

Many good programs have originated with public and private community agencies, with clubs, schools, churches, local officials, newspapers and even with radio stations. Experience shows, however, that even when adults take the lead youth wants a voice in the program from the beginning. The most successful projects have had the cooperation of teen-agers in both planning and operation.

Membership generally covers the fourteen to eighteen age group with about three-fourths of the centers also including the thirteen-year-old and three-fourths the nineteen-year-old.

In some centers young children are admitted for special periods. Most centers act on the theory that mixing the older and younger groups will not work, as the older ones drop out.

The encouraging thing about youth center membership, however, is frequently not its size, but its make-up, which in most cases represents a true cross-section of community or neighborhood.

* * * *

Careful thought should be given to the danger of excluding through high dues or admission charges, youths who need the center. . . . Usually an initial fee is charged and then dues of about a nickel weekly are requested in most clubs.

Membership cards are issued and a list of members is always kept on file.

* * * *

Organization

Most youth centers should have an adult in attendance whenever they are open. There is evidence to show that a center's success or failure rests largely upon the character of leadership. The

ability to achieve the delicate balance between too much and too little supervision is a number one requisite in the director.

The director should have qualities like tact, tolerance, skill at crafts and games, sense of humor and ability to fit in with the "gang."

* * * *

The set-up in many centers is calculated to keep the grown-ups in the background. The most common form of government consists of a youth council, committee or board, under the supervision of a full-time director, with an advisory committee, sponsoring organization, or some similar group lending moral and financial support in addition to advice when requested. Where adult control is slightly less restricted to the sidelines, it may be exercised: (1) through a senior board of directors, sponsoring committee or other adult committees, to which plans are submitted for approval; (2) through a group of adult advisors who meet regularly with the youth committee; (3) through school supervision or, (4) through adult control of all finances.

* * * *

A supervisor is necessary in a club to see that things run smoothly, but officers in a club are also essential. Without them the teen-agers, I believe, would feel that they aren't really running their club and it would promote the chance for too much adult domination.

* * * *

The actual operation of the youth center and the program of activities built around it provide a fine opportunity for youth participation, both in planning and in service. A committee of youth should have responsibility for the center. Most of the planning and work in the club is through committees, which are usually organized by the president and vice-president and sponsor. Every club will discover what committees are needed, in order to get the best results. One committee, which I think is essential to every club, is the Policy Committee. This may be known by other names, but its duty is to set up the policy of the club and to deal with persons who abuse the policy.

* * * *

Scope of Program

. . . The meat of the program is, of course, in its activities, in its opportunities for doing. Some of the signposts toward successful youth programs are: (1) they try to cater to the interests of minorities as well as those of the majority, and (2) they gear activities to seasons and vacations and plan programs ahead.

In a well-run center the program has evolved out of the joint planning of the members and the director or of the adult advisors of the center. Activities grow out of the interests of the young people.

* * * *

It is clear from the findings already available from cities where youth interest surveys have been made that youth itself is interested in a broad range of activities. It wants to dance, lounge around, play ping-pong and table games, but, it also wants to swim, hike, skate, play softball, tennis, badminton and other games. It wants to sing and play musical instruments, to join dramatic groups, to make things with its hands, to enjoy the fellowship of clubs and service groups. And the need for the participation of boys and girls together in these activities should not be forgotten.

If opportunities for these activities are to be provided, youth center's leadership must be enthusiastic, imaginative, resourceful and energetic. The youth center, however limited in its own facilities, must be the central point from which the total program can radiate and through which the activities can be integrated with other public and private agencies throughout the community. One present general weakness is the failure of youth center's leadership to take advantage of the existing facilities. The use of these facilities and services provides a fine opportunity to acquaint youth with what is regularly available for them.

Possible Benefits

. . . Oft-times this is the first opportunity many boys and girls have ever had to shoulder responsibility. The best supervision will create a consciousness on the part of the membership that it is their project. It is a proud moment when teen-agers sit around a conference table and formulate plans for their club. Mistakes they will make and errors of judgment will be revealed, but real leadership is being developed as they extricate themselves from unhealthy situations.

They teach themselves that moral principles are an essential part of their group code of conduct. So it will follow that by-laws and regulations contain such as promote clean speech, clear thinking and wholesome conduct.

* * * *

Here, too, will be found a thoroughly mixed group. Religious creeds or skin color, affluence or obscurity of parents, make no difference over a ping-pong table.

* * * *

The Accomplishment

"Awake, thou that sleepest, arise, lest we perish." In conclusion, I feel that the clarion cry of

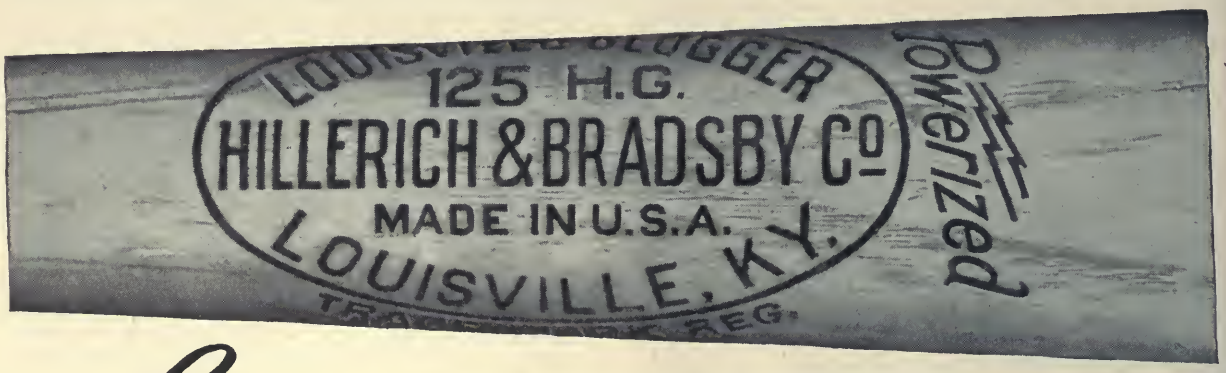
the Israelite is pretty much the need of our hour. I think we have found that the problem is not very trivial and the possible accomplishments enormous. It does not require very definite contributions in such matters as planning, supervising, financing, and expanding. I would say that all of these materials we have at hand. We would think it silly if a group of competent craftsmen sat themselves down beside an accumulation of all essential materials and bewailed the lack of a house. We could only say to them that they didn't deserve a house. Isn't it a parallel case when a group of people evaluates the need for teen-age clubs, a glance about them reveals that we are amidst all necessary material and yet we continue foolishly to do nothing about it?

My contention is that our sole need is to be awakened, first to the act of the need, secondly, to the possibility of accomplishment and, lastly, to the realization of the good that can be achieved. It is a problem of such proportion and a program of such merit that I feel it deserves the support of religious, educational, fraternal, civic and all other groups in the effort to create unitedly what could never be accomplished individually.

You will pardon me if my enthusiasm leads me to write as if teen-age clubs were a "cure-all" for every modern social ailment. It cannot be all of that, of itself. However, it provides a healthy, wholesome outlet for youthful enthusiasm and privileges them the opportunity of sharing the responsibilities of adult judgments. This, unquestionably, will develop a quality of citizenry calculated to make effective contributions to civic welfare. Multiply the re-created characters of the individual clubs by the thousands of centers and you can see the potentialities are amazing.

This is then, but the last word; it is yours to choose whether youth be hindered or helped by your efforts. No one can be unaffected though they may be disinterested to the point of indifference. The point is illustrated by the thinking of yesteryear—whether or not a youngster would dance in the company of his teen-age friends. We found out that they would, almost without regard to parental prohibition. Today we recognize in our thinking the choice is not whether they will dance, it is only whether their dancing will be ballroom or barroom. So with the challenge that comes to aid in the recreation of youth—you may share by serving, or you may shirk by shunning—in either event you are definitely wielding an influence.

So—"Awake, thou that sleepest, arise, lest we perish!"



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C. E. Reed

SMILING OVER the expanse of his uncluttered desk and stroking his sparse hair, C. E. Reed, manager of the National Recreation Association field staff, directs the activities of approximately 30 workers on the Association's staff, scattered over the entire area of the United States. Under his supervision are 15 district representatives, four social recreation specialists, one arts and crafts specialist, three staff members whose duties concern programs and facilities for colored people, three specialists working on surveys and long range plans, one specialist in small town recreation and one industrial representative.

Charlie Reed relates that in 1930 when he took over direction of the field staff there were about eight district representatives and several specialists as compared with the staff today which gives service to the entire country.

During his long years with the Association, Mr. Reed has served in various capacities in the Association's field work, research and finance work and in other phases of the Association's activities. He is a graduate of the University of Indiana and the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago. For three years he served as Field Representative of the Community Agencies Endorsement Committee, Chicago Association of Commerce. He is now rounding out his 31st year with the National Recreation Association, his 17th year as manager of the field department.

During his years with the Association he has made several studies which include: a study of the administration of community recreation programs by physical education instructors, a study made under the direction of Lebert Weir concerning industrial recreation, a study on fees and charges, and another concerning the possibilities of the Junior Achievement Movement, particularly in regard to the arts and crafts activities of this group.

During the first World War he served for a while as a field organizer for War Camp Community Service in the North Shore Chicago area, then as W.C.C.S. organizer-director at Waukegan, Illinois (Great Lakes Naval Training Station). Following this he enlisted in the U. S. Navy.

At the close of the war he was division secretary for the National Recreation Association field service in the Southeast and also conducted a series of referendum campaigns which resulted in the beginning of the recreation departments in such cities as Alton, Illinois, Cedar Rapids, Iowa and others. He also handled other field assignments and district work before returning permanently to headquarters.

As an extracurricular activity, although it sounds like the typical busman's holiday, he was the first chairman of the American Legion Citizens' Committee Recreation Commission which started the local recreation program in the town where he resides, North Plainfield, New Jersey, and was the first chairman and member of the Recreation Commission for ten years.

Commission Appointed . . .

GOVERNOR WARREN of California, on September 19, appointed seven members to the newly created California Recreation Commission. Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, provost of the University of California at Los Angeles, has been named chairman of the Commission. Others who will serve as Commission members are: Mrs. Rollin Brown of Hollywood, State President of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers; Anderson Borthwick of San Diego, Chamber of Commerce member and civic leader; Gareth W. Houk of Visalia, Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scout leader and chairman of the Visalia Recreation Commission; Claude H. Adams, Merced civic leader and former district attorney; Alvin Gruhn of Eureka, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor; and Mrs. Bartlett B. Heard of Berkeley, past president of the National Y.W.C.A. and member of the youth division of the National Social Welfare Assembly. A State Director of Recreation will be appointed at a later date.

The County Helps . . .

BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA, is the center of an organization for recreation on a county-wide basis. The Kern County Recreation and Cultural Commission was set up as an agency of county government in January 1945 with a full-time director. Its purpose is to assist townships, school districts and incorporated communities to establish their own recreation programs, to help such communities with budgets, program expansion and physical facilities. Two towns in the county, Bakersfield and Taft, have separate year-round programs of their own.

The Commission was the answer to a long felt need for the development of cultural and recreational facilities in Kern County. It was brought into being after several years of volunteer planning and effort by civic-minded citizens under the aegis of the Kern County Chamber of Commerce. Its first undertaking was a study of needs in local communities and in the county as a whole. To this end the Commission set up community and regional committees, and on the basis of information brought in by these groups recommended policies and procedures that were practical and economically sound.

Under the provisions of California's Community Recreation Act cities, counties and school districts in the state are authorized to pool their resources to organize, promote and conduct such community recreation programs as will contribute to recreational and educational objectives for the children and adults of the state. With this authority, the Commission drew up a plan for the best use of funds, facilities and personnel. The County Board of Supervisors set up a finance plan that enabled a community to establish a recreation program administered and operated locally on a fund matching basis.

Such community action is entirely voluntary. Wherever such a program is set up, however, there must be a local public administrative authority, authorized for incorporated areas by the city council and legally established for unincorporated areas. During the first year of the Commission's existence 27 communities instituted local programs.

County-wide Activities

In addition to the local setups, there have developed activities which belong to the whole county. Such, for instance, is the Kern Philharmonic Orchestra which, in its first season, played five concerts.

The orchestra has a four-fold purpose. It provides its members with an opportunity to study and play the best orchestral music. It gives students the opportunity to continue music experiences begun in high school and college orchestras. It offers mature musicians the chance to play together for recreation. And it brings good music to the listeners in the county.

The orchestra is managed by a board of directors which is county-wide in its representation. Two of its members are appointed by the musicians union. Musical leadership comes from a paid conductor and from professional musicians who form the musical framework of the group.

Such leadership costs money, and in order to insure this basic necessity a foundation fund was sought. In six weeks, without publicity or fanfare, an efficient finance committee raised $10,000 in $100 gifts. With this sum securing the initial expenses, the orchestra is expected to become, hereafter, self-supporting.

Future Plans

With the orchestra well established, the Commission has now turned its thoughts to other activities. A philharmonic chorus will be formed as an appendage to the orchestra, and plans are going forward for a junior artists bureau to encourage young artists.

The Bakersfield Art Association and the Kern County Library are cooperating with the Commission in sending art exhibits traveling all over the county. The regional cultural activities committee sponsored a fine arts festival in the spring of 1947.

To forward the cause of physical recreation the regional committee for tournaments sponsored tournaments in marbles, ping-pong and tennis early in 1947.

This is, surely, an impressive program for an agency which is a bare two years old. It bears witness to what energy teamed with intelligent planning can accomplish for recreation on a county-wide scale.

James S. Plant

FOR MANY YEARS James S. Plant was one of the best and truest friends of the National Recreation Association. He had thought through the philosophy of recreation and of leisure as only a few men have. His presence at various Recreation Congress gatherings was deeply appreciated by the recreation workers of the country. Dr. Plant was one of the pioneers who helped to build the foundations of the National Recreation Association.

World at Play

Only for Children

A LANDLORD in Denver, Colorado, not only prefers tenants with children, he also provides parties and games to keep junior entertained. In addition to providing a haven for 18 veterans, their wives and 19 children, the landlord gathers the youngsters together on the second floor stairway of his apartment house and treats them to Mickey Mouse movies, ice cream or a storytelling session. The building has safety bannisters to keep the boys and girls on the carpeted stairs and the only exit they can use leads to a half-block square playground with recreation facilities.

Radio Fairyland

ONE of Aesop's Fables has been dramatized on the radio each Sunday afternoon for children of Los Angeles. The program has been arranged by the Los Angeles City College radio department after an extensive survey was made of the needs in the radio field. "Fun with Fables," as the series is called, also has the approval of the radio department of the Tenth District Parent-Teacher Association.

Wide Scale Project

LOS ANGELES is still working on its unusual $40,000,000 building project designed to make the city an outstanding cultural center and to serve aesthetic and practical purposes as well. The program plans for a 30,000 seat auditorium and an opera house seating 6,000—envisioned as the future "second home" of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The project, conceived as a war memorial, is sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles Plans, Inc., a non-profit combination of business and civic leaders.

Conference on the Theatre

LEADERS from both the professional and non-professional theatre will attend the Eastern Theatre Conference to be held October 18 and 19 at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware. Delegates are being invited from a six state area to discuss the problems of the stage and participate in the discussions, demonstrations, forums and symposiums planned for this initial regional conference. The conference is sponsored by the Uni-

Courtesy Recreation Commission, Newburgh, N. Y.

versity Dramatic Center and the Delaware Dramatic Association.

One Year Old—One of the first playgrounds constructed by the Lions Club of David, Republic of Panama, for its city's children, will soon be a year old. Erected as part of the club's community improvement program, the playground was the first of four planned, one in the city itself and three others in the suburbs. The Lions Club also organized a parents' assembly, similar to the Parent-Teachers Association of the United States, which has had some very successful and well-attended meetings.

Magazine for Patients—An In-Bed Club Magazine was developed by the Recreation Association of Lancaster, Virginia. Articles, poems, skits, drawings and biographies, contributed by a number of bedded patients, were compiled and mimeographed by the Girls' Worker in the recreation office and then circulated every two months among a large group of "shut-ins." The Girls' Worker also made personal calls on members of the group collecting articles and bringing news of outside events.

Designed for Fun—"The Spirit of Youth" is a work of sculpture that was designed to attract and interest New York children. Depicting two girls at play, the playground centerpiece was carved by an instructor in sculpture at Columbia University "so that kids can hang on it, touch it and play in it." The arms and legs of the figures are fashioned "much like branches of a tree, inviting the youngsters to climb all over them." The centerpiece was planned for one of two playgrounds which have been under construction in East Harlem.

Picturesque Red School Houses—The little red school house is going to have flowers, trees and shrubs added to its background of history and romance. A nationwide contest to encourage clean-up and beautification of rural school grounds is being launched by the National Garden Institute. The contest is being channeled through state and county school superintendents or supervisors. Teachers and principals are appointing committees of boys and girls to do the planting and solicit funds and plants. The contest ends May 31, 1948, but entry blanks must be filed not later than the fifteenth of October. Awards will be presented to the school groups which achieve the most improved landscaping results and teachers in the winning schools will receive honorary certificates.

Looking Back to Summer Days—Wilmington, Delaware, had its share of fun and entertainment during the summer months. Outdoor dances were held in front of swimming pools and gymnasiums, back of schools and on the streets. Band concerts were held in the parks, and playgrounds conducted basketry, sewing and handcraft classes, encouraged softball, badminton and volleyball games, and planned special events such as hobo days, picnic days, beach days, movies, community sings and tournaments. Dances, concerts and activities were sponsored by Wilmington's local recreation committees, schools, PTA's, the park commission, civic organizations and other groups.

Take Us Out to the Ball Game—A total of 300,000 boys and girls visited major league baseball parks for 48 big league games this summer under the supervision of the Police Athletic League. Every Saturday was youngsters' day during the spring school term, and during July and August vacation months PALS were able to see the Yankees, Dodgers or Giants in action almost every weekday and Saturday afternoon.

More Fields for More Play—Development of more than 4,600 acres of playing fields is the goal of the County of London plan. The idea behind this plan is to enable every school child to have access to some field for games, sports and activities. For most secondary schools there are to be large fields with classrooms in the Green Belt where the children can spend one day each week. Primary schools are to depend largely on encampments in parks. There are at present over 600 acres of playing fields in and outside the county, plus the equivalent of 800 acres in London parks. An additional 1,000 acres have already been acquired in the Green Belt and another 1,400 acres in London are expected when the plan takes effect.

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Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Children's Religion, September 1947
Glass Jar Gardens, Verna Grisier McCully

The Crippled Child, August 1947
Camp for City Kids, Mrs. Blanch Mulder

Sunset, September 1947
When the Yard Belongs to Johnny and Mary

Parks and Recreation, September 1947
Community Outdoor Theatre Planning, A. F. Lindberg
Oakes Garden Theatre, John Oakes
The Maintenance Mart

Shore and Beach, April 1947
Beach Preservation Laws and Programs

The American City, August 1947
Swimming Pools as War Memorials, Wesley Bintz

Beach and Pool, August 1947
Successful Chlorination of Pool Water, R. N. Perkins

The Nation's Schools, August 1947
Secondary Schoolhouse Planning

Parents Magazine
Things a Child Can Make and Do, Rhoda W. Bacmeister
Backyard Sergeant, Rosalind Bacon Hall
Youth Serves the Community, Mary Dabney

Journal of Living, September 1947
Why Not Try Music? Ruth Brindze

PAMPHLETS

Youth Figured Out, by John E. Robbins (A statistical study of Canadian youth)
Canadian Youth Commission, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada. $.50

United We Play
American Junior Red Cross, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago's Teen Age Canteens, compiled by James W. Gilman
Youth Service Committee, Rotary Club of Chicago, 156 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. $.50

World Minority Problems, by James G. Leyburn
Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. $.20

Camp Leadership Training Institutes
Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

Introduction to Camp Leadership (Syllabus)
Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

State Parks and Related Recreational Areas
National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Toward Professional Standards
American Association of Group Workers, 134 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. $1.50

City Plan, Idaho Falls, Idaho
S. R. DeBoer and Co., 515 E. Iliff Avenue, Denver, Colorado

Youth Services in Kern County
California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California

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Keep Fit In an Ancient Manor

By EDWARD J. MACDONALD

VISITORS to this medieval manor house in England think of Mark Twain when they see ball games on the lawns by the river and indoors watch modern dancing in the ballroom or young men and women in shorts assembling for meals where Knights Templar met in chapter approximately 700 years ago.

The manor house, Bisham Abbey on the banks of the Thames, with its twelfth century hall, has been put to modern use as the first national recreation center of the Central Council of Physical Recreation in Britain.

Bisham Abbey, built originally in semi-monastic style by the Knights Templar, who were founded to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land, was partly rebuilt in the sixteenth century as a manor house. Its present owner has lent it to the council as a memorial to her two nephews who would have inherited it but who were killed in World War II.

Here young people spend their annual holidays under the guidance of expert leaders who show them the finer points of boxing, rowing, gymnastics, swimming, football if they are boys, the best forms of keep-fit exercises, river sports, tennis, hockey, netball or dancing if they are girls. Here, too, members of youth organizations enjoy special courses which give them an all-around knowledge of sports and other forms of physical recreation, and enable them on return to instruct others.

Ends and Aims

There is nothing haphazard or arbitrary about the courses given at Bisham Abbey. They all form part of a scheme for coaching that eliminates the boredom of ordinary physical training exercises and substitutes simple rhythmic movement and sports particularly valuable to physical training. In addition, courses are given for industrial welfare officers who learn what sports and exercises correct faults due to prolonged standing at work or repetitive actions required by mass production, and who learn also the best method of lifting heavy weights and the types of exercises that are best calculated to increase general fitness and alertness, thus reducing the danger of accidents.

The success of the first year's work at Bisham Abbey has encouraged the Central Council of Physical Recreation to experiment in other ways. This spring the council's national sports development fund is being inaugurated in London to finance similar recreation centers within easy reach of all large centers of population, to continue experiments in industry and to promote the exchange of information and visits with similar organizations and with individuals in other countries throughout the world.

Founded in 1935 under Royal patronage and with a membership representative of 84 leading British sports organizations, the central council has worked in close cooperation with government departments "to promote the mental and physical well-being of the community." Recognizing the aid it can bring to education, the Ministry of Education awards an annual grant of about $250,000 to the council, which received a further grant during the war from the Ministry of Labor to assist the council's work in industry.

Recreation—Education

The educational aspect of the council's activities has taken on increased importance since 1944—

Courtesy Hereword Phillips Ltd.

for, with the passing of the new Education Act, many facilities can be provided under official auspices for those who have passed the former school-leaving age. This means that high quality coaching, once reserved to college students and professionals, is now available to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it.

As a result, those who watch major football, boxing or other matches have a finer appreciation of the skill they see displayed. More important is the fact that young people develop a keenness for playing themselves.

The secret of success lies in this: that, so far from attempting compulsion in the training of young people, the Central Council of Physical Recreation, working through 11 regional centers and through many voluntary youth organizations in the country, provides opportunity which brings about demand. There is nothing of the parade-ground about the exercises taught. Indeed there is a positive emphasis on the advantage, say, of ballroom dancing as an all-round form of exercise over the "knee-bend" style of training described in the British schoolroom as "physical jerks" (physical training).

If the taste of the modern Briton is for mountaineering or camping, canoeing, boxing, wrestling, football, cricket or netball he or she will find that each has its place in the courses given by the central council. Today there are 157 constituent organizations, with a membership ranging from the national governing bodies of athletics, football and cricket to those of table tennis and the now popular sport of bicycle polo.

It seems likely that a sports display covering a wide range of pastimes will be presented as an additional attraction during the Olympic Games in London next year.

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Books Received

Footnotes on Nature, by John Kieran. Doubleday Doran, Inc., Garden City, New York. $3.00

Junior-Hi Kit No. 4, edited by Clyde Allison. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pa. $2.50

Massage in Athletics, by Albert J. Baumgartner. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.25

More Fun with Puzzles, by Joseph Leeming. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa. $2.50

Official Football Guide 1947. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, N. Y. $.50

Problems of Child Delinquency, by Maud A. Merrill. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass. $3.50

Robert Schumann and Mascot Ziff, by Opal Wheeler. E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. $2.75

For Rural Teachers—Creative art workshops for rural teachers are conducted by the University of Nebraska under a grant of $6,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. Each workshop offers three hours of lectures on local art resources and different techniques and demonstration of the use of materials. In addition, there is a three hour laboratory period in which the teachers can practice painting, clay modeling, finger painting, design, stenciling, handcraft and any of the several kinds of creative arts included in the workshop program.

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Handbook of Private Schools

The above are the Introductions to the last two editions. The 30th edition, 1072 pages, red silk cloth, $6.00, critically describes Private Schools. "It gives concise and critical information about each of the thousands of schools it discusses," *New York Sun.*

"WAR AND EDUCATION," 512 pages, black vellum, $4.00; "BETWEEN TWO WARS." The Failure of Education 1920-1940," 615 pages, black morocco cloth, $5.00; "THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION," 256 pages, red silk cloth, $2.00.

Write for Circulars and Table of Contents of these and other volumes still available, and announcements of forthcoming books.

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This Is Photography

By Thomas H. Miller and Wyatt Brummitt. Garden City Publishing Company, Inc., New York. $2.00.

THE "MEANS" OF PHOTOGRAPHY—processes and equipment for taking pictures—and the "ends" of photography—better photographs—are complex but intriguing subjects. Thomas H. Miller, Eastman Kodak supervisor of employee photographic training, and Wyatt Brummitt, writer and editor for the Eastman Company, have written a book that will interest anyone who has ever made pictures and who wants to learn more about the how's and why's of photography. This book is not a condescending primer or an overwhelming collection of technicalities. It offers the fundamentals of photography in an informal, instructive style with plenty of illustrations and emphasis on the personal approach. You and your camera, tricks of the trade, enlarging, making the most of color photography, taking and processing pictures and what to do with them afterwards are just a preview of the very wide range of photographic topics discussed.

America's Stamps

By Maud and Miska Petersham. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

AMERICA'S STAMPS is the story of one hundred years of United States postage stamps. It is not a stamp catalogue, but a pictorial literature of American history—the story of our country's struggles for survival and development as shown by its stamp issues. Stamps on letters carried by the pony express riders, Confederate stamps of 1861-64, the stamp commemorating Lindbergh's first nonstop flight from New York to Paris, the air mail stamp of 1946—they're all included. The important dramatic stories behind stamps, tales of why and when they were issued and reproductions of the stamps complete this beautifully illustrated record.

Acrobatics for All

By Erwin F. Beyer. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. $3.00.

IF YOUR ARDOR FOR ACROBATICS has ever been dampened by an uncomfortable fall or by lack-of-balance-out-of-position results, you will welcome this opportunity to learn acrobatics safely and correctly. *Acrobatics for All* provides basic, safe instructions for the attainment of gymnastic skill. Every stunt is accompanied by step-by-step photographs and detailed descriptions of the important role of the "spotter"—the assistant who stands by to prevent injury to the performers. Part I of this book offers the reader instructions in the development of an acrobatic repertoire of basic acrobatic movements and of beginning, intermediate and advanced couple movements. Part II explains how exhibition routines can be developed and presents the author's assembly-line technique of teaching whereby members of a group may all practice at the same time.

Community Wise

By Edna H. Porter. The Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. 75 cents.

THIS IS A VERY HANDY loose leaf, pocket-size notebook for lay and professional educational, religious and social workers to record from time to time the information they gather about the community in which they work. It is not a survey outline. It makes possible a running inventory of a community and the recording of impressions of the worker as well as the bare physical facts gathered. Sources of information are given and a small supply of blank sheets included for use as needed.

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	Pantex, Texas October 27-31	Cornelia Lee, Project Services Advisor Housing Authority of the City of Amarillo
	Borger, Texas November 10-14	G. K. Vaughn, Superintendent of Recreation
	Fort Worth, Texas November 17-21	R. D. Evans, Superintendent of Recreation 215 W. Vickery Boulevard
	Clovis, New Mexico November 24-28	Ian D. Mactavish, Executive Director Housing Authority of City of Clovis, P. O. Box 589
	Goose Creek, Texas December 8-12	Dan Stallworth, Secretary-Director Tri-Cities Amateur Athletic Federation
	Waco, Texas December 15-19	John Morrow, Superintendent of Recreation 610½ Columbus Avenue
RUTH EHLERS Social Recreation	Evergreen, Alabama October 6-10	H. G. Pate, Superintendent of Schools Conecuh County
	Maryland October 20-24	Miss Ethel Sammis, State Department of Education Baltimore, Maryland
	Maryland November 3-7	Miss Ethel Sammis
	Maryland November 17-21	Miss Ethel Sammis
	Vermont December 1-12	Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, Director of Recreation State House, Montpelier
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Charlottesville, Va. October 6-10	Mrs. Imogene M. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street
	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. October 20-24	Rockwood Jenkins, Executive Director Lincoln Center
	Omaha, Nebraska October 27-31	Ralph McClintock, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation, City Hall
	Topeka, Kansas November 3-4	C. S. Hettinger, Chairman, Recreation Committee Council of Social Agencies, Central National Bank
	Kansas City, Missouri November 5-7	Mrs. Verna Rensvold, Superintendent of Public Recreation, Department of Welfare, City Hall
	St. Louis, Missouri November 10-21	A. H. Wyman, Park and Playground Association 613 Locust Street
	Jefferson County, Mo. November 24-28	B. C. Porter, Director of Parks and Recreation
	Grand Forks, N. D. December 1-3	Mrs. Frances Kannowski, Superintendent of Parks Board of Park Commissioners
	St. Joseph, Mo. December 8-12	Leland Becraft, Executive Secretary Council of Social Agencies
FRANK STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Mobile, Alabama September 29-October 10	R. A. Nebrig, Superintendent of Recreation
	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. October 20-24	Rockwood Jenkins, Executive Director Lincoln Center
	Oak Ridge, Tenn. November 3-7	T. R. Jarrell, Director of Recreation
	Chattanooga, Tenn. November 10-21	Miss Ruth Hale Bird, Superintendent of Recreation
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	Lancaster, Pa. October 27-31	Mrs. Ruby Payne, Crispus Attucks Center 407-11 Howard Street
	Galesburg, Illinois November 3-28	William Jackson, Director, Carver Community Center, Depot and Berrien Streets
	Peoria, Illinois December 1-12	Henry Harper, Executive Director George Washington Carver Association, Inc., 715 Spencer Street

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—*John K. Norton,* Teachers College,
Columbia University

RECREATION

November 1947

Vol. XLI, No. 8

Price 35 Cents

Contents

November 1947

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison—An Editorial . . 361

Christmas Carol Caravan 363

Personnel Standards for Recreation Workers, by Howard Braucher 364

The Decatur Picture Story, by Mary Graham Andrews 365

Preparation for Recreation Leadership, by C. F. Weckwerth 368

A Community Becomes Acquainted, by Agnes de Puy Smith 369

Conservation in a Dual Role, by Pat Dawson 371

A Town Dresses Up, by John P. Fern 373

Oakland's Christmas Pageant, by Louise Jorgensen 374

A Message from Julius A. Krug 376

The Run-Away Sled (A Christmas Play) 377

Fast Planning for More Basketball, by V. A. Kormeier 381

Fun is in the Mind, by Vern K. Miller 382

Recreation Goes Forward 384

Random Comment on Square Dancing . 386

Allentown Popularizes Opera, by Irene D. Welty 387

Recreation Worker Dies 388

A Simple Formula, by Ralph C. Taylor . 389

Walter W. Pettit 390

All-round and Year-round, by Ruth Brock 392

Youth Groups in Germany, by Aksel K. Nielsen 396

Introducing . . . E. T. Attwell 399

Election of Officers 400

Regular Features

The Postman Brings 394

World At Play 402

Magazines and Pamphlets 403

Recreation Institutes 405

Books Received 407

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field 408

FRONTISPIECE—A community Christmas concert held before a reproduction of the famous painting "Adoration of the Child" which was hung from the top of the courthouse in Salisbury, Maryland. Story on page 373.

PICTURE CREDITS—We are indebted to the Press Association of New York for the illustration on page 361; *Decatur, Ill., Herald and Review* for those on page 365 and 366; *This Week, N. Y. Herald-Tribune*, for the cartoon on page 370; Clyde Sunderland of Oakland, Cal., for the picture on page 374; Dayton *Daily News* for the horseshoe pitching photograph on page 383; Philadelphia Recreation Association for that of group singing on page 384; Irene Straus for that of craft work on page 384; *Look* magazine for that of square dancing on page 385; Playground and Recreation Association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for that of bowling on page 385; *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, for that on page 390; *Peoria Journal* for those on page 393.

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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FEB 1 8 1954

MAR 27 19

A Community Becomes Acquainted

Three hundred and fifty community neighbors take a good mixing, and like it.

It is possible to know your neighbors around the block and the community merchants besides a "Hi there" as you put the car in the garage, or give an order for a dozen oranges and a pound of bacon over the store counter. This was proven not long ago by an evening mixer given by the Parent Teachers Association of one of our junior high schools, to which event there was a turnout of three hundred and fifty persons.

Large, colorful posters in all the community stores and neighborhood churches announced the get-together at least ten days in advance. The posters also stated that a nominal fee of fifty cents would be charged to defray expenses and to go towards the athletic fund for equipment. Notices were written for the community newspaper and the city papers, along with a list of the merchants who were contributing door prizes. Friends, parents, teachers were all invited.

In spite of a cold, icy night the crowd began to gather just before eight o'clock. We went through the school auditorium where our wraps were left, surrounded by huge placards announcing Your Wraps Will Be Guarded, then on to the gymnasium. The ticket seller greeted us with a "good evening and how are you," giving us each the stub from our ticket, which was numbered for future door prize drawings. Just inside the gymnasium one of the committee members tied the wrists of each couple together with specially contrived mysterious loops of twine, which took a bit of time and weird gyrations to untangle. No one was kept idle for a minute. By 8:15 most of the crowd had gathered, the cords were off the wrists, and the master of ceremonies was ready to begin.

He was a large man with an excellent voice for the purpose. He kept the ball rolling throughout the evening and demonstrated, by the smooth flowing sequence of events, that good planning and organization had been done beforehand.

After introducing his committee and chairmen, the first get acquainted game was started.

Lucky Handshake

Three persons in the room had previously been given pennies. Everyone was told the purpose of the game and that they were to shake hands with as many individuals as possible before the whistle was blown. The twelfth person to shake hands with the penny holders would later receive the equivalent of a larger sum of money. Since each individual was wearing a small slip of paper with his name on it, and the name and grade of his child, the leaders were able to announce the lucky handshakers easily. The winners were then called to the center of the room and each given one of the prizes. The baker, the butcher, the candlestick maker had all contributed—everything from a car lubrication job to a bottle of cologne, two hams, orchids, canned goods, cakes and merchandise orders.

Representatives from the P.T.A. group had volunteered their services as prize solicitors. They evidently had approached every tradesman in the community and metropolitan trading centers. All had donated most generously and the table of prizes was piled high. The only missing element was a life-sized Santa Claus.

Friendship Treasure Hunt

For the next mixer, everyone in the room was given a mimeographed paper with the following instructions, and told that they would have ten minutes in which to complete the quiz. Those who had then finished a minimum of five or six questions were to bring their papers to the three judges.

Your name .....

Instructions:

(1) Find person described
(2) Write down first and last name
(3) Don't let anyone know you have found them
(4) Don't let anyone know the names you have found
(5) First one with complete correct list wins prize

Description	*First Name*	*Last Name*
(1) A man without a tie	.....	
(2) A lady with one earring	.....	
(3) A man with odd sock	.....	
(4) Tallest man present	.....	
(5) A lady with wrist watch on right arm	.....	
(6) A man with only one sock	.....	
(7) Shortest lady present	.....	
(8) A man with ring on thumb	.....	
(9) A lady wearing different fingernail polish	.....	
(10) Lady with odd shoe	.....	

Variations could be made of this list. Everyone milled around, looked closely at his neighbor, peered at the name tag, shoes, nails, size, and had a lot of fun in the ten minutes allotted.

Fill-In

While the judges were making their decisions, it was asked that all teachers congregate in one group, all parents of the seventh graders in another, the eighth and ninth grade parents in two other groups. Each was requested to choose eight members for his team. When this was done, each of the four teams were lined up and it was announced that they would hold a pillow case race. Four pillows in cases were brought out. At the word "go" the first ones in each line pulled off the cases, put them on again, then passed the pillows to the individuals behind. The last one in each line was to run to the front as soon as he or she had completed the task. The onlookers had a real rooting section for their pet team and participated in clapping, cheering, and urging on their favorites. Each member of the winning team was presented with a pound can of coffee, another donation from a local merchant.

"My Day"

In order to give everyone a breathing spell and allow a few minutes rest, the next stunt was announced as a skit to be given by one of the school teachers. A large placard was posted behind a desk and chair, announcing in bold letters My Day. The performer read, in rhyme, the many things which could and supposedly do occur during the seven class periods of one day. She was assisted by three silent partners and the school principal who helped with pantomime and the delivery of messages and the causing of numerous interruptions. Clever and original, it caused a lot of laughter and helped even more to mellow a large crowd which already was more than pleased with the evening's surprises and entertainment.

The Cake Walk came next. Everyone joined in a grand march, four abreast. The gymnasium teacher was selected to stand on a chair, blindfolded, and lower her arm as the parade went by. In this way four groups of four persons each were selected. They stepped to one side and after the grand march, they marched, two by two, around the blindfolded "selector"—who jumped when the first one she touched happened to be a bald-headed man. Four persons were thus chosen, and the winning prizes for this stunt were four large cakes, donated by a community minded baker.

Announcement was then made that Bingo, with white elephant prizes, would be held in the sewing room and square dancing in the gymnasium, to be followed at a stipulated time by refreshments in the cafeteria. The refreshments had all been donated and prepared by the P.T.A. committee — sandwiches, pickles, potato chips, cake and all the coffee anyone wanted. During the refreshment period, the balance of the door prizes was given out.

The party broke up after eleven o'clock. Everyone voted it the very best affair that had ever been held for the community at large. Good will was created, new acquaintanceships made, and a feeling of friendliness and common interests created. As the crowd reluctantly left, they were all asking, "When can we have another get together? This evening has been like something we read about but never have a chance to enjoy. A million thanks to the committee and the master of ceremonies."—By *Mrs. Agnes de Puy Smith, Supervisor of Recreation Center, Tacoma, Washington.*

"And please, Lord, don't let it rain again tomorrow."

Conservation In a Dual Role

By PAT DAWSON
Director of Recreation
Janesville, Wisconsin

"I GIVE MY PLEDGE as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country—its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife." These are the words which open each session of the Conservation Club meetings in the elementary schools of Janesville, Wisconsin.

This program of recreation and conservation education was devised through the Janesville Department of Physical Education and Recreation for the purpose of combining entertainment with instruction in the form of meeting sessions. There are three divisions in the big club, each taking a different categorial phase of the general conservation movement.

In recent years, the public has become more and more conscious of the tragic conditions of the nation's natural resources. The war years, just past, have illustrated these conditions very plainly. The national drainage on resources became so great during the war that a need for some remedy was evident. The conservation movement everywhere was stepped up noticeably.

Contractors, builders and carpenters have found lately that the lumber supply has been greatly depleted. Before the war, in the 1936 nationwide analysis, it was found that during the 30 years 1909-38, the sawtimber stand was reduced about 37 per cent. War needs increased the demands on forest supplies even more and the future sees no check on forest depletion.

We have found that, rather than decrease consumption, which cannot be done, growth must be increased and forest drain (fires, floods, insects, etc.) checked. The sources must be developed and expanded to supply the demands.

A similar situation exists in the fish resources in both industrial fishing and fishing for fun. The fish supply has been reduced through demand and through neglect. Refuse dumped into rivers has killed fish outright. Dams have hindered upstream travel in the spawning season, thus cutting down fish hatching. The natural spawning method has been found to be efficient, but inadequate. With protection, it could be improved. So, conservation is finding importance here, too.

Grade Conservation Club celebrating Arbor Day

Situations like these are being presented as problems to the grade school conservation groups in Janesville. They are taken as general problems and as specific problems as well, with practical applications to the conservation needs in the Janesville area. The aim of this angle of the program is to acquaint these boys and girls with the importance of conserving the things that we will need tomorrow, so that if they do not take an active part in conservation, at least they will be made conscious of it and concerned with it.

Beginnings

This program began in the elementary schools. The director of the Janesville Department of Physical Education and Recreation, with the aid of his assistant, introduced the program to all of the schools of Janesville in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. They went personally to each grade in the schools and explained the program fully. A good reception was evident and a divided program was necessary, as had been expected.

The large group was divided into three groups, each with a definite and separate program, and there emerged a "Conservation Club," based on conservation in general; a "Fishing Club," which takes just that phase of it; and a "Hunting Club." Each club meets after school at a different time making it possible for the same boys and girls to

attend each if they desire. Each has a different instructor, selected on the basis of ability, experience, interest, who is paid out of the department's funds and is responsible directly to the department. The department outlines all the materials and furnishes all teaching aids.

After choosing a club, the boys and girls were given a sheet of paper with items of interest listed for each club. They were allowed to pick a convenient day for meeting and to select the things in which they were most interested. The Conservation Club offered such things as tree planting, gardening, flower raising, wild plants, movies, safety, names of animals, habits of animals, trapping, hunting, movies, and cleaning animals. You can be sure that movies were selected in each case.

Each applicant was also given a particular permit sheet to be signed by his parents. It was designed to create an understanding and a feeling of assurance between the parents and the club. We feel these contacts with the home are very necessary in any of our school programs. A double session of each meeting was planned so that every boy and girl could attend at either side of the town. Each club was scheduled to meet every two weeks.

Movies were selected as the chief medium for teaching. The psychology of movies is sound. They have the qualities of attracting and holding the interest of children of that age as well as being educational. They are an excellent example of the logic of combining recreation with learning, work with pleasure. The boys and girls eagerly await the movies in each session and keep perfect attention and behavior throughout the showing. They are enjoying themselves and studying and learning as well.

The Conservation Club began functioning late in the fall and will resume this fall. It is supervised by a man who has been an active member of conservation movements for years. It was established with a set program of several sessions in mind, each involving a distinct part of the whole conservation idea. These were tabulated as follows:

One session on general conservation, its underlying meaning, etc.,
One session on the conservation of trees,
One session on the conservation of flowers,
One session on the conservation of natural resources,
One session on conservation organization in the state and nation,
One session on wild life identification.

Of course, these sessions include other items of interest in their program. For instance, although a Fishing Club was established, the Conservation Club has run such movies as "Three Rivers of Wisconsin" and "Canoe Country" to acquaint the members with that side of conservation. The Club's movie program includes other interesting movies about "Bear Facts," "Starvation Stalks the Deer," "Vacationland," "Winter in Wisconsin," "Spring Comes to Wisconsin," and "New Forest on Idle Acres." The films are always introduced in a talk by the instructor in charge.

The Fishing Club is a slightly younger club. The members are being instructed by an able fisherman of Janesville who also intermingles instruction with movies. The club's program includes:

One session on general fishing, seasons, etc.,
One session on casting, kinds of bait,
One session on kinds of bait to use for various local fish,
One session on care of fishing equipment,
One session on fishing safety,
One session on cleaning fish, and
One session on the identification of fish.

Casting instruction in grade Fishing Club

Although the program is purposed to acquaint the members with all types of fish and fishing, it emphasizes fishing in the local area with a concern for conservation as well. The movies selected are based on Wisconsin fishing.

The Hunting Club is the youngest of the three. Here is its program:

One session on general hunting, seasons, etc.,
One session on the habits of animals,

One session on animals common to this vicinity,
One session on cleaning animals and hunting safety,
One session on care and safety in the handling of weapons.

The program, in general, was and is being accepted enthusiastically by the grade school children. Instead of membership dropping off, the clubs are enlarging. The work has been correlated with units in education. Experimentation has proved that visual aids are the best studying device possible for ten, eleven, and twelve-year-old boys and girls. Field trips for observation and practice are taken in all three clubs.

The interest of the boys and girls is an active one. They are bringing their friends along, increasing the membership. They are eagerly participating in the conservation sessions, asking questions, and offering their own comments and suggestions. They are entertaining and teaching themselves at the same time. This program has well-illustrated the logic and ingenuity of combining recreation with education.

Progress Under Expansion Program

THE CITY OF Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department reports that the first installment of bonds, under the $12,078,000 bond issue approved at the city election last May, has recently been sold, and the Department will soon receive $2,500,000 as the initial amount to be spent for the recreation expansion program.

The funds provided for the bond issue will be used for the acquisition of land and its development and improvement for neighborhood and district playgrounds and recreation centers, swimming pools, community buildings, athletic facilities and the like; the extension, modernization, and completion of existing playgrounds and recreation facilities; and the development of camps and branch areas.

The Recreation and Park Department has not been idle while waiting for funds. A great part of the necessary preliminary work has been done, such as investigation of specified building or playground sites preparatory to acquisition, clearing the way for the vast amount of architectural and engineering work that must go into the design of new areas and buildings, and so on. As soon as the money is available, it will be possible to plunge into this work on a major scale, getting plans and estimates ready for the whole broad program of expansion.

A Town Dresses Up

The story behind the November frontispiece

CHRISTMAS TIME on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula each year spells throngs of people visiting the hub city of the eastern shore, Salisbury, Maryland, to do their holiday shopping.

Last year, the Merchant's Division of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce worked hard to dress up the town for this festive season. The advertising manager for one of the local newspapers and a local sign painter were given the task of designing and constructing the city-wide display.

Three weeks before Christmas, the intricate lighting system was turned on with formal ceremonies revealing such spectacles as a Santa Claus fifty feet tall, shouting "Merry Christmas to all"; snow banks six feet high surounding the court house in the center of town; streets lined with nearly one hundred candles, fifteen feet high. As a centerpiece to the striking city-wide display, a thirty-foot reproduction of the famous painting, "Adoration of the Child," originally done during the period of the Italian Rennaissance, was hung from the top front of the court house.

It was this painting that inspired the program of Christmas music planned and put on by the Wicomico County War Memorial Recreation Commission. Each night that the local stores remained open for the holiday shoppers, a one hour concert of Christmas music was presented from the front steps of the courthouse directly beneath the inspiring painting of the Christ Child.

Ten choral groups, selected from different sections of Wicomico County, participated in the series of five concerts. Loud speakers were installed at three corners of the square and the programs were amplified so that they could be heard in all sections of the downtown area. In addition, each of the concerts were broadcasted over the local radio station.

Yes, through such cooperative community action, the true spirit, the true purpose of Christmas was not forgotten in the City of Salisbury last year.—By *John P. Fern, Superintendent of Recreation, Salisbury, Maryland.*

Oakland's Christmas Pageant

By Louise Jorgensen

Pageant Director, Recreation Department
Oakland, California

MERRY CHRISTMAS! Yes, indeed! For once again, as the holidays approach, the children of Oakland are happily dancing in preparation for their annual Christmas Pageant, "The Light of the World." Children, parents, friends, of all classes and creeds, races and nationalities, join as participants and spectators to spread a message of good-will.

Lake Merritt will wear its necklace of lights, inviting the expectant throngs to the Municipal Auditorium on its south shore. A gleaming "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" will crown the seven entrance niches, radiating the theme of the Christmas season.

The area of the Auditorium, with its hundreds of colored lights and Christmas trees, represents the entrance to a world of make-believe. Here Father Time, Santa Claus and the Spirit of Christmas reign supreme over their hundreds of small subjects who range in age from kindergarten through high school.

The traditional theme of the pageant depicts in allegory the banishment of darkness by the new light of love and kindness.

Program

The Light of the World

We keep today, a very, very old feast. Men have called it by many names. One of the best is the Feast of the Birthday of the Sun. The sun has a birthday like the rest of us, and for primitive man hers was the most important. She began life all over again at this season of the year. Long centuries back, men grew apprehensive as the sun continued to sink lower and the nights to grow longer, colder and darker. Therefore, every year at this time, when the sun burned low like a candle beginning to flicker, man went forth at dawn, and rejoiced when he saw the sun rise and the darkness vanquished. To celebrate this, he made a mighty feast.

Radiating the spirit of Christmas

In the course of time, however, this victory of light over darkness came to have a deeper significance, and man began to think that light should shine within his own heart, dispelling the darkness of hate and strife. Then it was that this season of celebration was filled with the new light and warmth of kindness and good-will. Man brought into his home that most beautiful of trees, our Christmas tree, green and bright even in winter, and set lights to shine on it like stars when the night is dark. It is a beautiful festival celebrating the banishment of darkness, ignorance, selfishness and ill-will by this new light of hope, love and kindness. Today man observes at Christmas time, not the birth of the sun in the sky, but of the Son of Righteousness, the Light of the World.

Overture — Orchestra

PRELUDE

The Light of the Sun

Time, the Weaver, Through Countless Hours Reveals to Us the Christmas Spirit
- The Heralds — Messengers and Hours
- Father Time

The Birthday of the Sun Is Celebrated
- Sun and Her Rays

The Wind and the Rain Herald the Storm King
- Storm King, His Court, The Wind and The Rain

Time Calls the Court of King Winter and the Snow Queen
- The Snow Court

The Snow Flakes Cover the Earth with a White

Blanket while Jack Frost and His Sprites Hang Their Crystals on Every Bush and Tree

Jack Frost, Snow Flakes, Frost Sprites and Frost Fairies

King Winter and the Snow Queen Call Forth Their Sports

Snow Frolic — Skaters
Snow Men and Women — Sleighs and Toboggans

Vanquishing the Darkness, the Sun Calls the Evergreens Which Still Carry Her Warmth and Light

Poinsettias — Holly and Mistletoe

PART I

The Light of Peace, Love and Kindness

There comes the Light of Peace, Love and Kindness to gladden the hearts of all men, banishing the darkness of hate and strife, and causing men to feast together and give.

The New Light Appears

The Christmas Bells Ring Out Good Cheer

Bells, Garlands and Carolers

The Christmas Elves Call the Reindeer to Bring Santa Claus

Elves — Drivers
Reindeer

Santa's Helpers Draw in the Most Beautiful of Trees, Our Christmas Tree, the Tree of Light

Santa's Helpers

Santa Claus Opens His Wonderful Pack

Santa Claus — Tops
Blocks — Hoops
Soldiers and Dolls — Doll Buggies and Scooters
Balls — Jacks-in-the-Box and Clowns
Hobby Horses — Balloons
Ropes

The Pierrots and Pierrettes Bring Merriment

The Candy Sticks Parade

PART II

The Light of the East

A Great and Beautiful Light Blazes in the Eastern Sky, and the Christmas Star Brings Lasting Peace

The Spirit of Christmas

The Christmas Fairies

Tableau—The Son of Righteousness, the Light of the World, is Born in Judea

This is a traditional pageant, produced by the Oakland Recreation Department with the cooperation of the School Department, and has been presented annually in the arena of the Municipal Auditorium since 1919, with the exception of the war years. Revived in 1946, two performances were held, one on a Saturday evening and one on the following Sunday afternoon, just before the school vacation. For the fifteen hundred participants and the twenty thousand spectators, it has become a symbol of the Christmas holidays.

Preparations for this important and colorful civic event start in October, for then the pageant director and recreation department staff begin their work. Invitations to participate are sent to each of the schools by the recreation department. The pageant director plans with each principal for the selection of groups, place of practice and schedule for six rehearsals during school time at the school, as well as for the joint rehearsal with a neighboring school. Details of transportation of participants to and from the municipal auditorium for one combined rehearsal and the two public performances are also arranged for at this time.

The dances are composed for, and rehearsed in, groups of twenty to fifty children by the pageant director. At the final rehearsal the smaller groups are converted into a huge pattern to fit the gigantic floor space of the arena. It is here, with the discovery of other groups intermingling with theirs, that the children receive one of their greatest thrills of the pageant.

The costumes are a big project in themselves. All are made in the recreation department's costume room. Designs are kept simple, colors clear and bold, and materials used are selected for their ability to retain their fresh appearance and original color, for their replacement schedule calls for new ones but once in five years. Only after maximum service in the annual pageants are the costumes released to become a part of the costume room's regular stock of thousands of costumes for children's dramatics. Groups are cast to fit the costumes with minor adjustments, rather than undertaking to fit the hundreds of costumes to the individual dancers.

All the properties—sleighs and chariots, thrones and tree stands, jacks-in-the-box and toy drum stages and many others—are made in the recreation department shops by the men of the maintenance division. Fresh paint applied each year can change the color scheme and make properties used year after year look like new.

A twenty-piece symphony orchestra plays for the two performances. The conductor attends those rehearsals held in the Municipal Auditorium the week before the performances, to mark and arrange the twenty-five traditional scores with the dance director and pianist as the dances are rehearsed. Timing is an important factor in the pageant for care must be taken that the program does not run over two hours.

The unseen activity backstage is interesting, too. Hundreds of participants are to be dressed in their costumes and kept busy with games and stories while awaiting their turn. This is no small task

for the playground directors in charge of the younger groups. The success of the pageant is due in a large part to the harmonious relationship between the director, participants, pageant staff and playground directors, and the school principals and teachers.

Then comes the thrill of the call to form before the east doors. Receiving properties and the cue to enter on the huge arena floor, each group performs its dance patterns for the enjoyment of eager parents, friends and playmates. Surprise and suspense are expressed on the opening night when for the first time new costumes are worn. Dancing under the many brilliant lights to the inspiring music of so large an orchestra and such an appreciative audience is a new experience and thrill never to be forgotten by the children.

As each group completes its dance, the dancers are seated on the arena floor making a beautiful background of gaily costumed children, now a part of the audience, enjoying the numbers following.

In the final episode, three hundred white clad fairies dance with the Spirit of Christmas. A hush falls over the audience, the chimes ring out and the fairies gather together, kneeling and singing "Silent Night." The Easter Star guides them toward the tableau of the Nativity. The singing by the audience of "Oh Come All Ye Faithful" brings this joyful event to a close with the Spirit of Christmas in the hearts of all.

A Message

to the 29th Recreation Congress *from*

The Honorable JULIUS A. KRUG

Secretary of the Interior

IN MAKING OUR KIND of democracy work under the stress of today's economic and social difficulties, recreation has an extremely important part to play. I am keenly disappointed that I cannot meet with the National Recreation Congress at this time to discuss that part with you.

Recreation is a local problem which must be met in the local community where people have their day-by-day living. Yet even the most vigorous local efforts should be supplemented. The State and Federal Governments have responsibilities in the field of government recreation service, too. The Federal Government long ago developed such services. The leaders in the interested Federal agencies are today aware of their special opportunities and responsibilities. They have been studying, singly and as a group, to find out what is being done now, what more needs to be done, and how it should be done. As a result they have established simple, effective channels for cooperative action in the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation.

I am happy that I had an opportunity to participate in the early discussions which led to the organization of the Committee. We have made progress in its first year and I shall continue to give it my full backing. This Committee is in a strategic position to determine the present gaps in Federal recreation services and to make present services more effective. This last is an important immediate objective of the Committee.

No one of the many public and private recreation groups can do the needed work alone. The success of the recreation movement depends on cooperative effort on the part of all of us. I have said before that we must have recreation in our democracy—and we must also have democracy in our recreation.

My best wishes to the National Recreation Congress and to each of you as you return home to your task of bringing more and more joy, happiness and richness of living to your communities.

Public Library
Jacksonville, Ill.

The Run-Away Sled

A Christmas Play with Music and Dancing

Characters and their costumes:

NARRATOR.

JOHNNY, in pajamas and robe.

HIS FATHER AND MOTHER, also in robes.

SANTA CLAUS, in his best red suit.

ECHO, same as Johnny or in elf costume.

Choruses of:

SNOWMEN, stove-pipe hats of black cardboard. Clown suits of white material. Large black tassels for buttons. Stocking feet. Tie a tight belt around the waist and stuff to resemble snowmen. Eyes and mouth may be outlined in black and the rest of the face whitened with clown white. Pipe in mouth.

TREES, short ballet dresses in pale green material, a cape over shoulder of the same material tied to wrist to carry out effect of tree. Tiny close fitting bands over head in green, wired or starched to complete tree-top shape. Stocking feet.

STARS, wear a plain, short, rather tight fitting dress of yellow material. A ruffle of yellow paper or thin starched material on ankles, wrists and on top of head, yellow socks.

BELLS, red clown suits with bells sewn on wrists and ankles.

ELVES, wear tight fitting pointed hats or stocking caps, short capes and long, pointed-toe slippers of green or brown material with white shirts and dark trousers.

Time and place:

Late Christmas eve. A simple interior. Fireplace upstage center, stockings hung; a Christmas wreath and candles over fireplace. A bare Christmas tree. A small table downstage right. On the table are a lamp, a plate of cake and candy. Johnny lies on the floor in front of the fireplace writing a letter. As the curtain rises a group of carolers off stage are heard singing a familiar carol. At the close of the song, Johnny rises, walks slowly towards the table, and reads aloud the letter he has written.

JOHNNY: Dear Santa: I know this is awfully late to be writing another letter to you so I'll leave it on the table where you will be sure to see it when you come here tonight. Also, here is a piece of Mom's chocolate cake for you and a box of sugar lumps for the reindeer. I didn't ask you for a sled 'cause Dad said I wouldn't be careful and maybe slide out into the street and get hurt or upset some lady who was coming home from the market and there would be oranges and eggs and broken milk bottles flying all over the place. But I've been watching the other fellows and they sure do have a lot of fun, and I'd be very careful. So please, if you happen to have a sled left over, I would be much obliged if you would leave it here. Your friend, Johnny. (He props the letter against the lamp on the table.) Oh hum, the fire looks so warm tonight, I think I'll just stay here and watch it before I go back to bed.

(Carolers begin singing very softly, then louder, as Johnny falls asleep and the curtains close or the lights dim to complete darkness. The stage should be completely cleared quickly to be as gleaming white as possible. The "trees" are arranged at back of stage, seated or standing comfortably with backs to the audience.)

NARRATOR: And Johnny, after sneaking downstairs to write a note to Santa Claus, fell asleep in front of the fire and because he wanted a sled so very much he dreamed that he had one and was standing on top of a very high hill. Johnny's father had told him that he should never coast down a hill unless he knew what he would find at the bottom, but he was so excited that he just jumped on his sled and away he went, down, down, down—and it was colder and colder—the sled went faster and faster and Johnny hung on while everything he had ever seen whizzed by. He thought he must have been coasting for at least a day when at last the sled gradually glided into a smooth valley that looked very much like the inside of his mother's sugar bowl.

(Curtain rises or lights gradually brighten as Johnny climbs off the sled.)

JOHNNY: Whee, that was the longest ride I ever heard of. I can't see the top of the hill now and there doesn't seem to be anyone here for me to ask. Hellooooooooo!

ECHO: Hellooooooooo!

JOHNNY: Where are you?

ECHO: Where are you? (Entering.) How silly of me to keep talking like that. Here I am.

JOHNNY: Who are you?

ECHO: I am your echo. Didn't you hear me saying everything you said? But I would much rather just talk and ask you a few questions. It gets lonesome down here.

JOHNNY: Where am I?

ECHO: You're in echo land. It's just the same here as anywhere except farther away.

JOHNNY: But how will I ever get back?

ECHO: Now that is a silly question. Didn't you ever hear "Look before you leap"? I know your father told you to be careful where you went coasting with your sled.

JOHNNY: I want to go back home. It is Christmas tomorrow and we are having a big turkey and ice cream and——(begins to cry.)

ECHO: If you feel that way, we'll try to find someone who can help you—though I never heard of anyone getting to go back up a hill when they were silly enough to come tearing down without looking where they were going!

JOHNNY: I'll never do it again.

ECHO: I'll never do it again. There I go talking like an echo again. I mean, I should hope not. Here come some friends of yours. We'll ask them.

Snowmen enter and sing "The Snowmen." (See page 380.)

They begin to march out——

ECHO: Wait a minute. You fellows are sure in a hurry.

SNOWMAN: It is Christmas time and we want to get back in our favorite front yards and watch all the fun.

JOHNNY: Can I come with you? I just have to get back for Christmas.

SNOWMAN: Can you melt?

JOHNNY: Can I melt?

ECHO: Can I melt? Of course he can't.

SNOWMAN: Too bad. If you can't melt, you can't be a river, if you can't be a river, you can't be a cloud and if you can't be a cloud you can't be a snowflake and fall on the earth in time to be a snowman on Christmas day! (They leave, humming their song.)

JOHNNY: Oh dear!

ECHO: Oh dear! Let me think! (Snaps fingers.) That's it. The trees are sure to be needed for Christmas, perhaps they will be going to earth. (Whirls around, whistles and calls) Trees!

TREES: Here we are. (They rise and whirl around Echo and Johnny as the music begins for their dance.)

Dance of the Christmas trees. (Any instrumental music in waltz rhythm.)

Measure 1-8: Gracefully "come to life," face audience, form one row.
9-12: Three individual complete turns to left. Pause, hands gracefully over head.
13-16: Repeat 9-12 in opposite direction.
17-20: Hands over head, body sways from left to right four times.
21-24: Gradually lower hands, shaking them gently. Partners join inside hands.
25-26: Alternate couples move forward or back six steps.
27-28: Individuals whirl, hands over head—pause.
29-32: Repeat 25-28 moving in opposite direction. Hold hands—divide in two circles.
33-36: Circles moving in opposite directions, run six steps, whirl, pause.
37-40: Repeat 33-36 in opposite direction.
41-44: Run six steps to original line, whirl, pause.
45-48: Run six steps to original position—whirl, pause in original position.

(At applause, "trees" turn to audience to curtsey.)

JOHNNY: You are very pretty. It wouldn't be Christmas without you. May I please go back to earth with you?

(All the trees giggle and whirl around.)

TREE: But we aren't going back to earth. Don't you remember, you always burn your tree when the holiday is over. We are only the spirit of Christmas trees. (They giggle as they go back to their original places.)

ECHO: Just like women!

JOHNNY: Just like—— Oh me, now I'm talking like an echo. (Whistles appreciatively.) Who are those beautiful creatures?

Stars enter and sing "Starlight." (See page 379.)

STAR: We are Christmas stars and we are going to shine on all of the Christmas trees.

JOHNNY: Please—may I go with you. It was just an accident that I got here at all. I don't belong here. I want to go home.

STAR: Well, I don't know. You sounded just like an echo when we came in and you echoes are always playing tricks.

ECHO: He's no echo. Do you think an echo would slide down a hill without looking to see what was at the bottom? We echoes always wait for the other fellow to act first.

STAR: That is true. All right, you may go. But where is your star dust?

JOHNNY: Star dust?

STAR: Of course. We would never get by the grumpy old cloud man who guards the gate if we didn't have star dust to throw in his eyes.

JOHNNY: But I don't have any.

STAR: Goodbye then. I do hope you will find a way to get home by Christmas. (As the stars leave there are shouts of laughter and bells ring.)

Clown bells enter and sing "Bell Song." (See page 380.)

BELL: Poor Johnny. You might just as well settle down to be an echo the rest of your life. Goodbye. We have a lot of ringing to do.

(As the bells rush around, the curtain closes or the lights dim and the stage is left as the first scene. Johnny lies fast asleep in front of the fire.)

NARRATOR: The bells rang around Johnny until his head was in a spin and the bells came closer until they seemed to be ringing right in his ear.

(Curtain opens. Elves are busy taking presents out of large bags and hanging them on the Christmas tree, as Santa Claus leans over Johnny. There are bells on his sleeves and they ring in Johnny's ear as Santa Claus wakes him by shaking his shoulder. Johnny's father and mother enter.)

SANTA CLAUS: Ho, ho, ho, were you ever having a dream!

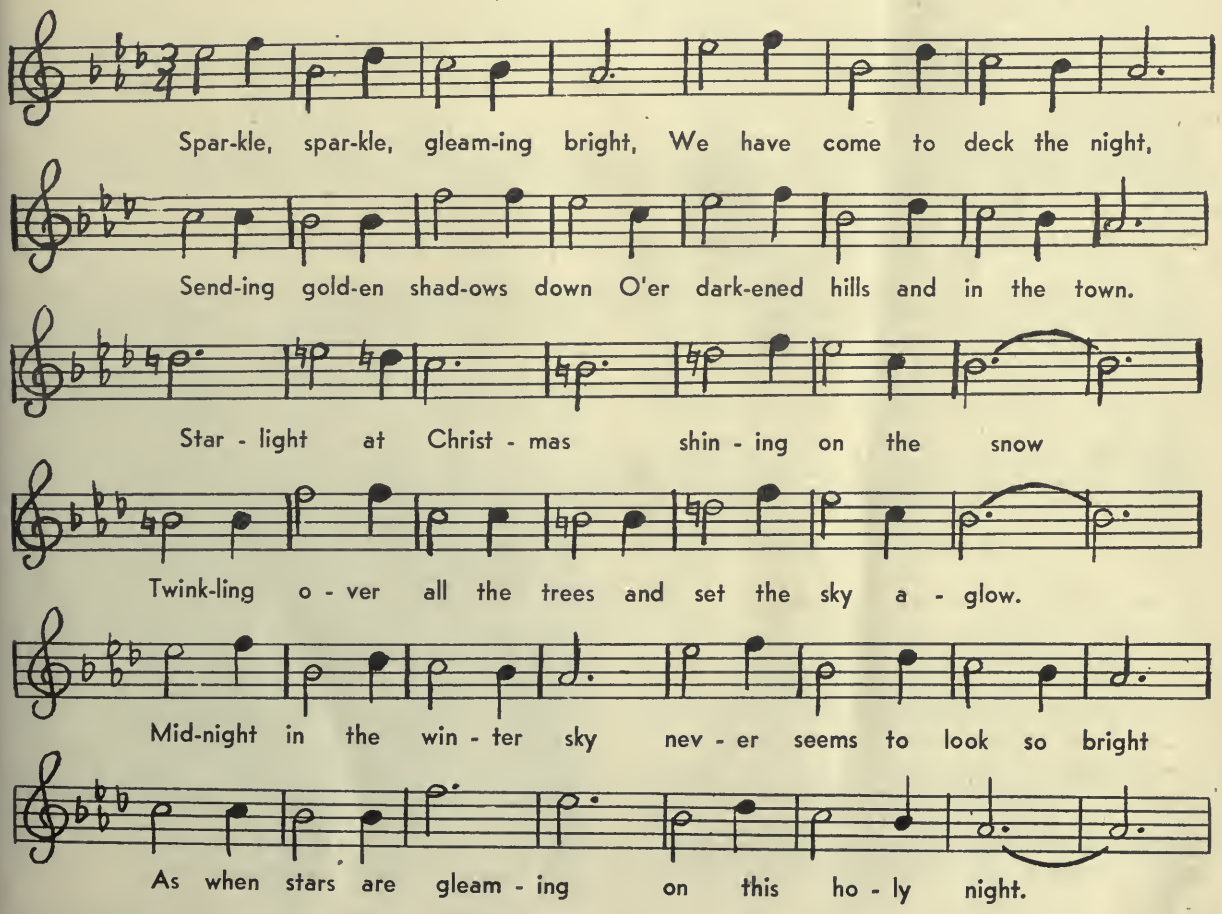
JOHNNY: Hello, Santa. I dreamed that you brought me a sled for Christmas and I didn't know any better than to slide down a steep hill without knowing what was at the bottom. Gee, that is one thing I'll never do, not after that dream. That is, if I get a sled sometime. (He looks toward his father who smiles and nods to Santa.)

SANTA: You have learned a good lesson. And here is a sled you will like. Come over here fellows with all of those presents. There is enough for everyone.

(All of the other actors in the play enter singing a familiar Christmas song and Santa Claus and the elves give out all of the presents.)

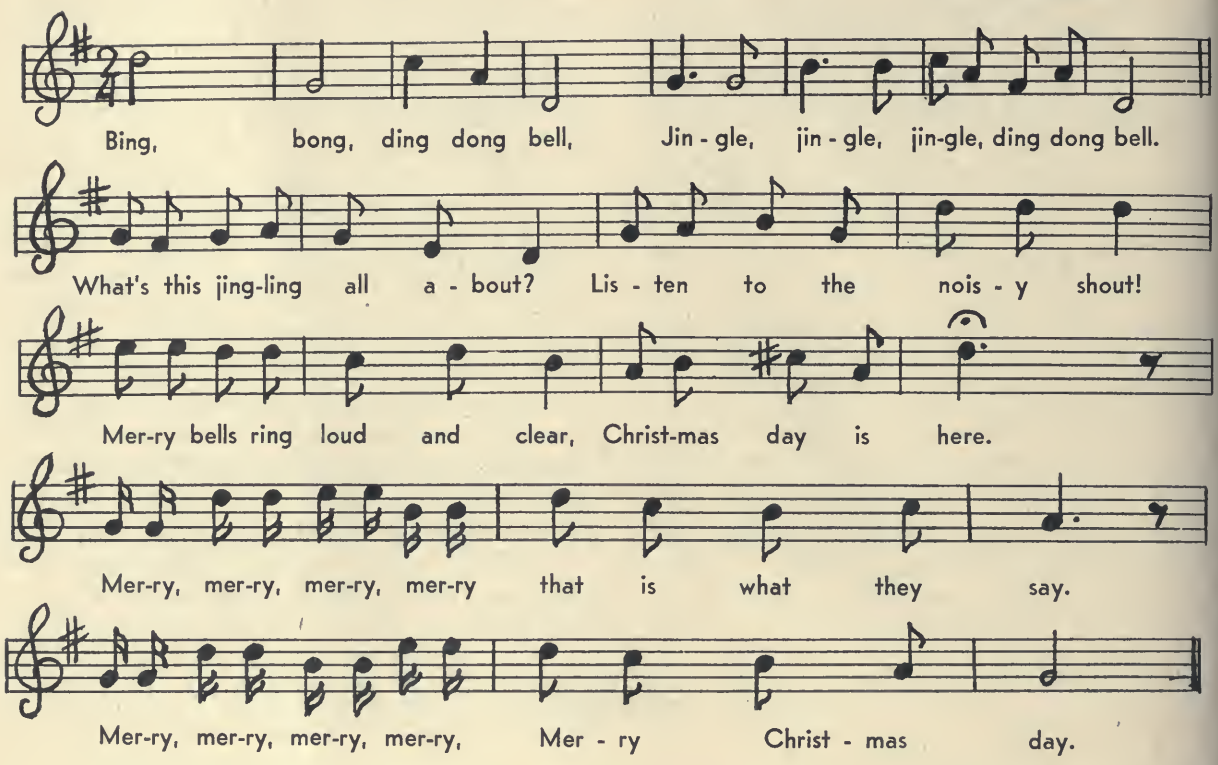
Starlight

Ruth Thompson


Spar-kle, spar-kle, gleam-ing bright, We have come to deck the night,
Send-ing gold-en shad-ows down O'er dark-ened hills and in the town.
Star - light at Christ - mas shin - ing on the snow
Twink-ling o - ver all the trees and set the sky a - glow.
Mid-night in the win - ter sky nev - er seems to look so bright
As when stars are gleam - ing on this ho - ly night.

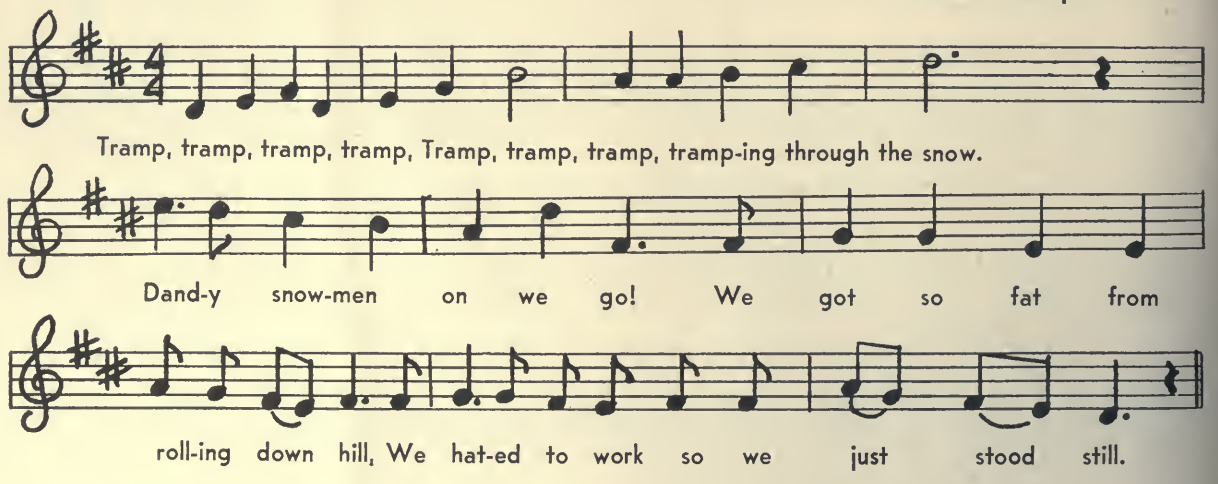
Christmas Bells

Ruth Thompson


Bing, bong, ding dong bell, Jin - gle, jin - gle, jin-gle, ding dong bell.
What's this jing-ling all a - bout? Lis - ten to the nois - y shout!
Mer-ry bells ring loud and clear, Christ-mas day is here.
Mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry that is what they say.
Mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry, Mer - ry Christ - mas day.

The Snowmen

Ruth Thompson


Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp-ing through the snow.
Dand-y snow-men on we go! We got so fat from
roll-ing down hill, We hat-ed to work so we just stood still.

Speak remaining verses to music, beginning with second bar.

My friends all say I look very fine,
All the best people ask me to dine.
My hat though high has taken quite a sock,
I was hit by all the kids in the block.

The boys made me to look like a tramp,
But I'd never stay in a hobo camp.
I stood in the sun and glistened all day,
It took a cold breeze to make me stay.

Old Mr. Crank was a mean old man.
When the children saw him away they ran.
But to get even, they made me look like him.
Oooooouch! Did I take it on the chin.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramping through the snow.
Dandy snowmen on we go!
We got so fat from rolling down hill,
We hated to work so we just stood still.

Fast Planning for MORE BASKETBALL

THE NUMBER OF TEAMS enrolled in the Dallas Park and Recreation Department municipal basketball leagues this winter will be greatly increased over the past several seasons with the opening of two new courts. The same building which housed prize agricultural exhibits at the State Fair of Texas in October is now the home of the municipal basketball leagues. It took only three weeks to convert this large, well-lighted facility with its high ceiling into a gymnasium with fifty-foot by ninety-six-foot basketball courts.

In mid-season of 1942, the building housing six basketball courts under one roof was burned to the ground. Since that time the municipal leagues carried on by borrowing and renting facilities from the public schools, colleges and private institutions who were most generous but who all had programs of their own. Much revamping of schedules took place.

Since the loss of the building in 1942, the Dallas Park Board has been most anxious to provide the park and recreation program with suitable facilities. During these years, however, it has been impossible to obtain the necessary materials for construction. Plans are now nearing completion for a Recreation and Exhibit Building with eleven hardwood courts. These will probably not be ready before another season of play.

The building had a concrete floor

The two present courts represent some fast planning, cooperation and ingenuity. Bleachers, back boards and goals, unit heaters and other necessary equipment were rounded up, but the big question was the floor. The building was adaptable at first glance but it had a concrete floor and to obtain wood for flooring was entirely out of the question.

The number one obstacle was finally overcome and the courts were built. To tell you about this, let us quote from the opening night talk made by a member of the Dallas Park Board:

"As a temporary measure the Park Board decided, slightly more than three weeks ago, to provide the two courts which you see now. This was made possible through demolition of the old CCC barracks at White Rock Lake. The history of this flooring offers a very interesting background.

"This flooring was first used in 1934-35 in the CCC Camp at White Rock Lake as an emergency measure to offer employment and training for worthy unemployed boys of our country. With our entry into the World War, the Park Board made the camp available for a training center where hundreds of men of the Fifth Ferrying Group received their indoctrination.

"After it had served this purpose, the War Department used it as a prisoner of war camp. Following the cessation of hostilities, it was then made available to Southern Methodist University for emergency housing for GIs who wanted to complete their education. Since the last GIs have moved from the camp quarters, this floor was salvaged and relaid as you see it here tonight."—By *V. A. Kormeier, Superintendent of Recreation, Dallas, Texas.*

"Give the handicapped employee the kind of recreation he likes," is the maxim used in planning recreation for employees at the Goodwill Industries, Incorporated of Dayton, Ohio, according to Vern K. Miller, Public Relations Director. Many former employees, who have gone on to other work, still return to Goodwill for recreation.

FUN IS IN THE MIND

VERN K. MILLER

YOU MAY THINK Melvin doesn't have much fun most of the time because he can't see. But you're wrong. Melvin has fun in a different sort of way from you. Maybe you wouldn't even consider it fun, but if you were blind, your ideas of pleasure would be more like Melvin's and the other blind people at Goodwill Industries. Melvin explained it like this.

"Remember when you were young and could talk your parents into a chocolate soda maybe only once a week? That chocolate soda tasted better to you than a dozen would now at your age. It's the same way with being blind. It's so difficult to get around to doing things sighted persons do that I never do very many of them often. But when I do have the opportunity to do something that is unusual, I enjoy it much more than you would.

"No doubt you turn down invitations to parties now and then or refuse to go on a picnic. You can do this because there isn't much novelty in that sort of thing. You can go to almost any entertainment you care to without much effort or without too much strain on your pocketbook.

"Now me, for instance, I never turn down an invitation because I get so few of them and seldom have any place to go. I have to watch my budget, too, because a handicapped person seldom draws a high income. So when I do go out, I really enjoy myself."

Melvin's analysis of the recreation problem of the blind is typical of all severely handicapped people with low incomes. To overcome this problem, Goodwill Industries of Dayton employs a recreation director to make recreation an important phase of rehabilitation. This duty, fraught with difficulties, is that of Florida-born Miss Carolyn Lewis.

Blond, drawling, blue-eyed Miss Lewis tackles her job with the energy of a stream trout. She claims hers is one of the few recreation jobs in the United States where all types of handicapped people enjoy recreation in a group. Segregation, she believes, is unhealthy for the disabled person.

With the knowledge that the budget for recreation is low and that the handicapped usually haven't much money to spend for pleasure, Miss Lewis lined up a committee of public-spirited citizens to help her overcome financial difficulties, and the American Red Cross furnishes transportation to wherever she decides to take her pleasure-seekers.

Samples of recreation activities she provided last summer for the handicapped people employed at Dayton Goodwill Industries were: four trips to Cincinnati Zoo; a trip to Yellow Springs, Ohio, to see a stock company's performance of "Joan of Lorraine"; outdoor vesper services in a local park, sponsored by the Church Federation of Dayton and Montgomery County, with supper furnished by a local church group; and picnics for each of the departments at Goodwill.

All this was a prelude to the Goodwill summer camp at Camp Chaffee near Troy, Ohio. For months the blind and other severely handicapped people looked forward to this vacation where they would do nothing but play for a whole week. The Dayton Lions Club raised $600 to pay all expenses as a club service project. Again, the Red Cross furnished transportation.

Hikes, swimming, horseshoes, shuffleboard, crafts, dancing, movies, campfire sings and sedentary games were pleasures enjoyed by the handicapped group. As a special entertainment, the National Cash Register company sent a live show to camp one evening. At another time, the disabled entertained the Lions at a "Thank You" party.

Memories of the good times had at camp remain with the Goodwill employees for many months afterwards. But never do these memories dampen their spirits for the regular year-round activities.

The blind have a choral group that meets every Thursday evening at Goodwill Industries for rehearsal. The group sings for clubs, P.T.A.'s, and over the radio. On Tuesday nights, the homebound handicapped are brought in to the Goodwill building by the Red Cross and join the blind for an evening of dancing and quiet games.

For those who are confined to their homes in beds or wheelchairs, some daytime recreation is provided by "readers." Girl Scouts and members of the Delta Gamma alumnae sorority read and gossip with them. The Delta Gamma Mothers furnish the transportation for this project.

For the employees at work in the Goodwill industrial building, noontime movies are shown once a week, Glamor School is held once a month for the women to become adept in make-up, and craft classes in knotting, weaving, and crocheting twice each month teach them better homemaking.

Not the least popular of noontime recreation equipment are the record player, ping pong table, miniature bowling alley and the pool table. The latest addition is a Coca-Cola dispensing machine which has boosted employee morale considerably.

"Give the handicapped employee the kind of recreation he likes" has been the maxim of Miss Lewis. Often their interests vary, and at times they like to do certain things more than at other times. But all in all, no able-bodied person derives more enjoyment from recreation than do the handicapped. Physically and mentally, they feel better as a result of their recreation.

Goodwill directors rank recreation along with physical restoration, spiritual emphasis and economic earning ability as steps to be taken to put disabled persons back in the classification of rehabilitated persons. Proof of the pudding is that many former employees now earning good salaries in competitive industry still return for recreation at Goodwill Industries.

Pitching can be enjoyed by the blind with the help of sighted persons, distance gauged by sound of tapping on peg.

Glamor students practice make-up during noon hour. When a handicapped person begins to care for her personal appearance, it's a sure sign rehabilitation steps are becoming effective.

*How Profs Play . . .**

CONTRARY TO general impressions, college professors have plenty of outside interests, a survey conducted by the Campus, undergraduate publication at City College, revealed today.

After querying 250 members of the faculty, it reports that among their hobbies are mountain climbing, fixing leaky drains, carpentry and bricklaying. More orthodox hobbies are tennis, swimming, handball, fishing, hunting and skiing.

A few professors go in for sketching and music in their spare time. One gave stargazing as his hobby. Another reported that before becoming a teacher he was a carpenter.

Still another one was a business executive earning $9,000 a year. The latter appended to his questionnaire: "But I didn't like the work and left to enter teaching. As Shakespeare (anticipating my wife) remarks: 'What fools these mortals be . . . '"

*Reprinted with permission of the *New York Sun*, October 10, 1947.

SINGING IS HEARTILY ENJOYED. People of all ages lustily raise their voices in song.

CREATIVE ARTS PLAY A VITAL PART. The satisfaction of creating things is a new and important discovery for many.

RECREATION GOES FORWARD

The 29th Recreation Congress—October 13-17—has occurred in the midst of a stirring development of recreation in this country. The values of recreation are understood as never before. Interested community leaders, recreation commissions, experienced leaders, volunteers, are working to provide opportunities for citizens to enrich their leisure hours by introducing them to activities they will enjoy. More than 2,000 cities, counties and towns are now providing facilities and programs for community recreation. Expenditures from local funds have exceeded fifty million dollars in one year. There are more volunteer workers in recreation than at any previous time. Recreation moves on!

ARCHERY LIMBERS MUSCLES. Many find a common interest in trying out varied physical activities.

PLAYGROUNDS ARE FUN. Finding pennies in the sawdust is one of many exciting activities.

SPORTS CHALLENGE THE YOUNG. Who can find time to be a juvenile delinquent?

CASEY'S AT THE BAT. In supervised play, enthralled spectators can confidently await their turn to participate.

SWINGIN' ON DOWN. Joy comes to a town when whole families join in turning out to take a fling at square dancing.

BOWLING TOURNAMENTS ARE FILLED WITH ZEST. Players improve their skill.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS PROVIDE FACILITIES. Free time for play or relaxation.

Random Comment

A letter written by a Texas newspaper editor to Mr. Lloyd Shaw, author of "Cowboy Dances." Reprinted through courtesy of the Sunday News-Globe, Amarillo, Texas.

On Square Dancing

I have been thumbing through your book and find it of considerable interest — especially the square dancing part. Square dancing, as you probably know better than anybody, is becoming quite a fad hereabouts. Even the teen-agers have taken it up. It is being taught in the schools, and it's one of the most popular activities in our summer recreation program.

Just this week end, three or four squares representing various clubs here, have gone down to Abilene to take part in the square dance fiesta.

What I'm trying to get at is this: For years I have resisted all invitations to get out on the floor personally and do-si-do and circle left. I felt it was a form of exhibitionism that didn't fit my shrinking personality. But last week I was dragged out to one of the city recreation dances in a school gymnasium where they are teaching this square dancing business. I actually got out on the floor with a bunch of strangers and had a whirl at it. And I liked it.

When I say a bunch of strangers, I mean all sorts of strangers. Among them were a few people I know. There were high school youngsters and a whole square of grade school tots. There were a former army colonel and his wife, an oil man, a retired druggist, a couple of school teachers, a filling station operator, a lawyer, a farmer, a printer, an accountant and a lot of others.

The thing that struck me was that they were all having fun. Here were people of all ages and classes, joining hands and circling around and whooping it up in general. In these sophisticated and cynical times, it was refreshing to see people having so much fun without liquid refreshment.

* * * *

One of the dancers was telling me about visiting Denver recently. There, he said, the city maintains a huge outdoor arena in its downtown civic center park where square dancing is held at night. Hundreds of people, eight by eight, gather for the fun. And hundreds more stand around the railing above, watching the frolic. It occurs to me that if this square dancing craze could spread all over the country, it might do a lot more good than simply providing an evening of good clean fun and exercise.

Square dancing brings together people of widely varying interests. It calls for cooperation and team work. And that's exactly what this country—what this world—needs today.

* * * *

Why don't we have a national exhibition of square dancing? In one square we could put John L. Lewis and his daughter, Kathryn; William Green and his wife, Jennie; Earl Shreve, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and his wife, Annabelle, and Charley Wilson, president of General Motors, and his wife, Jessie Ann.

Then we could have a Congressional square. There would be Bob Taft and his wife, Martha; Claude Pepper and his wife, Irene; Vito Marcantonio and his wife, Miriam, and Joe Martin, who is a bachelor and could bring anybody he wanted for a partner.

Then we could have a Presidential campaign square, with Harry Truman and his wife, Bess; Tom Dewey and his wife, Frances; Earl Warren and his wife, Nina, and Harold Stassen and his wife, Esther.

The thing might be expanded into an international contest. We might persuade Mr. Marshall and Mr. Molotov and Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bidault and their ladies to make up a square. Then we could invite the Greeks and the Yugoslavs and the Bulgarians and the Albanians to make up a team among themselves.

Of course, it might be difficult for all these people to agree on a caller. We might have to persuade Trygve Lie, general secretary of the United Nations, to learn a few simple calls and preside over the dance.

* * * *

But seriously, Mr. Shaw, I think this wave of square dancing will do more good than even you suspected when you wrote your book. Square dancing is good exercise, to begin with. It takes people's minds off their worries, and it provides a change in diet from the movies and night clubs. More power to you and others who are spreading the gospel.

Yours for more and snappier sashaying.

The author of this article is Superintendent of Recreation in Allentown, Pennsylvania

Allentown Popularizes Opera

IRENE D. WELTY

At a Recreation Congress in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1927, Dr. John Erskine addressed a session of the Congress on music. He made the statement that every city of 100,000 population should have an opera company, it being very foolish to have companies only in San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. Since Allentown, Pennsylvania, had just celebrated reaching 100,000 in the census of the city, Dr. Erskine's statement particularly impressed me. Upon my return to Allentown, we organized a male and a women's chorus, hired the same director, Mr. Errol K. Peters, for both groups and the Municipal Opera Company of Allentown, Incorporated, was born.

The Company was fortunate in retaining Mr. Peters as director. Not only is he a hard worker, but he has a disposition that, unfortunately, is quite rare. Much could be said about his ability as a director, but his disposition has been equally valuable to us. Mr. Peters' success as a director was nationally recognized when he was elected President of the National Association of Operas at their meeting in New York this year.

Men and women who join our chorus become affiliated with the Company because they wish to find recreation through music. No one receives a salary except the director, accompanist, stage director, and dance director. To handle people who are not paid is a different task from handling salaried people.

Self-Supporting

In an attempt to select reasons for the successful continuance of the Company without interruption, first on the list should be the fact that it is self-supporting. Tickets for all events are sold by members at a top price of $1.50, an increase of fifty cents over previous years. Productions are presented in the Lyric Theater for three or four nights in May and in December. The Lyric seats 1,400 people and our audience represents sixty-eight different communities. Recently, "Standing Room Only" signs were required each evening. Budgets for shows range from $2,000 to $4,000 each and we have about $6,000 in our reserve fund. Profits all go back into production.

Our Municipal Opera Company's membership numbers around one hundred men and women. Members pay one dollar to join and ten cents a week dues. Every member must sell fifteen dollars worth of tickets for each show or he is dropped. For every fifteen dollars worth he sells, he receives a free ticket which he can sell and retain the money. In this way ten per cent of the proceeds goes to the members. We have a club for members who sell two hundred dollars worth of tickets and one for one hundred dollar sellers. Once a member plays a leading part in a show, he is required to join the chorus for at least the next production before being assigned to another lead. This rule assures us of a good chorus and fair play.

The orchestra is a local union orchestra composed of first chair players of our symphony orchestra.

Business matters of the company are carried on by a six-person Board of Directors made up of members of the Company and elected by the group. The board elects a secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer. The director of the Company, the superintendent of recreation and a liaison member of an associate group of the Opera Company attend all meetings but do not vote.

A few years ago, the associate group was organized by our music director's wife. It is composed of members who have been active in the Company, but who feel that they have gone beyond the age of participation, and a number of the mothers and fathers of group members. This organization is of great assistance to the Company, taking charge of

ticket reservations, ordering costumes, music, properties — all services greatly appreciated by Allentown's opera group.

A Family Affair

As many social affairs are planned for members as time permits. A banquet after each show, two bus trips a year to see operas in Reading or Philadelphia, picnics during the summer months and get-acquainted parties after rehearsals are part of our recreation program. In recreation activities of the two groups, attendance covers a wide range of ages. Members of the active group are from sixteen to forty, while associates are from sixteen to sixty or older. Younger children are used in choruses and solo spots in the regular production. These Municipal Juniors are from five to sixteen years old. So you see, rarely is there an activity where mothers, fathers, daughters, sons and grandchildren cannot participate together. This is invaluable for a permanent opera organization.

The organization itself is a family affair. At the age of five years you may become a partially active person in the Company. You come to the picnics, to the parties held by the associates and take part in some productions. When you reach the age of sixteen, you become an active member and remain so until you think you would like to retire from acting, dancing and singing. Then you become an associate, serving on the many committees which are within this large organization. Everybody can stay with us as long as he likes and can always feel at home—this is the main reason for our continued permanent success.

The Future

Plans for the future are occupying the thoughts of all our groups now. Our last presentation was "Katinka" by Rudolph Friml. This was our twenty-fifth production and our greatest musical and artistic success. Our next production will be the world premiere of "Miss Springtime" by Barre Dunbar and Emerick Kalmann. We invite all who are interested in recreation opera companies to come and see our Company at work.

The operatic movement in America is only in its early stages and will grow. In July, Mr. Peters, as president of the N.A.O. attended the first Regional Opera Festival held in the United States and sponsored by the National Association of Opera at Raleigh, North Carolina. The influence of this festival was so great that the Raleigh Recreation Commission is contemplating a new company, as are Greensboro and Winston-Salem. After a while every city of 100,000 or even less will want its own opera group.

There are about 125 companies in the United States today sponsored by individuals, stockholders, recreation commissions, music conservatories, college music departments, and community music associations. The recreation sponsored opera company is invaluable; it belongs to the people; they feel personally interested, and city concern adds prestige to a group. So if you are contemplating starting a company, ask yourself these questions: What type music theater would best serve the artistic needs of our community? What does our community like musically? What will our people support?

The trouble in the past has been that we have wanted to produce things too difficult for us, or not understandable to the audience or too elaborate and too expensive. The word "opera" has scared many of us but "opera" as defined by the National Association of Opera is not something formidable, drab and dull; it means music plays, music drama, musical comedy, grand opera, comic opera, operetta, light opera.

The recreation commissions of America can make opera popular by making it reach the most people. Let's popularize opera!

Recreation Worker Dies

On October 7, 1947, Howard R. Knight, secretary of the National Conference of Social Work and also secretary of the International Conference of Social Work, died at the age of 58.

In the earlier years, Mr. Knight had been active in the recreation movement. He served as executive secretary for the Matinecock Neighborhood Association of Locust Valley, L. I. He was also a specialist on recreation serving under the Russell Sage Foundation for a period of years. Mr. Knight worked closely with the National Recreation Association and was a great believer in the recreation movement.

Value of Literature

Mom and dad took the twins, three years old, to Brookfield Zoo for the first time. The youngsters showed no particular interest in monkeys or bears or pandas, but suddenly they became excited. "Oh, there they are! Tigers!" one of them shouted. The other joined in the elation. For some time they watched the tigers fascinated. But after a bit one of them turned in puzzlement to the parents. "Where is Little Black Sambo?" he asked.

A Simple Formula

RALPH C. TAYLOR
Pueblo, Colorado

"He's beginning to look like a boy. A few weeks ago he was the scrawniest, scabbiest kid in town."

It was the Chief of Police talking. He waved his night club toward a 13-year-old Spanish-American boy in the corner of a gymnasium in Rocky Ford, Colorado, who was engrossed in two-timing a punching bag.

The boys the Chief had been accustomed to chasing down alleys had suddenly reformed, as if the Good Fairy had stepped in and waved her magic wand.

"Over there with the weights was my biggest headache," he went on. "That young 'un was in some deviltry all the time. But almost overnight he has become the finest little kid you'll ever meet . . ."

Around the room were other boys who had kept the police on the jump but who, suddenly and voluntarily, had reformed. Of course, there were many youngsters working out in the gymnasium who never had been in trouble.

Here the boys of the community were together on common ground, having the time of their young lives. They were solving their so-called juvenile delinquency problem simply because a few adults had furnished them a gym, equipped it and provided adult leadership in an athletic program.

The formula is so simple and results so great that it might be the pattern for any community of 3,000 to 10,000 population, or for a segment of any large city.

In Rocky Ford and La Junta, sister cities of the Arkansas valley, the boy problem was following the national trend of going from bad to worse. The cosmopolitan population of farm and railroad workers complicated the issue with racial skirmishes. Fancied and real discriminations blossomed into mischief and crime.

These communities, however, have a number one citizen who believes that no boy naturally is bad and that given an opportunity to develop himself physically, the boy will straighten out his thinking and his behavior.

This big brother is Everette O. Marshall, former world's heavyweight wrestling champion. As a national idol his influence is tremendous with the small fry of his own state. Ever since he turned professional upon completing his studies at Denver and Iowa universities, Marshall has been an outstanding example of clean living and physical perfection. He has become a national favorite in winning 99.8 per cent of his more than 1,600 matches in eighteen years.

A country boy, Marshall never passes an opportunity to encourage small town boys. The other day he went to the remote village of Manassa, Colorado (Jack Dempsey's home town) to wrestle, just so the kids wouldn't think he was too high-hat to go to the mat at their crossroads gym.

Although still one of America's top wrestlers, Marshall devotes most of his time to farming. He finds time to retain the Rocky Mountain empire championship, but as a large cantaloupe and onion producer, his big job is to look after his million-dollar annual harvest, which keeps 300 workers busy.

This is the man who got the vacant upstairs hall in Rocky Ford, organized the Arkansas Valley Athletic Association and took the kids off the streets. He bought the equipment for the gym. He put in a director and invited the business, professional and farm men to help shape and direct the activities for young America.

The president of the club is Gene Grenard, young farmer back from the war, who was national amateur wrestling champion for the 165-pound class during his college days. Volunteer coaches are in charge of boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, tumbling and all the other indoor sports. Softball, baseball, swimming and many summer outdoor activities are part of the program.

At La Junta the gym is in Marshall's celebrated Onion Bowl. The block long building is used as an onion storage house during several months of each year and for the rest of the time is a field house for the valley.

The Athletic Association has units in smaller towns, funneling the best boys into valley-wide teams that become as strong as the metropolitan city competition.

There are few rules in the Arkansas Valley Athletic Association clubs. Any boy or young man is welcome. Members must be clean physically and morally, and must keep up in their school work.

"We do not need a lot of rules," says Marshall,

"because they invite violations. If you get a chap busy improving himself physically, he starts thinking straight and from then on all he needs is a little encouragement from his elders.

"The boys soon learn that fair play includes tolerance, thus removing racial barriers from their sports.

"It should be obvious that I am partial to wrestling. When you are in the ring, you are entirely on your own. Wrestling develops thinking, speed, strength, endurance and skill; it builds coordination, nerve and muscle. It teaches temper control and how to be a good loser as well as a good winner.

"Probably only one boy in 10,000 ever is good enough to turn professional. That isn't the point. Amateur wrestling helps any man. Most fellows are just shadows of what they could be if they used physical culture.

"Young fellows enjoy learning how to take care of themselves and knowing how to build and toughen themselves for football and other sports.

"Wrestling comes as naturally to boys as it does to cub bears. All we have to do is to encourage them by providing places and some equipment and by giving our time for coaching. This is a lot cheaper than the costs of courts and prisons. There's little moral wear and tear from a smiling face and a clear conscience. The program builds happiness and character and brings peace and contentment to the community."

And, if you ask the Chief of Police, "It's the finest thing that ever came to our town."

A Man Who Likes to Watch Children Play

CHRISTIAN G. SEGNER, 62 years of age, of Overland Park, Kansas, likes to watch children play ball, so he built a stadium complete with lights and a grandstand seating 700 persons. During the summer the ball park was open every night except Saturday.

Mr. Segner placed the ball park only one block away from his own home. He has been fond of baseball all his life. He states, "I decided it was time to do some of the things I really wanted to do. I figured even if I was too old to play, I could give these youngsters a decent place to play." The purchase of the seven acres of land and the other necessary expense amounted, he reports, to about $15,000.

Occasionally the players allow Mr. Segner to umpire the games, but his greatest joy is when a youthful team manager allows him to take over the pitcher's mound.

Walter W. Pettit

WALTER W. PETTIT, Dean of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, who has been a member of the faculty of the New York School for thirty-two years, retired on September 30. In the early years, Walter Pettit served as a field secretary in the National Recreation Association, and he has always had a keen and sympathetic understanding of the recreation movement. His friends will unite in best wishes for his own period of greater leisure.

Father and Son . . .

THIS TRUE INCIDENT, told at a Des Moines Recreation Institute, illustrates the close relationship that can result when a dad participates in the play and the everyday doings of his son. This dad hobnobbed with his son, playing ball in the yard, kicking a football around, going on hikes and so on. One Sunday, while they were resting in companionable silence, the dad was thinking of all the boys his son played with during the week. "John," he asked, "whom do you have the most fun with?" The answer came back instantly, "Why with you, Dad." This answer, surprising to the dad, is an excellent example of closeness begun in childhood. Today the son is through college and out in the world on his own, and his letters to his father sparkle with the old relationship that was attained through play, recreation and just plain FUN.

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All-round and year-round*

By Ruth Brock, *Peoria, Illinois*

Paradoxically, recreation means work—especially for those far-sighted citizens who want it as sound and steady fare for their own.

A tax-supported, year-round municipal recreation program does not come into existence with the mere flip of a magic wand. It is the result of years of work on the part of citizens who take the trouble to demonstrate the need and value of such a program and set out to educate the community to the necessity of making it a part of their city's government.

In Peoria, the impetus for this was given by a group of people who, with the cooperation of the Recreation Division of the Community Chest and Council, demonstrated on a small scale what a planned recreation program is. They worked diligently to assure the passage of an ordinance which guaranteed a maximum annual tax of a mill and third per hundred dollars (approximately $100,000) for a municipal recreation department, placing the administration of these funds in the hands of a Recreation Commission to be appointed by the mayor.

Starting from Scratch

Just a year ago Mayor Carl O. Triebel appointed five people to this commission, one from the City Council, one from the School Board, one from the Park Board, and two from the city at large. This group had a responsibility to meet—to furnish the best possible program economically and with no political involvement.

We were fortunate in procuring the services of a capable Superintendent of Recreation, Mr. Robert L. Horney, under whose expert planning and organization the program has had a noteworthy beginning. Mr. Horney came to Peoria on April 1, 1946, and immediately plunged into the business of laying the groundwork for the summer recreation program which was scheduled to start June 16.

There was nothing with which to begin—not a single piece of equipment for play, athletics, crafts, or office, and with shortages existing everywhere, it was difficult to obtain what was needed. Trained leaders and supervisors were few and far between. Consequently, it was necessary to conduct a two-week institute for summer playground leaders prior to the nine-week summer program, and later to carry on an in-service training course.

It was the firm belief of the commission that existing facilities should be used wherever possible and that no money should go into permanent buildings or the acquisiton of new areas. There were school buildings strategically located throughout the city—buildings whose use was limited to the hours when school was in session and whose playgrounds stood idle throughout the summer. Parks and city squares were natural recreation centers. Fortunately, both the School Board and the Park Board cooperated enthusiastically with the Playground and Recreation Commission.

The summer program at twenty playgrounds offered activities for all age levels. Crafts, story periods, games, folk dancing, and family nights proved most popular. Most of the playgrounds were inadequate for major sports, so the athletic league games were transferred to the large parks and school fields. A Huckleberry Finn fishing contest was one of the highlights of the summer. Perhaps you've never tried to catch carp with your hands, but that's how 840 boys, dressed in Huck Finn fashion, tried to win the prizes for the longest fish and the most fish, to the great joy of both contestants and onlookers. A Bathing Beauty Contest at the Glen Oak Wading Pool appealed to the small fry under twelve years of age, and a Gypsy storytelling festival and folk festival were almost as popular as the telegraphic track and field meet and the junior softball tournament. Free sound movie programs and amateur nights at the playgrounds were stellar attractions as was the Illinois Valley Gas Model Airplane contest at Glen Oak Park, for which 12,000 people turned out.

Juvenile court and school authorities had long felt the need for an after-school program, and Dr. Melvin G. Davis, Superintendent of Schools, agreed to provide the facilities and equipment if the Recreation Commission provided the leadership and program plan. As a result, twenty-three elementary schools and one junior high school were made available in the fall from 3:30-5:00 P.M. on school days, and Saturday mornings from 9:00 to 11:00 A.M., to provide instruction in games for boys and girls. This program has been designed to reach as many children as possible rather than to develop a few star athletes. It is hoped that as our staff is enlarged and trained, and more facilities are made available, we will be able to add dramatics, craft, music, and hobby clubs.

Something for Everyone

While the after-school program provides recreation for the younger children, there is an evening program for teen-agers and adults. On October 14, the Community Center program was opened at eight public schools, and has become more popular with each passing week. In one room a group of adults will be actively engaged in craft and shop work, in the gymnasium men and women take their turns at volley ball and other sports, while instruction in square dancing and ballroom dancing is popular with adults and teen-agers, too. Special family nights are a drawing card, with community singing, sound movies, and dancing the main attractions.

For the many people interested in sports, tournaments have been organized and the response has been outstanding. Figures are sometimes boring, but seventy-four junior boys' softball and hardball teams, fifty-eight adult basketball teams, (representing 870 young men from all the major industries), sixty-six junior boys' basketball teams, and sixty-eight boys' grade-school touch football teams are impressive proof that our athletic program has met with favor.

For those whose interest is in music, two new city-wide activities have recently been organized—the Peoria Civic Orchestra and the Boys' Civic Choir. The first gives young adults and older people a chance to play together for pleasure. The original goal for the choir, set at 100 voices, had to be raised to avoid turning away talented boys. The choir will first perform in an Easter concert.

Of special interest is the organization of Children's Theatres. Everyone who knows anything about them knows that their growth is a slow process, especially at the beginning. The recreation department has organized two children's theatre classes for children from eight to fourteen. We hope that eventually we can incorporate this activity in our after-school and Saturday programs.

An unusual service, which recently has been added for parents' clubs, P.T.A.'s, churches and other organizations of the city, is the social recreation party service. This is a mobile unit, consisting of four leaders trained in directing games, square dancing, and stunts to fit nearly any situation. The equipment, leadership, and party plans are furnished by the department free of charge.

Dividends in Development

It was recently decided to transfer the administration of Proctor Recreation Center, formerly under management of the Park Board, to the Recreation Commission. The acquisition of this center, with its excellent and varied equipment, offers great possibilities. Among other things, it provides room for craft classes which might be the initial step towards an art center.

"Not in dollars and cents, but in the intangible growth of its citizens, young and old"—thus Mrs. Brock defines the rewards of Peoria's new, many-branched recreation program. From top left, clockwise, are a few of its phases: music proved popular at Amateur Night, Trewyn Park summer playground; champs of the Prep Softball League; two winners of the Huck Finn fishing contest display carp caught with their hands. In order to appreciate their skill, try it!

*Reprinted by permission of *Junior League Magazine*, April, 1947.

This department presents a question box on problems and projects of general interest in the recreation field and an opportunity for readers to exchange ideas and information which may be helpful to all. Address such correspondence to Letters to the Editor, RECREATION Magazine, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Questions on—

A Rural Community Project

Dear Sirs: **I live in a small rural community where the majority of children live some distance apart. Our small cub scout group was disbanded for lack of a scout master. As I have a single child, a boy ten years old, I have undertaken to get the children about that age together at my house every other Saturday evening from seven to nine P.M. My plan is to combine fun with a little educational instruction, and being new at this sort of thing, I would like to ask your opinion of my program so far.**

As I have a victrola and a small 8 mm. film projector, I plan to have a film of something instructive, a war picture or an animal picture or something similar, and in music something that will convey an understanding of good music. After these two things, we will do some simple handcraft.

My plan has been received with great enthusiasm. At the first meeting I had eleven children from seven to twelve years old. I taught them cord knotting, each child having his own frame, and the older children took to it eagerly. Each child brings ten cents which covers the rental of the movie film and which, I think, gives him some feeling of responsibility for the evening's success.

Answer

We have a great many bulletins, pamphlets and booklets that will help you in planning these recreation evenings and we enclose several of our special lists, calling your attention to *Home Play* which ought to be extremely helpful.

We are so glad to see that you are including music and music appreciation. Wouldn't it be a good idea to correlate some of your craft work with your music? We have prepared several very interesting booklets on the making of simple musical instruments for rhythm bands and we believe the youngsters will enjoy making these instruments and having their own band. This band can perhaps accompany the music you play on your victrola and the youngsters can take turns in conducting. It will be excellent training for them—if your eardrums are good strong ones!

Your craft program can have a very wide influence if the youngsters learn how to make their own games and then take them home and play them with other members of their own families. These games and puzzles are all simple, and many of them can be made out of heavy cardboard if plywood or other thin wood is not available. As a matter of fact, if you can get several sheets of colorded plastic, the puzzles, particularly, could be most attractive and can even be used as Christmas presents. Plastics can be cut with jigsaws as easily as wood and they come in lovely clear colors.

You might also be able to tie in some nature activities with your handcraft by encouraging the children to look for simple materials in the fields and woods such as acorns, fruits of various sorts, decorative reeds and grasses, and the like. Some amusing animals can be made out of such material.

You might plan some of your craft work to be somewhat seasonal because it will lend spice to the program. For example, before spring comes, the

youngsters might wish to make birdhouses and sometime in late February or March, they will certainly wish to make kites and then, of course, fly them.

We hope that every now and then you will plan some wonderful surprise—something exciting to eat or a new game and the like. We are sure that with these few starters, you will have no trouble at all in planning so much fun that you will probably have to chase the children home.

Program for Youth Beyond School Age

Dear Sirs: **We are seeking information on a project that apparently is a new thought in recreation circles. Do you know any city that operates a center for youth *beyond* school age —say, from eighteen on to about twenty-five? We have in mind a place for our young people to meet similar to our teen-age centers but can find no information from any city that has attempted a similar project or is carrying such a project on now.**

Answer

Many teen centers do not limit their membership to boys and girls in high school. Some of them have an upper age limit of anywhere from nineteen to twenty-four. We noted in the August 1946 issue of our magazine RECREATION that the teen center in Columbus, Georgia, called "The Tavern" became aware of the need for a recreation center for the young men and women who had been in the armed services, and it, therefore, voluntarily turned its center over to this group one night a week.

Most recreation departments handle this above school age group as a part of their normal adult program and frequently by special interest clubs. East Orange, New Jersey, for example, has a very active group in this age level that takes part in special social and drama activities scheduled in two of its centers.

The general consensus of opinion regarding meeting places is that a well-planned community recreation building should provide adequate space and leadership, but handle all of the various age levels on a fair scheduled basis. In some cases, it is considered advisable, however, to set aside a special meeting room for one particular age group. Other specialized activities that are available to them take place in the other areas and facilities such as the craft shop, gymnasium and the like. This seems to us to be a logical arrangement.

An Answer on—

The Making of an Ice Rink

Dear Sirs: To answer your question, *how to make an ice rink:* first pick out a level spot of ground large enough for your group to use. This must be bare ground with no grass. It is impossible to make ice stay on grass, for when the sun comes out, the ice will start thawing from underneath.

Avoid stony ground as stones can cause trouble for the skaters, and be sure the property is clear of tin cans and junk. A good layer of clay would be your best bet. We have been using our softball field and found it very successful. It isn't harmful to the field and actually seems to settle its surface.

Flooding the rink is really a he-man's job for you must do it at night when all skaters are off the rink. The temperature is much lower at night and rather severe on workers when their clothes get wet. However, it is something that must be done in order to turn out a successful job.

Our method is to put the water on in thin layers; just wet the surface of the ice field and let it freeze. Now is the time that you will have to run your own job and follow our recommendations to the letter. Don't let just anyone try to flood the field, for if you do, the water which is warmer than the earth will just warm it up, your time will be wasted, and you will not have much ice. The spraying, of course, depends entirely on the temperature. If the temperature is fifteen degrees above, you can apply a spray and lower the temperature, after which more of a stream of water can be applied. Between five and ten degrees above zero, we just take off the spray nozzle and use a flattened piece of copper pipe that throws a strip of water into the air. It comes down like rain and is almost frozen as it hits the ice. Don't let anyone point the hose nozzle down. Keep it up at all times and get the benefit of the freezing in the air.

We give the entire field a thin coating of water and retire to our players' house where we have a stove, coffee pot, and a few cooking utensils and wait for about twenty-five minutes, then go out and look it over. If the water is frozen, we get the gang out and put on another coating. Keep repeating this until morning and you will be more than gratified by what you have accomplished. We never use a hose with a hole smaller than one inch in diameter on the inside. Keep the water going

up in the air, move continuously and don't stop or you will puddle it.

In zero weather the conditions change entirely and very little care need be given the field. Just put the water on good and thick and go into your shelter to keep warm. We put up a wire clothes line over our stove to keep plenty of dry clothes available for our workers.

We never stand for any horseplay on the ice, such as Crack the Whip, fast skating and playing tag. Of all things, have someone in charge who has a head on his shoulders, remembers too that he was a kid once, and can handle children.

After ten o'clock we clear the rink of skaters and start cleaning the snow off the ice. Then we let the older boys who are willing to help, get the ice ready for the water and then have their fling at thirty minutes of tag or speedy skating, the sky being the limit. Of course, this is allowed only after the smaller children have gone. Then we start spraying.

I could rattle on a lot more about the distance the skaters travel to come to our rink, our Ice Carnival, Grand March and races, the impetus given to skate sales and skate sharpening in this town and what it means to Mothers and Dads to know their kid isn't in danger of falling through the ice. Above all, I'd like to point out what a good time the kids, big and little, enjoy—all for a little effort on the part of a few unselfish grown-up boys.

Youth Groups in Germany

Radio address delivered by Mr. Aksel K. Nielsen of the Youth Activities Committee, Military Government Office, U. S. Army, from Stuttgart, Germany in July 1947.

THE KREIS YOUTH COMMITTEE now found in every Stadt and Land Kreis in the American Zone in Germany was established by request of the Military Government in order to help carry out its objectives in regard to youth and sports activities. We assume that every person interested in these activities knows about this committee. However, in order that the Kreis Youth Committee may successfully serve its intended purpose, it is not enough to know that the committee exists. Everyone concerned in any way with youth and sports, clubs and organizations, should know and understand its purpose.

Since the purpose of the youth committee is the same in both city and land kreise, we will, in this discussion, leave out the terms "city" and "land" and refer to it as the "Kreis Youth Committee" or simply as the "Youth Committee."

The Kreis Youth Committee is a voluntary committee, elected by the organized youth and sports clubs within the Kreis. It is not a legislative or executive instrument of the state, and does not represent the state. Nor does it come under the control of any state or local authorities any more than does any individual law-abiding citizen within the state. And, although established by request of the occupation authorities, it does not represent the Military Government.

The Kreis Youth Committee is, as already mentioned, a voluntary body and represents the organized, voluntary youth and sports clubs and organizations within the Kreis who elected them. The function of the committee may be said to be twofold:

1. To serve as a means of obtaining information about youth and sports activities in the Kreis.
2. To give service to the clubs and organizations it represents.

In a way, the whole purpose of the committee may be defined as service, for its function is to protect and assist rather than to control.

We are wholly in favor of giving youth and sports groups the opportunity to solve their own problems and meet their own needs. We are completely in favor of giving to all people what we call the "individual rights" to which they are entitled. We hope that every citizen will know and appreciate that such rights are guaranteed in the state constitution of Wuerttemberg-Baden. We will dedicate ourselves to help him understand and practice these rights. Among the rights guaranteed in the constitution—to mention only those of particular concern to youth and sports groups—are the rights of peaceful assembly and organization, equality before the law and freedom of speech.

In protecting these rights and privileges, we must keep alert for abuses and attempts to abridge them. We must prevent any organizational setup which lends itself to the dictates of a small group. The motives of such a group—be they good or bad—must not be the determining factor of its existence!

For this reason the Military Government must keep informed. It is placing the responsibility, not only for supplying information but also for keeping its own organizations clean and lawful,

right where it should be—namely, on the youth and sports groups themselves.

I know that many wish us to state specifically what the Military Government requires of the Kreis Youth Committee and I shall do so briefly.

First, the Youth Committee is requested to receive and review applications of all youth and sports clubs and organizations that wish to operate within the Kreis. Before approval to operate can be given, the applying club or organization must meet three conditions:

1. The aims and activities must be in agreement with state laws and Military Government Directives.
2. No former Nazis classified in categories 1, 2 or 3 may function as leaders or advisors. All others are eligible for leadership positions provided, of course, they are fairly elected by the club members. However, it must be added that this headquarters reserves the right to pass upon the qualifications of any leader.
3. The club or organization must adopt a constitution and by-laws which guarantee that it will function on a democratic basis. The constitution and by-laws must cover such main points as aims and purposes, nomination and election of officers, titles of officers and their individual and composite powers and duties, fees collected and for what purpose, support or assistance from other organizations, if any, provisions for amendments to the constitution and by-laws and the number, according to percentage, of members needed to constitute a quorum to do business.

When the three conditions just mentioned have been met satisfactorily, the Kreis Youth Committee will register the applying club or organization and will notify it that it may now operate. The Kreis Youth Committee is not authorized to add any further conditions as prerequisites for permission to function.

A second obligation of the Kreis Youth Committee is to submit reports to the local Military Government and, through the Land Youth Committee, to the Ministry of Culture. A monthly report covering definite information is requested. For this reason the Kreis Youth Committee is asked to gather monthly reports from all youth and sports clubs and organizations existing in the city or Kreis—regardless of whether or not they belong to state organizations. In addition, the Youth Committee will collect and submit periodical reports from any or all groups as requested by the proper authorities.

A third duty of the Committee is to maintain an up-to-date register of all clubs and organizations within the Kreis. This register shall contain all pertinent information such as names of clubs and organizations, names of sponsors and leaders, number of members, time and place of meetings, description of activities and copies of constitutions and by-laws.

I have talked about the purpose of the Kreis Youth Committee in its relationship to the Military Government but, as mentioned earlier, its job doesn't end here. A big share of its positive value lies in its relationship to the interest groups it represents.

It should be clear that the work of the Committee is mainly advisory. It is a council which tries to assist the various youth and sports groups in attaining their individual goals through coordination of effort and understanding, rather than by competition against one another. In these hard times, the coordination of effort and the appreciation of each others needs are particularly necessary in the material things such as facilities and supplies.

It must be pointed out that the Youth Committee has no valid function in regard to what may be termed "the affairs of the individual clubs or organizations." The work of the Committee is inter-club—not intra-club. The right of each club or organization to run its own affairs, elect its own officers, and so forth, may not be infringed upon as long as it is done within the law. The Committee is not a super board of directors for all youth and sports activities.

In ending this clarification of the purpose of the Kreis Youth Committee, I should like to emphasize the objectives by way of contrast:

Advise—don't order.
Encourage—rather than suppress.
Be a council—not a directorate.
Foster democracy—not paternalism.

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Introducing . . . E. T. Attwell

CONCERNING THE philosophy of his work, Ernest Ten Eyck Attwell, Director of the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association, feels that "the welfare of any segment of a community should be the concern of all." In nearly every section, the Negro group, so far as much of the program of activities is concerned, represents a community within a community. Too often services are walled in by limitations and mental attitudes which leave the colored citizen quite remote from benefits created by public and private recreation facilities and programs, and his opportunity for exposure to their morale-building values remains unassured. Adequate provision for community recreation represents a fundamental element influencing for good the people of any creed or color.

The public service contributed by E. T., as he is known to his co-workers and friends, important to so many people and to so many communities throughout America, has been qualified by a rich and varied experience. His work in the South, particularly in Alabama, where he was associated with Booker T. Washington in the administration of Tuskegee Institute, made for Mr. Attwell many friends, until the fact that he was born and grew up in New York's Greenwich Village, the son of an Episcopal minister, has been somewhat overlooked. Also the fact that he was in charge of the business affairs of the Tuskegee school became more outstanding than his athletic services as football coach of the Tuskegee team for five seasons.

Before joining the staff of what was then the Playground and Recreation Association of America, E. T. served on the Washington staff of the Honorable Herbert Hoover's Food Administration program. Following World War I his first duty as Director of the Bureau of Colored Work with the Playground and Recreation Association was to translate the War Camp Community Service centers into permanent peace-time agencies and programs for some twenty-seven or more communities. Most of these centers were continued and others were added until today about 300 community programs and center buildings provide recreation programs available to colored groups. About 180 of these local agencies inaugurated or served by the National Recreation Association field staff have leadership which represents an almost completely new group indigenous to the colored communities. While integration has not been overemphasized, the governing units of these agencies are interracial in character.

In its service to cities, the Bureau of Colored Work, under E. T. Attwell's direction, helps in the following ways: by studying local needs and preparing analyses and recommendations, by developing public interest, by organizing citizen groups for recreation and community centers, by training leadership to direct activities, by giving advice about budgets and directing efforts to raise funds, by aiding in program planning and helping to enrich local programs through the introduction of cultural activities.

One of the most important services of the Bureau lies in the field of leadership training. The Bureau has developed many institutes for training leaders in the various fields of recreation—music, drama, crafts, games, gardening and community organization—and thousands of workers have attended these institutes in which staff members of the National Recreation Association serve as directors and instructors. One of the most recent of these was held last May in Washington, D. C. Approximately 125 workers, representing twenty states and fifty-eight different cities, attended this "area conference" under Mr. Attwell's direction.

In our nation we sometimes measure accomplishments in terms of dollars—and on that level E. T.'s efforts in the total of local situations have resulted, in a single year, in the allocation of appropriations and gifts amounting to more than a million dollars in facilities.

HAROLD D. MEYER, Re-elected

Election of Officers . . .

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS were re-elected by the American Recreation Society at the Society's Annual Meeting, which took place at the 29th National Recreation Congress on October 16:

President, Harold D. Meyer, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; vice-president, Arthur E. Genter, Akron, Ohio; second vice-president, George T. Sargisson, Wilmington, Delaware; secretary, Wayne C. Sommer, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Ralph Hileman, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Elections for Administrative Council representatives for the various geographical districts resulted in a tie in several instances. When final decisions are announced by the American Recreation Society, the list of new representatives will be published in RECREATION.

*Return to the Fair**

THE ADVENT OF cooler weather and fresh autumnal breezes serves as a reminder again that this is the time of year when the State Fair flourishes anew. Ever since 1819, when Elkanah Watson, a prosperous merchant of Albany, N. Y., conceived the idea, millions of neighborly Americans have gathered annually to test their competitive spirit and skills. The New Jersey State Fair, just completed at Trenton, and the Danbury Fair in Connecticut are local events that have resumed in full force. During the war these fairs were canceled; last year they were shadows of their old selves, but this year they are "the real thing." All of the hullabaloo that emanates from one barker trying to drown out another is music to the ears of millions; the fair has returned.

Perhaps we have come a long way since Watson suggested to the New York State Legislature that it support a State Fair, but we doubt that he ever foresaw the vastness of his proposal. How was he to know that some day the fair would become as much a part of the American way of life as Sunday dinner at home? Indeed, he never could have expected quoits and horseshoe pitching and family tugs of war to become principal attractions at these annual events. For his plan was to establish the fair as a means of advertising agricultural and livestock products. His was a commercial program. Today the fair is a friendly test of skills and sports as well as farm products and livestock raising.

The return of the fair is being widely heralded by father, mother and offspring. There is something about it that cannot be topped. In every state across the nation families are brushing up, preparations are under way. The fair is back. And millions of bright smiles again crease red-cheeked faces.

*Reprinted from an editorial in the *New York Times*, September 28, 1947.

A Play Program of Value

Through play a child learns about his place in the family, the neighborhood and the world.

Through play children work out their fears, their hates, their love, their repressions and confusions.

A valuable play program cannot be imposed on children by an adult leader. To make sense to children a play program must be partly planned by the children.—*Mrs. Monica E. Owen, Play Schools Association, New York City.*

Program Material

for CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR

CHRISTMAS IS FUN

The St. George Play (MP 56)—A rollicking farce. ..... $.10

A Christmas Kaleidoscope (MP 95)—A dance festival for a large number of children..... .05

Games, Games, Games to Make Your Christmas Merry (MB 1827)—Seven games to liven up your party. ..... .05

A Polar Christmas Party—A party with an arctic theme. ..... .10

Christmas Fairs (MB 984)—Ideas for inexpensive gifts and activities..... .05

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A Christmas Party (MB 1420)—Games and gift distribution. ..... .05

Christmas Suggestions for Children (MB 798)—Include the children in the planning!..... .05

Some Christmas Quiz Suggestions (MB 1422)—Four quizzes. ..... .05

Ways to Distribute Small Christmas Gifts (MB 1587). ..... .05

Ice-Breakers and Games for Christmas (MB 1435) .05

Mixers for Christmas Dances and Parties (MB 1425) ..... .05

The Run-Away Sled—A play, with music, for children. November 1947 RECREATION..... .35

CHRISTMAS IS COLORFUL

Joyous Noel (MB 1825)—Christmas decorations for the tables..... $.05

Gifts and Gadgets Made of Paper (MB 297)—Ideas for gifts and decorations..... .15

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You Can Make Your Christmas Cards (MB 607) .05

Make Your Christmas Colorful (MB 1828)—Chemicals to use for adding color to the fireplace. .05

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Cutting Christmas Greens (MB 1264)—Going after the greens, making wreaths..... .05

Suggestions for Novel Christmas Cards (MB 290) .05

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RECREATION, November 1946: Christmas Holly-Crowned, We Deck Up Our Houses..... .35

Selecting Toys for Children (MB 1896)..... .05

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Stories of the Christmas Carols (MB 60)..... .15

Joy to the World (MB 1585)—A pageant for church. ..... .05

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The Seven Gifts (MB 369)—A Christmas pantomime, simple staging..... .10

Christmas Carol Leaflets.....per hundred .80

Hints for Christmas in Church or School (MB 1899) .05

MISCELLANEOUS

RECREATION Magazine:

Hanging of the Greens, The.....November 1944

Decorations by the Family.....November 1944

Bedecked with Bays and Rosemary...November 1945

Toward a Community Christmas....November 1945

A Play for Christmas?.....November 1945

Children's Christmas Program.....November 1945

Festival of Light.....November 1945

Christmas in San Francisco, 1945, by Lydia Patzett.....December 1945

Santa Comes to Roseland, by S. W. Hudson, Jr.....December 1945

Custom of Mexico.....December 1945

Christmas, Holly-Crown'd .....*November 1946

Planning Christmas Parties, by Robert Lohan.....November 1946

"We Deck Up Our Houses".....November 1946

The Run-Away Sled.....November 1947

Christmas Carol Caravan.....November 1947

Oakland's Christmas Pageant, by Louise Jorgensen.....November 1947

A Town Dresses Up, by John P. Fern.....November 1947

Each issue of the magazine up to December, 1945. ..... .25

Each issue of the magazine thereafter..... .35

The Christmas Book—Contains a wealth of ideas for parties, decorations and other Christmas activities. ..... .50

NEW YEAR'S PARTIES:

Watch Night Party (MB 346)..... .05

Crown Your Twelve Months Merrily (MB 265). .10

Beginning of the Year Games (MB 1595)..... .05

A "Turn Over a New Leaf" Party (MB 171)... .05

*Out of print—consult in library.

Available from National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

EDWARD WINSLOW, one of the Pilgrim company which celebrated the first Thanksgiving at Plymouth in 1621, wrote to a friend in England describing this joyous time, when fear of starvation had been lifted by the successful gathering in of the first crops:

"Our corne did prouve well, & God be Praysed we had a good increase of Indian corne, and our Barly indifferent good, but our Pease not worth the gathering . . . Our harvest being gotten in, our Governour sent foure men on fowling, so that we might after a more special manner reioyce together, after we had gathered the fruit of our labours; they foure in one day killed as much fowle, as with a little helpe beside, served the Company almost a weeke, at which time amongst other Recreations we exercised our Armes, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest King Massasoyt, with some ninetie men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deere, which they brought to the Plantation, and bestowed on our Governour, and upon the Captaine, and others."

RECREATION

The Season's Greetings

December 1947
Price 35 Cents

Contents

December 1947

Eight Words, by Howard Braucher 409

Christmas in the Olden Time, by Sir Walter Scott 411

John Gilbert Winant 412

Teamwork for a Healthy World, by Dr. Henry S. Leiper 417

Recreation and the Atomic Age, by Dr. William F. Russell 421

Quiz-mas Greetings 425

Simple Rules for Good Pictures 426

Working at Play, by Dorothy B. Taaffe. 427

"What Other Schools Don't Have," by Jean and Jess Ogden 429

The 1947 Recreation Congress 432

How One Newspaper Serves Its Community 436

Community Houses in Small Towns 439

Industrial Recreation and Community Relations, by Clayton L. Perreault ... 445

In the Field . . . Arthur H. Jones 447

American Institute Park Executives 453

Charles S. Weston 454

Sports

King Winter Takes Over 414

You Can Never Tell 'Til You Try 415

Changes in the 1948 Rules for Softball. 420

Skiing a Part of School Curriculum, by Martha Mann 424

"A Free-For-All" Becomes a Sport, by Lee Lindberg 443

Regular Features

World at Play 437

Recreation Institutes 449

The Postman Brings 451

Authors in This Issue 453

Books Received 455

New Publications 456

FRONTISPIECE—On a snowy winter's night, citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, gather 'round their lighted community tree to pay homage to the Christmas spirit.

PICTURE CREDITS—We are indebted to the Milwaukee Recreation Department for the illustration on page 410; the Madison Square Boys Club for "skating on roof-tops" on page 414; the U. S. Forest Service for those of skiing on page 414; Bear Mountain State Park for that of tobogganing on page 414; Ewing Galloway, N. Y., for that on page 415; the Red Cross for the photograph by Wallace on page 426 and for that on page 428; Tommy Weber, N. Y., for that on page 432 and the square dancing picture on page 433; Sonny Sereduke for the "quiet chat" photograph on page 433.

MEMO—Make your Christmas shopping easy. Add gift-subscriptions to RECREATION to your list and let it help you tell the story of recreation to your community.

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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Jacksonville, Ill

Recreation

in December 1947

Eight Words

IN MY NOTEBOOK for the last twelve months have been the following words which have been to me more than words:

Truth—rightness
Understanding
Appreciation of beauty
Power to do
Comradeship
Knowledge
Health
Wealth

I amuse myself on the train, in the subway crowd, in thinking over the day, the week, the month, in terms of these, in thinking of this person or that according as one or more of these holds the center.

Most of what men strive for, care for, is found under one of these. Food, water, clothing, shelter, of course—but these in our country are now fairly well taken for granted, and for many almost forgotten. Under wealth luxuries rather than necessities are thought of today.

What matters? What is the order of importance? Man is that kind of being which plays, loves, worships. What are the altars we have established? What considerations after all rule our actions, make our decisions?

In one mood comradeship, including community of feeling with mankind as a whole and with the universe, moves up to the head of the list; in another mood beauty; in another understanding seems first, before knowledge or anything else.

For the year as a whole no one of the first six can stand by itself; all stand together.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

EIGHT WORDS—Written as a Christmas message in 1928. Reprinted because of its special meaning at this time.

December

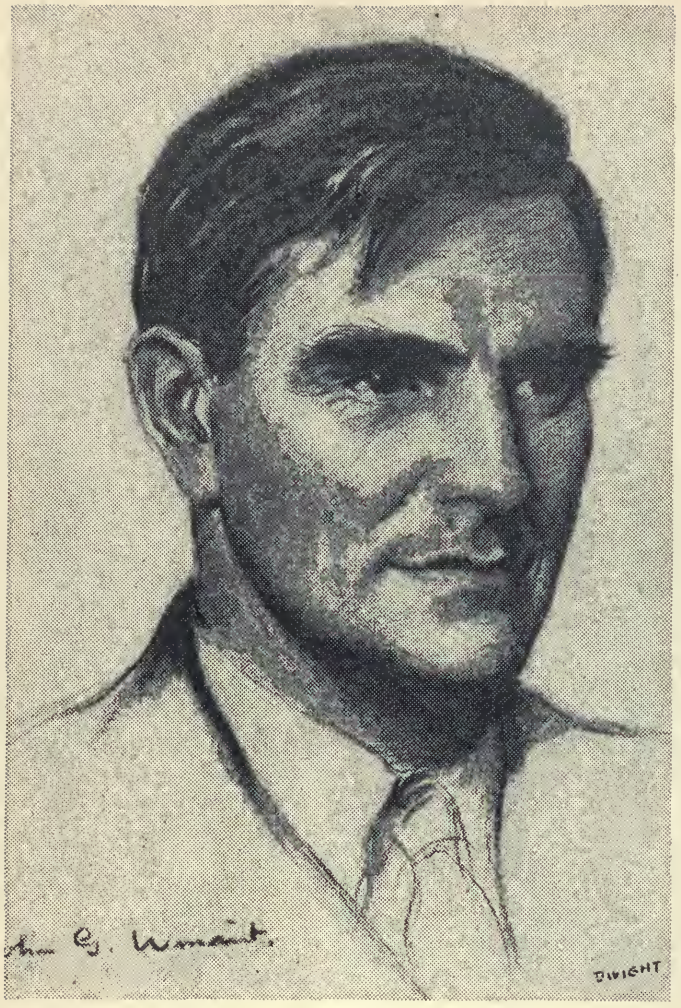
From: CHRISTMAS IN THE OLDEN TIME

Heap on more wood! The wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still,
Each age has deem'd the new-born year
The fittest time for festal cheer.

On Christmas Eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas Eve the Mass was sung.
That only night in all the year
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
The damsel donn'd her kirtle sheen,
The hall was dress'd with holly green.
Forth to the wood did merry men go
To gather in the mistletoe.

Then came the merry masquers in,
And carols roar'd with blithesome din.
If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note, and strong.
But O! what masquers, richly dight,
Can boast of bosoms half so light?
England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.

—Sir Walter Scott
(1771-1832)



JOHN GILBERT WINANT

"WHEREVER I MAY BE, this is forever home to me."

Those were the words of John Gilbert Winant in a brief farewell speech before leaving Concord, New Hampshire, in 1941 to assume the duties of wartime Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Winant, after a notably glorious career, died on November 3, 1947, in his much beloved home in Concord at the age of fifty-eight.

Mr. Winant had been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association since 1926, a Vice-President since 1928, and First Vice-President since 1937. He was present at meetings as often as his travels and his crowded life would permit. He addressed the National Recreation Congress gatherings on three occasions and shared helpfully in the planning of the Association's work even when his official duties kept him away for long periods of time. His belief in the recreation movement was profound. To him it was a matter of primary importance not only to the United States, but to the world.

In his youth he was fascinated by the study of history and government. He had in his heart a natural love for the common people. He became a crusader in their behalf. From the start, the underlying motive of his life was to aid humanity and to stimulate human progress. His service as a flyer in the first World War broadened his understanding of people. Seeing first-hand the tragedy of war, he developed an intense desire to do all he could in his lifetime for peace.

As Governor of New Hampshire, he was deeply concerned with the recreational welfare of the people and was successful in arousing conviction among leaders in the state as to the importance of recreation. He brought about improvements in the limited ocean beach area of the state so that it might better serve the people. He found that most waterfront properties around New Hampshire's fresh water lakes were in private ownership. He wanted to preserve for the recreational use of the common people a generous part of these shores. As a result, the state acquired and improved some of the shore areas, and there are now numerous fine beaches distributed throughout the commonwealth. He encouraged skiing in the New Hampshire mountains. Many miles of excellent ski trails were built and are used freely by New Hampshire citizens and by ski enthusiasts from great distances. Governor Winant fostered a movement to bring greater recreational opportunities, including music, to the people in rural parts of the state. Music festivals were held in which various racial groups sang their native songs, attired in homemade national costumes. Hymn festivals of combined congregations were held in rural areas. He promoted traveling libraries. He improved the recreational welfare of children in orphanages and other institutions. He encouraged New Hampshire folk to revive the old-time arts of pottery, glass making and cabinet work for which their ancestors were famous. The common people of the state looked upon him as a great and good friend.

Mr. Winant's success in social reform and his sound reputation for nonpartisanship, fairness and

impartiality resulted in his appointment as Chairman of the Social Security Board in this country and as Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva. He recognized the values in the prewar recreation programs of Italy, Germany and Russia, but he regarded freedom as the only lasting foundation on which wise national recreation programs can be built. In his work at Geneva, he did everything in his power to stimulate interest in recreation and to encourage the adequate facing of leisure-time problems.

As World War II became imminent, with its implication of impending fundamental social change in England, it was not surprising that our government should choose as its representative in London a man of Mr. Winant's liberal background and intimate acquaintance with British labor leaders. In February 1941, Mr. Winant was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James, a post he held all through the period of the war and until 1946. *The New York Times* said, editorially, "Mr. Winant seems pretty clearly to have been chosen as an Ambassador not only to the government but to the people of Great Britain."

In December 1946, in recognition of his wartime services as Ambassador, Mr. Winant received from the British government one of its highest honors, the Honorary Order of Merit. *The London Times,* commenting on his services as Ambassador, said, "The manifest sincerity of this large, shy and quiet-voiced man drew together the ties of friendship between the two countries. . . . It was not Mr. Winant who turned the cooperation of the English-speaking peoples into the most intimate alliance recorded in history, but it was Mr. Winant who established and sustained the background of mutual understanding in the present and the identity of aim for the future which made such intimacy possible."

It was characteristic of Mr. Winant that with all the pressure the war put upon him, he kept the national recreation movement in this country close to his heart. In 1943, in the midst of the war, he wrote from London, "The time that I have spent in England makes me feel more than ever the importance of the work being done by the National Recreation Association. It seems to me that what our national recreation movement is doing now is essential in our war effort because it contributes to morale and the health and well-being of the community. I am much concerned that in the period following the war the Association should be as strong as possible to help with the problems of living, including recreation, which must receive attention then."

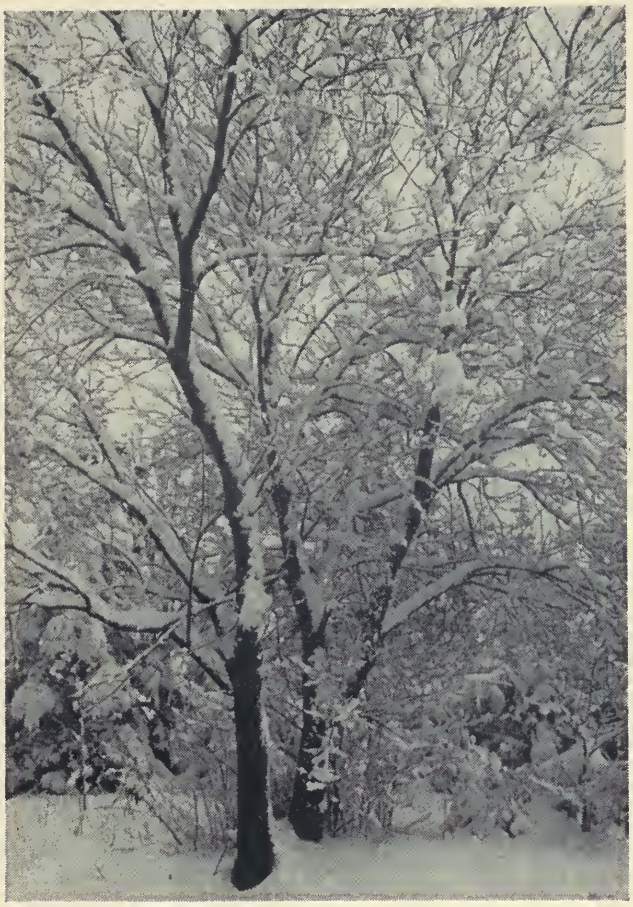
The following year, still under heavy war pressure, Mr. Winant took time to send a special message from England to the children on the playgrounds of America, reminding them that their happiness on the playgrounds would lighten the load of their fathers and brothers on the battlefields of the world. "They will know you are living the kind of life for which they are fighting and that you, too, will become the kind of men and women that will keep America a much beloved land."

After he had retired as Ambassador, Mr. Winant was appointed by President Truman to represent the United States on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In December 1946, after ten years of government service at home and abroad and with much of the basic work of the Council finished, he sent a letter to the President requesting that his resignation be accepted, adding, "I would like to be free to pick up life again as a private citizen in my own country." Before his resignation was announced publicly, Mr. Winant stated that he wanted, among other things, to give more time to the work of the National Recreation Association.

Mr. Winant was a man of genuine greatness of spirit. He believed in a God of the Universe and in human rights. He possessed no gift of oratory, but in his speaking he had an intense sincerity which carried his audiences along with him. He was personally shy, but he was courageous in action. Liberal and independent in his thinking, judicial in his attitude toward public questions, he was an upholder of rigorous honesty in public administration at every level of government. "The great mass of common men the world over," said Mr. Winant soon after reaching England in 1941, "wants a friendly, civilized world of free peoples in which Christian virtues and moral values are not spurned."

Among the many public tributes to Mr. Winant when he retired from the ambassadorship in 1946 was one by Winston Churchill, who said, "He is a friend of Britain, but he is more than a friend of Britain . . . he is a friend of justice, freedom and truth." The Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, on behalf of its 6,500,000 members, presented the retiring Ambassador with the Gold Badge of the Trades Union Congress and said, "We know you to be a straight guy."

In the words of *The New York Times:* "Here was a man who truly loved mankind and tried all his life to make the lot of his fellowmen better and happier. His effort will inspire others who tread the same hard path."



Our parks are turned into winter wonderlands

White slopes lure toboggan enthusiasts

King Winter Takes Over

Skiers venture forth to make their own trails

Some city boys can take their skates to the roof-tops

You Can Never Tell 'Til You Try

Don't let this discourage you . . .

HAVE YOU EVER tried figure skating? Have you ever followed the sound of ringing steel on ice, and stopped to admire a figure gracefully circling and swooping before your eyes? Haven't you wished, just a little, that you could do it too? How do you know that you can't? Actually, you know, you don't have to be a Sonja Henie to do some of the simpler figures for your own amusement. If you can skate in a straight line, why not branch out into a few curves just for the fun of it? You'll find that each curve adds to your confidence on the ice, and that the feeling of accomplishment is exhilerating. If you think you are too stiff or too old and that such antics should be left to the young, don't let that seventy-year-old performer out there on the ice hear you. If he does, your face will be red—and not from the cold, either.

One of the nice things about figure skating is that it is something that you can enjoy alone as well as with others; furthermore it can be one of the least expensive of sports. The only equipment necessary is a good pair of skates. Figure skates are a good investment because they are especially easy to manage for either plain or figure skating. They are constructed lower than other types of skates, thus bringing the foot nearer the ice and making the skates easy to manage. The blades are slightly curved, with jagged points at the toe, and are ground concave, with sharp edges. It is these edges that make figure skating possible.

If you are choosing a new pair, be sure the boots fit, for the better they fit the less cumbersome your skates will feel and the less awkward you will be on the ice. Wear the shoes over ordinary stockings. Woolen socks take up too much space and are apt to cause numbness and cold. See that the shoe is snug around the heel and ankle, and that it leaves just enough room for toe-wiggling. This will assure you of adequate circulation and warmth.

Having acquired the equipment, take yourself to the pond in the dell, or to the nearest rink, look for a stretch of ice where you are not apt to be run down, and make a start. You will soon be assured of the fact that early progress is accomplished quickly. Skate around a few times to get used to the blades. Lean out on each stroke, so that you are skating on the outside edge of your skate. You'll see that it curves *out*. The inside edge would curve *in*. Now you will be ready to learn your school figures!

Terms

A few simple terms with which you should be familiar are:

Tracing or *print*—the mark left by the skate on the ice.

Retracing—the superimposing of identical tracings over each other.

Skating foot or *leg, employed foot* or *leg* or *tracing foot* or *leg*—the foot or leg that is on the ice.

Free or *unemployed foot* or *leg*—the foot that is off the ice.

School figures—standard figures which are basic to all figure skating.

Free skating—any combination of skating steps and moves such as dance steps, jumps. spins, etc.

Skating to center—returning to the starting point of any figure.

In—toward the center of a circle.

Out—toward the outside of a circle, away from the center.

Checking—a temporary checking of the movement of the body against the direction of motion.

School Figures

These consist of tracings made on the ice. are done in figure eight form, and are performed on the outside and inside edges of your skates, both forward and backward. They are the most important part of figure skating, and in addition to developing sureness and poise, they give a control of the body that the skater can achieve in no other way. Therefore, the learning and perfecting of school figures cannot be overemphasized. They should be practiced every time you are on the ice.

Forward Outside 8

Start from a dead stop (for all school figures) with but a single stroke. This is important. Hold right arm across your chest, feet with your right heel pointing to your left instep and held a few inches away. You are standing at the very center of your figure 8. Put your weight on your left inside edge, bending the left knee well. (Try this standing position at home. It's very simple.) Your back is toward the circle you are going to start. Push off with the left inside edge; right knee should be well bent. The left skate leaves the ice, and the left leg hangs behind the left heel; the left hand is held behind.

You begin to travel in a circle to your right. Gradually straighten the skating knee, keeping the body erect, back straight, and the weight over the heel of the skate. As you start, your right shoulder and arm are leading. As you reach about halfway of your circle, you gradually bring the free arm and leg slowly forward and the right arm gradually backward. Your arms and feet will be almost ready to pass each other. Gradually continue the rotation of your body so that by the time you reach the point from which you started your left, or free, arm, shoulder and leg will be ready to lead, right arm down and back. You are now in position for the second half of your figure 8.

Do not stop, but let the left foot swing slightly behind the right and then forward as you shift the weight of the right foot to the inside edge for the push-off to the left outside edge. Skate the second circle to the left and you have completed your figure.

A Few Hints

1. Don't worry too much about a complete circle at first. Practice the take-off for a time, getting the feel of a circle.
2. Though you may be better on one foot than on the other, learn everything for both feet. Practice hardest with the most difficult one.
3. Try to make your circles six feet or more in diameter. Repeat the entire figure two or three times continuously, retracing as closely as possible.
4. Let your body rotate in the direction of motion. A skater skates with his body as much as with his feet. Avoid flourishing of arms.
5. Be sure to bend your knees, and avoid jerky movements.

After you accomplish the first figure, practice it continually; never drop it even though you go on to other figures for you can never be too good. You will no doubt find friends on the ice who are willing and anxious to teach you further figures when you are ready. If not, there are many books which explain the simpler, or more complicated maneuvers. Get a copy to look over, and—good luck to you!

"Francis Wickersham Parker, Jr.—you probably know him—was in this morning, and he gave me to understand that the swings in the Seventy-second Street playground are in bad condition. Now, I always say that a city administration that can't run a playground . . ."

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TEAMWORK FOR A HEALTHY WORLD

Dr. Henry S. Leiper

IN OUR KIND OF WORLD there is more need than ever before for the proper development of recreation facilities and services.

What I want to do now is to point out the relationship between the things which you are doing and what I believe to be the major strategy in a world which is in a crisis more serious than most of us realize. Personally, I do not think any words that we can use can exaggerate the seriousness of this world situation. I was in nineteen countries last year, and know of no country where the people who really are aware of what is happening feel any assurance whatever about the immediate future. I am not a pessimist, but I do believe in being a realist, and I must say I think that we need to relate the things that we do most earnestly to that which matters most, in trying to have some kind of world in which there can be any healthy people or any communities in the near future.

Throughout the meetings at the 1947 Congress emphasis was placed upon the tremendous contribution which recreation can and must make to the world of today. On these pages is presented the address of Dr. Henry S. Leiper, Executive Secretary for the American Committee for the World Council of Churches, who interpreted this contribution in its broadest sense. Said Dr. Leiper, "We need to relate the things that we do most earnestly to that which matters most."

Now, it is an interesting thing that many of our words, because we don't go back into their history, leave us without as much enlightenment as they might bring us if we studied them from the point of view of their origins.

Let us think about teamwork for world health. The word "health," as it originated, is a word meaning wholeness, or whole. You read in the stories of the healings in the New Testament that Jesus "made him whole." He restored the integrity of his bodily mechanism. He was made well. He was made whole. The word "health" was "whole" originally, and by gradual changes came to be the word which we now have quite disassociated in our minds from "wholeness," excepting that technically we know that a whole person is a person whose whole organism is integrated and related as it should be.

It is very interesting that the word "community," which we use so much, is a word which also means wholeness; in another sense. Common unities make communities, and a community which has common unity is held together in a way which integrates its many-sided activities and results in what we call social health.

Now, the thing which I believe most profoundly, as a result of about thirty years of traveling around this world and seeing many of its nations, from the inside as well as from the outside, is that we today confront problems too big for the intelligence of any of us, because there are so many aspects of our world that are different from any world that was ever known before, and they have come upon us so suddenly that they lead us to confusion.

There are at least six revolutions taking place simultaneously in the world today, and they are all interrelated.

The great Lecomte du Nouy, whose book, "Human Destiny," I hope many of you have read, says, "We are now in a revolution on the scale of evolution going on in our world," and parts of it relate to the kind of thing with which you are very definitely concerned.

I want to try to show you, at least from the point of view of one person, what some of those relationships are. I suppose you have meditated on the fact that every great discovery of modern science, no matter what it is, represents the extension and development and enlargement of some one of those engines, or organs, of the physical body with which you are dealing when you are dealing with recreation. Every machine in the world is simply the extension of the power of the human hand, the human arm. Every machine that makes man swift in his transport, whether by land or by sea, is in some sense the extension of the power of walking, the power of locomotion, or the power of swimming, or whatever you want to think of in the way of transportation. Physically, we originally were limited

to our four limbs and our senses.

Every development that has to do with seeing, whether it is television or a telescope, or anything else, is an extension of the power of the eye. The telephone, this microphone, everything else that has anything to do with hearing and speech is the extension of the power of speech and hearing. All the great bombs and explosives are tremendous build-ups of our power for smashing with a stick or stone.

In other words, there is nothing man has discovered that isn't in some way related to the extension of his physical powers, but he hasn't yet discovered how to control those powers in a way commensurate with their enormous increase in our time. He has got just the same kind of conscience he had before, and he has the same tendency to self-interest, the same tendency to blindness as to what his enlightened self-interest does include, and he is pretty much the same sort of a person he was when the fastest thing in the world was a horse, and the most powerful thing in the way of destruction was a bow and arrow.

You realize, I am sure, that now we are in a world where people, for the first time, have been able to generalize the power to commit suicide. The power to commit suicide has always resided in every human being, and, unfortunately, many people have used it. That power of suicide was always an individual matter. Now it is a racial matter, and the race has the power, literally, to commit suicide.

Furthermore, many other things have developed which are putting a terrible strain on our imaginations. There never was any need to hold this world together until recently, because many parts of it didn't even know that other parts existed.

Some of you remember the book, "Wind, Sand and Stars," by the French aviator, Antoine de Saint-Exupery. The author says, in a letter to an American friend which was found in his kit after he lost his life in a bombing raid, "Look, my American friend, something new is happening in our planet. We are bound together like the cells in the same body. Intercommunications are instantaneous, but this body does not have a soul."

That, in the poetic way, is a statement of the world problem. We have a physical neighborhood for the first time in human history. The world is interconnected. I was in Calcutta, for example, when a certain price level changed in Wall Street, and two and one-half hours later it changed there. A thing like that we take for granted, but if you stated to Christopher Columbus that the time would come when the price of things in that India for which he was looking when he bumped into America would some day change within two-and one-half hours of the change in prices of this country which he had discovered, he would look at you in great disdain.

The point is, of course, that here you have this terribly compact neighborhood of the world in which there is no genuine sense of common unity. There is no sense of interdependence, interrelatedness. "Those damn foreigners," you hear in one voice, in one language or another, over and over the world. "If it weren't for those people, we'd be all right now."

What I want to point out is this: that the thing that you are working with in the development of the community spirit is the greatest invention of man in the social area. I don't know whether you have ever noticed it or not, but if you go down through history, I think you will find it true that no city nor any nation has ever destroyed itself completely from within. Where there has been complete destruction of a city or a state or a nation, it has come, at least in part, from without.

Why doesn't a community destroy itself from within? For the same reason that the thugs in the City of New York don't want to wipe out New York, because if they did, there wouldn't be any place for them to gang up. They'd have to go to Chicago. In other words, self-interest of a certain type—and everybody is endowed with it. Jesus, Himself, said, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thine self." If you don't have self-love, you have no love to use on your neighbor. In other words, the kind of self-interest which is justified, and which God put within every living being, makes that person aware that he has a stake in his community and that if he doesn't look out for that community, then something that he doesn't want to have happen will happen to him.

Let me give you an illustration. So many people make the mistake of thinking a community is just a place where people happen to be fairly near together. That isn't it at all. That is just a neighborhood in the most casual sense. Suppose tonight every single person in the great City of New York should be, by magic, moved to the other side of the earth and the same number of people from every nation in the world, speaking all the languages of the world and with all the ways and customs of the world, should be brought in their place and put in the same houses and apartments. What would you have when the sun comes up tomorrow morning? You wouldn't have

any community. You wouldn't have any common unities. You would have the most indescribable chaos. No ant hill that you ever dug into would hold a candle to what you'd have here in New York! There would be the most incredible chaos at every point. There wouldn't be any order, any traffic on the streets. The people that had always gone to the left would go to the left, and those who had gone to the right would go to the right. They'd run into each other. There wouldn't be any policemen, any law, any courts. There wouldn't be any transportation, any business, any banks, any hospitals. There wouldn't be any recreation. There wouldn't be any opportunity for any of these things. There would be no common language of any kind.

In other words, all the common unities which, despite our selfishness and our differences and our conflicts and our frictions, nevertheless hold us together as a pretty definite community that doesn't even contemplate destroying itself from within, would have disappeared. You would have a group of people who would set about destroying themselves pretty rapidly, because the predatory minority would have absolutely nothing to hold them in check, and it would be a long time before they even had a common language in terms of which to communicate with each other.

That may seem like a ridiculous sort of illustration, but it isn't as ridiculous as it may sound. That is about what we have in the world now. We have people who don't understand each other, or speak the same language, or follow the same views, or play by the same rules, all jammed into the same playground, and, of course, there is a devil of a row. There naturally would be.

You know perfectly well that you can't have a game without common rules. You can't have cooperation anywhere apart from common principles.

There is absolutely no way by which you can run traffic on a street in a city without some common code, because if I just drive where I like and you drive where you like, and nobody has any rules of any kind, chaos results. You not only lose your liberty to drive, you lose your life and probably take the life of your neighbor in the process.

All of that is simply by way of suggesting that if we are going to have any community in the world, it is going to be on the basis of certain common unity, certain common rules. We can't play a game without them. The problem is to find what those basic rules are.

Actually, there are convictions, deep down in the minds and hearts and consciences of people everywhere as to what is right and wrong. One of the strange things about this present world situation to me is that you take a group of Russian people, for instance, and a group of American people, disassociate them from their politics and their economic ideas, and put them together in a playground—and I have been with many of them in Russia—and you find them getting along together famously. Why? Because there they have set aside their theoretical differences. They both enjoy the same type of things, music, rhythm; they enjoy rigorous, healthy sports—and the same goes for pretty nearly any race I have ever known.

Recreation, the thing we have as our concern in this particular conference, is one of the most universal things in the world, and we need to stress universals now separately, because only those things which are of universal significance fit a world community. Things that are purely national, purely racial, things that are purely connected with some one class, some one culture, do not fit the world community. They may have to be fitted into it, of course, but the things that really natively fit the world neighborhood and make it into a community are things that are universal, and you, who are supplying recreation, are dealing with one of those great universals.

So many people don't take seriously what is happening in the world today. So many people have to be urged and coddled into taking any thought whatever, even for the starving millions across the world—and having seen many of those starving millions, I know they are not being conjured up by somebody's imagination.

In India, for example, tonight, there isn't even one pound of food per person for the four hundred million people there. You and I consumed today the equivalent of at least 3,500 calories, but they, in India will get less than one thousand tomorrow, if they get anything.

As I say, there are a lot of people who don't take any of these things seriously. There are a lot of people who make you pessimistic because they don't want to play the game, or want to play just their own game.

But I think that we are dealing with the great potential when we are dealing with that which makes for health, whether in the physical organism or the mind or conscience. We are making things that really go deep down into the very soil of the earth and the roots from which the great growth of the future must come when we are dealing with things that have to do with community, because community is the one thing that can save this world from destroying itself. If it can achieve

the sense of common unity with this physical neighborhood that is already here, then it will have at least the same measure of protection that a great city like New York already has. They don't even get scared of Brooklyn in this city! Because, when they get all over kidding each other and playing baseball series and so on, they know they are part of the same major community. Their interests are intertwined. A common unity does link them as a whole, and the health of the total community, the total neighborhood of Greater New York, is the concern of all right-thinking people in both boroughs, in all the boroughs.

Let me conclude with a little illustration that came from a vice-president of your organization. I went into the office of Ambassador Winant in London just before the invasion. Of course, I didn't know it was just before the invasion, but it happened to be. As I went in, General Eisenhower came out; and as I was talking with Ambassador Winant, he said to me, "I wish you could have heard what General Eisenhower was telling us about the way he was going to get all these many different factors that are involved in the invasion worked together into an orderly whole." He went on, "One of the men was so filled with admiration as the General described his plans, he said, 'General, it's marvelous the way you are getting all these teams to work together.' Eisenhower swung around and brought his hand down on the desk and replied, 'One team, sir, or we are going to fail in this invasion.' "

We must try to develop that team spirit of wholeness in our nation, in our world. And I don't believe that anybody in the world, philosopher, preacher, poet, or anybody else, can deal with it in more basic ways than you do when you help to get people over their sense of racial difference, by cultivating within them that which God put there, that love of play, that love of sportsmanship, that love of cooperation, that love of self-emulation, even in the interest of the team, and I welcome myself to this great Association as one of the factors, one of the many factors, in the building of what I trust will yet be the world community of tomorrow.

Changes in the 1948 Rules for Softball

DURING THE MEETING of the International Joint Rules Committee on Softball, held on September 18, 1947 in Cleveland, Ohio, the following important changes were made in the softball rules for the year of 1948:

1. The limits of the playing field were defined and no player will be permitted to go beyond the playing limits of the field to make an out.

2. The base lines from home to first and home to third will be 60 feet instead of 55 feet.

3. The distance from home to second base will be 84 feet 10½ inches.

4. The pitcher will be permitted to wear the same color uniform as other members of the team.

5. The catcher will not be permitted to go outside the line of the catcher's box in order to assist the pitcher in giving an intentional pass on balls. (The old rule required that the catcher be immediately behind the batter at home plate.)

The Joint Rules Committee adopted a Constitution and By-Laws which require a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the Committee before any major change can hereafter be made in the rules governing softball.

The International Joint Rules Committee on Softball has now authorized the translation of the softball rules into Greek and Spanish, and a request has been made to translate them into Danish. Letters coming from Australia, Japan, the Philippines, China, South America, and other parts of the world indicate that softball is encircling the globe.

EXTRA! . . . Election Returns

E. Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. "Two important referendum authorizations were voted by overwhelming majorities (1) $1,000,000 bond issue (2) .6 mill tax for maintenance and operation."

Norwood, Ohio. "Recreation tax levy increasing budget to $32,000 passed by 66% of total votes."

Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Word has been received through the Lycoming County Community Chest that voters, in the recent election, approved a bond issue of two million dollars for school buildings which are being planned for use as community recreation centers.

San Francisco, California. Telegram received states: "Twelve million dollar recreation bond issue overwhelming victory here. Yes—172,708, No —51,546. Proposal to merge Park and Recreation Commissions defeated. Consider this significant of public's appreciation of recreation services."

Public Library
Jacksonville, Ill.

RECREATION AND THE ATOMIC AGE

Dr. William F. Russell

THERE IS NO DOUBT that we are entering a new world. Hiroshima gave the *coup de grace* to the idea that we might go back to an old world, to a time of normalcy, that we had just turned a corner.

There was a lecturer up at my College the other day whose ideas shocked me. He was not an idle theorist. He has had long experience with radium; he is the president of a company whose main business is to supply uranium; he has had intimate connection with the production of the atom bomb and the varied experiments in connection with fission and atom-splitting. His exposition of the subject was fantastic. I shall not quote him. I shall merely give the impression that he made on me; and I may say that I am not overly impressionable by lectures.

Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, in this address to the Congress, interprets the age in which we live, its growing needs for more recreation and explains how we can face the future by studying trends from the past. He states that the atomic age increasingly will mean fewer hours of work, more and more hours of leisure.

He started with a statement from a Russian scientist who had stated that to speak of atomic energy in terms of the atom bomb was the same as to talk of electricity in terms of the electric chair. He stated that atomic energy for commercial use was an accomplished fact; that one pile had been operating for three years under complete control; that the expense of heat, light, and power from this source, already quite low, would in short time be so low as to make these costs negligible; that the sources of such power in the U.S.A. today were far greater than the total oil reserve of the U.S.A. His predictions went beyond the bounds of belief. In the future, power, light and heat would be about as cheap as water, sunlight and air; and as a result, manufactured goods would be available to all at prices so low as to be within reach of all. We have heard that, in Hiroshima, all the crops were wonderful this year, bigger and more fruitful than ever before. Our lecturer stated that with atomic energy, plants would grow bigger and faster, so that a revolution in world agriculture was in prospect. Similarly, experiments in animal growth, both in size and speed, indicate that with the proper application of atomic energy, animals will grow bigger, quicker. Preliminary experiments in health indicate less disease, longer life, and habitation possible in previously unfavorable sections of the globe. The desert can be made to blossom like the rose, arctic climes made habitable, and weather and climate can be bent to human control.

I do not say that I believe all this. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the facts, or the deductions or the predictions. But discount it 50% or 90%, and you still must admit that we are going into a vastly changed world.

I do not know how many of you have read the book "I Remember Distinctly," the picture book of what went on in the 1920's and 1930's, the changes in costume, Lindbergh, Peaches Browning, the Hall-Mills case and the income tax blank of 1931. If anyone at that time had predicted where we are today, the cost of steak, meatless days, and the like, he would have been considered crazy. So what the future holds, say in 1960 or 1970, is dangerous to predict. Who can say when atomic energy will have peacetime application. Yet we know that England and France today are suffering for want of coal, oil and manure. With plenty of all three, there would be no problem for next winter. You and I know that uranium piles could supply the heat and power needed; we have been assured that atom treated fertilizers and foods could vastly increase the supplies of meat and meal and flour. Possibly future generations will write of our times that back in those days, in the late 1940's and the early

1950's, part of mankind was still cold in winter and underfed. Then he had inadequate housing. In those days, the average length of life was only about sixty years. There was lots of illness, death rates were extraordinarily high, and too much had to go to hospitals and medical service. Building was slow and very expensive; and many new plastic materials were not then on the market. People had to work as much as forty hours a week.

Whatever we may say about the atomic age to come, we can still be sure that in the Industrial Age in which we live or the Technological Age in which we live, we are now turning a milestone in history. We now live in an age to which we have not fully adjusted. My own guess is that we have already outrun our institutions, and whether atomic energy had been discovered or not, we still would have had plenty of adjusting to do.

To the excited, conditions in our time appear as unprecedented. Laski writes of a "world revolution," "a vast upheaval challenging the basic assumptions of a bourgeois civilization," a period comparable in intensity with the Napoleonic era. But if we think it all over, we gain perspective. Surely we live in a period of change. Certainly we are turning a corner of history. Man once lived in the stage of hunting and fishing; then after a big social wrench, in a period of agrarian civilization. Now we are in the Technological Age. The atom bomb may appear as a turning point; but we have been approaching this stage since the time of Francis Bacon. Step by step we gain increasing control over nature. The steam engine, the power loom, the cotton gin, the mowing machine in our time develop into electricity and electronics, plastics, the production line and the atom pile. Step by step these new controls over nature have brought changes into our social life. Problems mount. Solutions increase in difficulty. But the chain has not been broken. We can face the future by studying the trends from the past. We can analyze these developments, project them into the future and make our plans in accord.

Now what are some of these trends, from past to present, that we believe that we can project into the future. One certainly has to do with the hours of work and the hours of leisure.

The old agrarian civilization was geared to work, work all the time, work from dawn to dark. The old child's proverb, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" had its application in the life of the common man every day. He had all he could do to gain his daily bread, and there was little energy left for anything else. Of course, in the old European civilization, especially on the continent, there were Sundays and fete-days, and even for that period, society had developed plenty for the idle hands to do. There were religious ceremonies to attend, often twice on Sundays, and in my ancestral home of Scotland, three-hour sermons. Then there were organized village games and dances, with difficult musical instruments to learn to play, complicated rhythms to master, intricate dance steps and formations to learn—and these were not easy to learn—and regular costumes to make, lace to fashion, embroideries to sew, and shoes to make. Of course, it is not completely true that all leisure time was occupied in the Agrarian Age; but, surely, in general terms the principle is true, that our ancestors had pretty well solved the problem of what leisure time there was.

Looking at the problem from the other side, it can plainly be seen what happened during the Agrarian Age when people had time on their hands, and at the same time money in their pockets. Then you find the situation of the blood and circuses of Rome, and the deplorable conditions of the mining camp. Those who knew Leadville or Cripple Creek of old or the Klondike or the cow towns of Texas or Wyoming after the round-up, saw what went on when people accustomed to be busy, suddenly found time on their hands. That was the heyday of the saloon and dance hall, the faro, roulette and poker tables, and other forms of organized vice. The same situation was found in the capitals of the southern states during the reconstruction period. Examine the expense accounts and expenditures of some of these Agrarian Age people who suddenly found themselves idle and rich. Such a period was always an initial step toward decline and fall.

As the Industrial Age matures, as people work fewer hours, unless ability to make wise use of leisure increases, there is no doubt that our civilization is doomed.

This trend toward fewer hours of work, characteristic of the Technological Age as contrasted with the Agrarian, has one additional facet that needs to be discussed: for a second big difference between the two periods has to do with the role of youth.

In the Agrarian Age, the children and youth had an important role to play in the productive life of a people. Little children had their regular jobs to do, and helped on farms, in homes, and in small factories. Children practically paid their way, and the larger the family, generally speaking, the better off was the family. But with the development of the Technological Age, there is little for

children to do. Instead of paying their way, they are, in fact, a financial liability, and have to be maintained in idleness until they reach an age when they can find productive work.

Furthermore, in the pattern that seems to be developing in the United States, there is even less place for youth with us than among other peoples. We found on the Youth Commission that unemployment in the 1930's fell three times as heavily on the age group of 16-24 as it did on those in their 40's. You can readily see why this is. Child labor laws restrict the employment opportunity of the young. Labor unions and employers have tended to restrict the opportunities for entrance into employment. Seniority rules, commonly adopted, give the preference to the older worker. Minimum wage laws are becoming universal, and these tend in the direction naturally of giving preference to the older and more skilled rather than to the younger and beginner. Furthermore, at present, there is a large movement toward giving preference to the veteran, which now and increasingly in the future, will work against the interests of the young. With each of these tendencies, individually, I doubt if we should quarrel. Powerful reasons work for their continuance. Yet, added together, they explain, in part at least, why in America under our technological civilization, youths are likely to be idle, or have fewer hours of employment than their elders.

Here is not only a problem of morals, or humanity, or charity, but also a problem of national survival. For a huge mass of unemployed youth, roaming around, seeking diversion, delayed in entrance to a life work, marriage postponed, constitutes a temptation to the political demagogue and a threat to the continuation of our form of life.

It has been said that war constitutes the greatest threat to the perpetuation of a democratic institution. I doubt this very much. To my mind, the gravest danger to America comes not from any power overseas, or from any conflict of ideologies—much as I fear the present world situation. Possibly it should not be discussed as either-or. However we probably have enemies without, we also have dangers within; and the gravest dangers are precisely these two trends that I have discussed as the most apparent effects of our new control over nature, these two trends now upon us, which the atomic age is likely to increase—many people with time on their hands and money in their pockets—and youth idle, unwanted, unassimilated.

Let me repeat, for the sake of emphasis, my argument to this point. Here we are obviously going into a new world. Before the discovery of atomic energy, we saw that our institutions were out of step, that man had failed to keep politics and social life abreast of his discoveries. Back at the turn of the 18th—19th centuries, the new discoveries, the growth of factories, the piling of poor ignorant people into cities, had brought disease and distress, exploitation, hunger and misery. This was the Industrial Revolution. Now we know that this Industrial Revolution was not completed a century ago; that it has been developing at an accelerating rate; that the rate of change may become prodigious in the next few years; that we are facing social changes of profound importance. In this change, the present conflict between Communism and private enterprise may appear in future times to be small indeed.

Like the pilgrims on the Mayflower, we are sailing to an unknown land. We do not know what lies ahead. But like the pilgrims, we have to make the best guesses possible. We have to look into our past experience, to see what trends there are from past to present, and by projecting them, try to guess what the future holds.

I cannot believe that we shall err in making these predictions:

(1) That with the widespread use of atomic energy we shall have shorter hours of work, more frequent periods of idleness, more frequent holidays, earlier retirement, and consequently far greater leisure time.

(2) That with the widespread use of atomic energy, youth will have a more difficult start in life, later entrance into permanent occupation, greater difficulty in becoming a part of the community.

Here we see within the framework of our modern civilization the potential sources of its destruction.

A people with short hours of work and long hours of leisure must know how to use its leisure time. Great masses of youth, unadjusted, unemployed, waiting for marriage and the opportunity to work, must somehow or other be occupied and satisfied, or you have the situation which brought Hitler and Mussolini to the fore.

The answer to all this is, of course, EDUCATION and RECREATION.

The most natural way to meet the problem of the unwise and harmful use of leisure is to provide something for the people to do; and it can be assumed with confidence that as we go deeper into the atomic age, governments on all levels will make public recreation a major objective. We can predict with confidence that there will be pro-

vision of great programs of recreation supported by the public: national, state and local parks and playgrounds, game reserves, public theaters, opera houses, orchestras, hobby centers. Large public services will be offered in these areas. The modern industrial community must have the equivalent in modern dress of old-time agrarian fetes and festivals.

Not only must there be the physical opportunities for proper recreation, but somehow or other the people must be brought to use them; and this is a matter of education in school and out. Within the schools and other institutions of education, we can count on a far larger attention to better preparation for the use of leisure. There will be attention paid, to an increasing degree, to the extra talent, skill or hobby. Certainly the citizen of the future will be a better member of the community if he can play a musical instrument, or sing in a chorus, or paint a picture, make an etching, model in clay or carve, design, sew, cook, photograph and prepare pictures, work with radio, act, write, knit, make lace, or needlepoint, or embroider. Leisure should be an opportunity, not a temptation. It is during the young years that people form the habits of a lifetime; and it will be the wise teacher who turns his attention to such a goal.

But there is more to the problem than mere provision of opportunities or inclusion in the school program. I believe that there is a vast program of adult education and community leadership. We find that children need to be guided in their play, need to be introduced to their hobbies. So it is with adults, and under government support and guidance, I look for vast extension not only of programs of adult education for hobby and leisure time activities, but actual leadership of adults into the wise, healthful use of leisure time.

Skiing a Part of School Curriculum

Martha Mann

FROM THE TINY first-grade children to the skilled high school students, skiing is half of living in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. Any new teacher not knowing the meanings of such common terms as "slalom" or "skijoring" soon realizes she (or he) has much to learn. The children take delight in being present as each teacher first attempts to ski.

Even in the appearance of the school buildings and grounds, the visitor is made to realize the love the children have for skiing. Dozens of pairs of skis and ski poles are seen stacked in the deep snow on each side of the sidewalk entrances to the school buildings. Inside, more are seen propped against the walls of the entrances. Instead of getting off a street car at the corner, or placing bicycles in the rack, the children in Steamboat Springs arrive at school on skis, never realizing they're doing anything out of the ordinary.

When it's time for the eagerly awaited last period of the school day, the children ski hurriedly over to famous Howelsen Hill, ready for the skiing classes. They receive competent instruction from an SRMSA certified instructor. Students are separated into classes according to ability, and once a week are given the tests for which they clamor.

Long after the sun disappears, the children finally leave the lighted hill, hungry, tired, but bright-eyed and smiling. Except for the fact that most of them have lessons to study, many would return to the hill after supper. Even so, a straggler is often seen coming in as late as eleven o'clock.

Still, they do not get enough skiing to meet their desires. On Saturday, off they go again to spend the day on the hill. They take lunches with them. Saturdays they take turns at packing the jumps, which is a part of their training; and other homework includes practicing turns, steps and jumps.

Each student has dreams of being tops in his class or of being a member of either the grade school or high school team. Their high school team rated first in the state last year.

The students have become quite ski-contest conscious. Many have won honors in the different age levels. They have attended ski meets in many other resorts in Colorado, besides those in Steamboat Springs. Their enthusiasm for contests was especially high this past year as the National Ski Jump was held in Steamboat Springs in February, and they took every advantage of their opportunity to see the best jumpers.

The people of Steamboat Springs are proud of the children. They know skiing is a pastime conducive to both mental and physical health and vigor. They are glad it plays such a prominent part in the lives of the children.

—From *Ski News*, February 1946.

Quiz-mas

Making merry at Christmas is fun—and even more fun if you try this quiz with your family and friends. We're going to travel around the globe to test your Christmas spirit. Count 1 for every correct answer: 16 or over, you're going to dash along with Santa; 11-15, you can hang up a stocking; 10 or less, you're a bit of a "Scrooge," but Merry Christmas anyway!

Greetings*

1. Which colors are used for Christmas decorations in China?
2. In the Hawaiian Islands, the day is celebrated with what kind of gift?
3. Down in rural Mexico, when is the old drama *The Posada* enacted?
4. When is the Christmas celebration held in Scotland and Greece?
5. Swedish household servants receive what special treatment on Christmas Eve?
6. Irish village folk drink toasts on Christmas Eve known as "lamb's-wool." What's in the drink?
7. In Denmark, what is dropped into the rice porridge dessert for the Xmas feast?
8. What do the Yugoslavs use for decorations instead of holly?
9. On the day before Xmas, what act of self-denial do the Poles observe?
10. What are hotel guests in England served on Christmas Eve?
11. Why do the village folk in Czechoslovakia go to a pool or stream on Christmas Eve?
12. What custom is observed by French cafe patrons when they eat Christmas Eve suppers?

And now for some questions about Christmas in America:

13. Which radio and screen star has come to be associated with the reading of Dickens' *Christmas Carol?*
14. The works of which famous early American lithographers are among the most popular modern Christmas card subjects?
15. Where is the American National Christmas Tree located?
16. Has Christmas always been celebrated by Americans?
17. He is better known as the originator of the Democrat donkey, the Tammany tiger, and the Republican elephant, but he was the first to draw Santa Claus as a fat, fur-clad saint. Who is he?
18. Careful—there's a catch to this one. Where is Christmas Island?

(For Answers see page 455)

*Reprinted from *Magazine Digest*, Toronto, Canada.

For Christmas

Paper Doily Angels—How would you like to have angels in your home this Christmas? It's very simple. Buy some lace-paper doilies in three or four usable sizes at any five-and-ten-cent store. Take the top two corners of one of the doilies and loop them back and down until the corners overlap. Then fasten them together with a pin or rubber cement. Follow the same procedure for another doily and tuck it inside the first one to make the lower half of the angel's skirt. The design in the corner of the doily is fine for a wing, and the head can easily be found on your favorite figure on an old Christmas card or in the magazines. (A magazine head may have to be reinforced with stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the back of the head.) Be sure to give your angel an extra-long tapering neck so that her head will tuck easily into the top of the doily skirt. For real effectiveness line the skirt and wings with colored paper and use your angels as favors on the dinner table, hung together on a ribbon for a wall or door decoration or to give your Christmas tree that angelic look.

With an earnest request for good photographs, RECREATION magazine submits the following simple rules for the taking of effective pictures.

Simple Rules for Good Pictures

DO

1. Give advance thought and planning to the taking of pictures.
2. Realize that a good picture tells a story. Choose your picture situation carefully. Show something happening.
3. Look for human interest.
4. Be sure to select a suitable background.
5. Ask the photographer to take a close-up of not more than three or four persons in an action pose. This rule should hold true when photographing a group activity. Let the action tell the story for the group. If attendance figures are important, they can be given in the caption of the picture.
6. Photograph subjects close together but strive to have the pose a natural one. This may take patience, but is worthwhile.
7. If you are working with a professional photographer, respect his art and skill. Consider his suggestions carefully. You will find him most cooperative.
8. Remember that glossy prints are most easily reproduced in any magazine or newspaper.
9. When submitting photographs to RECREATION, type identification and a brief descriptive statement on a small piece of plain white paper. Paste this on the back of the picture in the lower left hand corner. When names are included, be sure that they are complete and correct. Be sure to mention if a credit line is necessary and include your own name in the information given.

DON'T

1. Have too many persons in the picture.
2. Have a group of people stand or sit in rows.
3. Pose subjects staring into the camera.
4. Forget that RECREATION magazine is interested in good pictures.

NO. This picture would end in the waste basket.

YES. This picture flashes story at a glance.

Life as recreation supervisor in a large Army hospital is exciting and satisfying . . .

WORKING AT PLAY

Dorothy B. Taaffe

"Really?"
"Every day?"
"Four thousand men?"
"Movie and opera stars?"
"Forty-two shows every week?"
"Do you honestly call that job 'work'?"

CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL, life as a recreation supervisor in a large Army hospital, even with the war long over, means activity every minute, every place. As I sit at my desk this afternoon I can separate sounds—all recreational in nature: the snap of a ping-pong ball as it hits the table after a fast serve, the two-finger drumming of a would-be pianist, the rather colorful argument of two sergeants who are discussing the pros and cons of the "regular Army." My desk is in an office from which I can see, by twisting my head a bit, the recreation hall with its stage and its recreational equipment. Soldier patients on crutches, in wheelchairs, even on litters, fill the three recreation halls of this Army hospital every day from ten in the morning until nine at night, "bed-check" time in an Army hospital. It is the Red Cross recreation workers' job to see that the hospitalized soldiers choose to come to the "rec hall." It is their way of fulfilling an Army regulation (Ar-850-75) which states that "the Red Cross shall plan and direct medically approved individual and group recreation for bed patients and convalescents."

Recreation is not a new word. It is a new professional field; an exciting area. Accordingly, a recreation worker must understand the philosophy, principles and practices of the field before she embarks on a career which may find her directing a chorus line of G. I.'s in a routine or helping a paralyzed man to find his own usefulness even if it means lifting his arm to stop a phonograph which she has purposely forgotten. It is a challenging field.

The "rec halls" at this general hospital abound with all the choices that a man may make in his normal search for leisure time activity. Choice is important because there are four thousand men, all different—of every age, every race, every color, every creed, background, nationality, temperament, size and ability. Their common ground is their hospitalization. Their common need is the leisure time enjoyment which can be an aid to recovery and normalcy.

Seven nights every week, twelve hours every day, each man may choose. There are movies, stage shows from New York and Philadelphia, quiz programs from New York radio stations, hostess parties at which the girls who are members of a formally organized and trained corps assist the recreation workers. There are carnivals and Monte Carlo nights and "mock circuses" and holiday parties. There is group recreation with its gamut of participation which runs from the soldier patient with a cane who will be glad to sing in the patient talent show to the youngster with a neurosis who refuses to look up when a recreation worker brings a magician into the ward.

Individual recreation is important, too, particularly for those who do not have the ability—either physical, mental or social—to participate in a group activity. In recreation for the individual,

Simple recreational crafts help pass the long hours of convalescence. Such activities have therapeutic value in healing physical and mental afflictions.

the worker must be sensitive to the least obvious, the most remote interest of the patient. She must place before him a "cafeteria of ideas"—luscious items of activity which will be beneficial to him, will bring him out of his lonely, unnatural state back through convalescence to normal health.

Art materials, musical instruments, games of all kinds are available at all times. Hobby groups are formed, and men are encouraged to learn about fly-tying or stamps, or how to play chess, or how to draw up plans for the houses they hope to build. Every possible choice is open to them, and they are always encouraged, never *forced,* to choose.

It is often necessary in the case of hospital recreation to "bring the mountain to Mohammed." The long wards of an Army hospital are very often filled to capacity with long-term bed patients —men in traction, men in body casts, paraplegics (men who have been paralyzed by an injury to the spinal column), men who are suffering from T. B. or cancer, or malaria, or jungle rot, or hepatitis, or a cardiac or rheumatic fever condition. They can, under no circumstances, "go to the mountain," so the choice is brought to them. It is always startling to note, and to remember, how important the phrase "a medically-approved recreation program" is in relation to this and to all phases of hospital recreation. Each case is different. It is not news that "orthopedics" are gay, hopeful, peppy and demanding. "Live" ward entertainment in the way of celebrity visits, musicians, dancers, chess and stamp experts, is always welcome. These men are stimulated by the color and excitement and noise, which are healing. They are getting well. They want everything from a spaghetti dinner to the latest release from Hollywood. It is the recreation workers' job to help them keep fighting, to help keep them on the "up-beat" by providing as much and as varied a recreation program as is reasonable and possible. The malady, then, changes the program. No physician would approve of the antics and activity of an orthopedic ward in a cardiac or "quiet" ward.

A recreation worker learns to serve arrowroot biscuit, ginger ale and marshmallows at a birthday party for a hepatitis patient, for the "birthday boy" could only look at ice cream and cake if they were served. A recreation worker soon discovers such equipment as projected books for the "flat-on-his-back" patient, or the value of leather tooling, string belt weaving, or clay modelling for the long-term patient. She must be sensitive to every need, aware of every possibility which may or may not encourage the men to normal living and thinking.

The process is gradual. It is nothing less than thrilling to realize that "Murphy" of Ward 28 finally is out of traction after fifteen months in bed and that no one ever realized he was so tall until he first swung his legs out of bed and down into that wheelchair. First he came to the movies in the wheelchair, then with a ceremony he graduated to crutches, then a cane, then a brace; and now there he is getting into that Red Cross station wagon, which will take him to a big league ball game, perhaps, or to the opera or a play or on a picnic—or maybe, if he is one of the lucky ones and so chooses, to the Army-Navy football game. Yes, the process is gradual. It is also exciting, satisfying and intensely compensating. This has been true so many times, in so many ways, watching bed patients have the gayest of times at a well-planned "coming-out" party—when one patient "came out" of his body cast for the first time—or marvelling at grown men rejoicing over an electric train or an honest-to-goodness homemade chocolate cake, or bending to listen to a bed patient who whispers on Christmas Eve, "Maybe there is a Santa Claus after all."

It is difficult to evaluate recreation service. It is, as is easily seen, almost always intangible in its results and rewards. Happiness, health, the joy of living cannot be measured by a slide rule; but it is so true that the giver also receives.

It has, therefore, been a wonderful experience, working at play.

"What Other Schools Don't Have"

High school students make and man their own radio station through financial aid from the dramatics department.

JEAN and JESS OGDEN

"I CERTAINLY DO FEEL for other schools when I see what they don't have."

The speaker was our student guide when we visited the Goldsboro, North Carolina, High School. He was also head engineer of the Goldmasquers Radio Workshop conducted by the dramatic arts department. What his school has that others don't have is the product of student activity in that workshop. It is a radio station complete with production office, control room, editing and auditioning room and two broadcasting studios with telephone line to the local station. The control room is equipped with a console, two turntables, a studioette, and a fine musical library containing over 200 albums of records.

This radio station is no plaything. It is an honest-to-goodness working model. It is so good that last spring, while the local station was making some changes in its own studios, the entire program was temporarily transferred to the high school studio. There is a close working relationship between the commercial station and the workshop. The program director for the station serves as middleman between station and school. A graduate of the school, now employed by the station, comes back to teach in the workshop two periods a day.

Within the school, the Goldmasquers of the air present two regular weekly programs. In "Slate Notes" they report what is happening in the Goldsboro schools. In "Young America" they dramatize the everyday problems of high school boys and girls. They also present occasional evening programs over the Tobacco Network as well as the local station. The students, according to the director, operate the entire station—console, sound effects, scripts, and direction.

In fact, the studios were conceived and constructed by the students and dedicated to the graduates of the school who lost their lives in World War II. They began construction in the summer of 1945 and completed it the following March. The estimated cost was $800. They knew they could easily realize this amount from their plays, for the school has a long history of fine dramatic productions. It provides "Theatre" for this entire city of 15,000 persons. As constructing and equipping the studios progressed, enthusiasm spread. Many students who never had been interested in dramatics became keenly interested in the radio program. Some who had never been interested in anything about school found a vital interest here—so vital that they were willing to learn the necessary science or mathematics or English. The relationship between what they had to do and what they wanted to do became clear.

As enthusiasm has spread, plans have become more elaborate. Costs have mounted; but this has only necessitated increased activity in dramatic productions. Proceeds have kept up with them.

"Construction" did not involve a new building nor even an addition to the old. It did involve partitions, wall-paper, paint, and countless boy-and-girl hours of good hard work. Studio A is in the balcony of the auditorium. The old projection room is now the control room. Removing a few seats and salvaging bits of hallway have provided the rest of the space. Studio B is on the stage and is used only for special programs. The studio is altogether professional in appearance—even to the secretary on duty in the office.

The teacher of dramatic arts carries chief responsibility for the workshop. It is a twelve-month program. In the summer months, the city recreation department pays the salary of the director. Nobody, however, pays him for extra time in the twelve-hour day, seven-day-a-week schedule he cheerfully assumes. His reward lies in seeing what the program means to the boys and girls.

Within the school, the influence of the workshop is felt in many ways. Boys who formerly spent their evenings in less constructive pastimes are

now too busy in dramatic arts work. It is no longer "sissy" to be there. Whereas it used to be "necessary to bribe boys to get them on the stage, it is now a struggle to find places for them." This year 160 of the total 500 high school students are in dramatic arts classes. As many more were refused admission because there was neither room nor staff to care for them.

There is already evidence that many of them have found a vocational interest. The "head engineer" who explained the program to us already has his engineer's license and works four hours a day at the local station. A girl in the workshop is also employed at the local station as an announcer. But they both plan to go on to college. Another former workshopper is now in art school in New York and another has won a radio fellowship at the University.

The community benefits too, from this program, and will benefit even more in years to come. The workshop is educating a discriminating radio audience. As these students become a vocal part of the adult community, they are bound to demand good programs. A recent nationwide public opinion survey showed that most people have no "definite views" or "clear-cut tastes" in radio programs. The general opinion was summed up in these words: "If you don't like a radio program, you can always turn it off." These boys and girls will not take that negative attitude. If they don't like it, they will do something to make it better, for they know what they do like as well as what they do not.

Both students and teachers in the Goldsboro High School are enthusiastic about the possibilities of such programs for any community in which there is a local broadcasting station. And, as they have pointed out, these are increasing rapidly even in small towns. They admitted that teachers with the vision and skills required are scarce.

"But they won't be," one teacher maintains, "when these kids get through."

What They Say About Recreation . . .

"Play is one of the most essential laboratories of freedom."—*Tucson Recreation Council.*

"For children the right to play; for their elders the chance for richer living."—*Martinsville, Virginia, Recreation Commission.*

Little Theatres Form State Body*

Delegates of 22 Communities, Meeting at Cornell, Organize to Promote Amateur Units

REPRESENTATIVES OF twenty-two Little Theatre groups meeting at Cornell University today voted to form a state organization, to be known as the New York State Community Theatre Conference.

The purposes are: to promote a high standard of the theatre and to develop interest in drama in New York communities. Membership will be open to groups or individuals.

Besides responsibilty for annual meetings, the conference will promote new amateur theatres, assist in organizing and give member groups opportunity to exchange ideas, materials and plays. The organization also expects to hold drama festivals, according to Miss Mary E. Duthie, associate Professor of Rural Sociology at Cornell.

Another resolution called for maintenance of a recognized relationship with Cornell, with the Rural Sociology and Speech and Drama Departments continuing to act as sponsors.

Walter E. Short of the Colonial Little Theatre in Johnstown, was elected chairman of the steering committee, which will draft the plan of organization to submit to the conference next year.

Delegates discussed technical problems in stage design and problems in organizing Little Theatres, play writing, membership and community relations. They saw the work of one group when "Personal Appearance" was presented by the Elmira Little Theatre, Incorporated, before a capacity crowd at the campus theatre.

Barrett H. Clark, critic, author and lecturer at Columbia University, spoke before more than 300 persons on the amateur theatre, and John W. Parker, director of the bureau of community drama at the University of North Carolina, was also a speaker.

Communities represented at the three-day meeting were Johnstown, Amsterdam, Ogdensburg, Webster, Waverly, Rochester, Watertown, Elmira, Utica, Yonkers, Binghamton, Troy, Batavia, White Plains, Mamaroneck, Corning, Ithaca, Cazenovia, East Hampton, Oswego, Pleasantville and Spencer.

*Reprinted from *The New York Times*, October 27, 1947.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

ORGANIZING FO... Y

Organized recrea... reached an all-t... National Re... is holding... gress... ba...

Recreation Congress Meets

700 Hear Dr. Leiper Urge World Community Spirit for Peace

Seven hundred municipal offi... social workers and school... all delegates to the National Recreation... Yorker, last... Smith...

700 RECREATION AIDES INSPECT CITY ... SYSTEM

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,

'Rec' Congress To Hear Foval

... Superintendent ... one of the ...

U. S. Fear of Reds Laid to Conscience

Mrs. Eugene Meyer Urges Stress on Democracy

Bad conscience is at the bottom of the fear of Communism in the United States, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the chairman of the board of "The Washington Post," told members of the American Recreation Society at their annual ... yesterday at the Hotel ... Thirty-fourth Street ...

Women Shun Team Sports, Go In For Individual Activities

Women's National News Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—When women go in for sports, they want to compete as individuals rather than as members of a team, ... according to a Virgin... here for ... National R...

THE NEW YORK TIMES

RECREATION IS SEEN AS VITAL TO NATION

The provision of proper recreational facilities supported by the public and sponsored by the government on all levels for the suitable use of leisure time in the present atomic age was forecast last night by Dr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Addressing executives and workers in the recreational field from various sections of the country at a dinner held in conjunction with the twenty-ninth National Recreation Congress in the Hotel New Yorker, the New York educator warned that failure to provide at least "the non-harmful use of leisure time" will lead to conditions similar to those under Hitler and Mussolini.

"The modern industrial community must have the equivalent in modern dress of old-time agrarian fetes and festivals," Dr. Russell declared, after expressing confidence that "there will be provision of great programs of recreation supported by the public, such as national, state and local parks and playgrounds, game preserves, public theatres, opera houses, orchestras and hobby centers."

Charles R. Speers, vice president of American Airlines, and Dr. John Meade, director of industrial relations for the Eagle Pencil Company, emphasized the importance of recreational programs in industry, in adddressing a luncheon of the Industrial Recreation Conference, held in conjunction with the congress.

THE NEW' YO...

MOSES EXPLAINS PLAN

Robert Moses, Park Commissioner and Construction Co-ordinator, told delegates to the twenty-ninth National Rec... gress ...

Workers Find Recreation in More Recrea...

Safety Essential Factor In Playground Equipment

Safety is the most important factor in the selection and use of play apparatus for children's playgrounds, Jay Ver Lee ... recreation superintendent ... rado Springs told the ... the National Recre... at New York ... fore the gre... ed the ... cation ...

Fun Planned to Eliminate Bad Holiday Stu...

Opportunities for ... less fun will be so ... able during this ye... season that there ... chance left for ... Ogden to resort ... structive practices. ... Various public and ... ormed with the ... youth reported ... working toward ... to curb seasonal ... noting a series ... chief of the ... ent's youth ... ted pres... kes in ...

WAY TO WORLD UNITY SEEN BY CHURCH AIDE

A ste... real world com... munity ... accomplished ... thro... as that un... der... enry Smith ... ecretary ... urches, ... ight ...

AID ON RECREATION HELD CHURCH ...

NEW YORK ...

Publicity for the 29th National Congress was nationwide. Quick action on the part of an interested press relayed up-to-the-minute news to all parts of the United States.

Out of this Congress has come a ringing message to all of us—that recreation has a tremendous contribution to make in giving meaning to life at a time when for millions life seems to have been robbed of any purpose. Read about some of the highlights of this stirring occasion.

The 1947 Recreation Congress

From far corners of the country—the United States and Canada — came people genuinely interested in recreation. They gathered together at the Congress, professional workers and volunteer leaders, 1300 strong, to discuss problems, methods, program, and to exchange experiences on ways of providing recreation service. The atmosphere was one of eagerness and a very earnest desire to get something done. It was a heartening event. The mezzanine, third and fourth floors of the Hotel New Yorker were crowded, as friends greeted friends. Many small groups gathered in knots along the corridors exchanging greetings or plunging into discussion. Many new faces mingled with those of the old-timers; serious purpose seemed to mark them all.

Exhibitors arranged their gay and effective displays on the mezzanine floor immediately adjoining the Registration Desk, thus providing the entrance to the Congress with a gala air. Delegates were given full opportunity to examine new recreation materials, to chat with exhibitors and to become acquainted with cooperating firms and agencies on the way to the meetings. The excellent movie—Playtown U. S. A.—illustrating how a moving picture can effectively interpret a recreation program, was shown along the corridor, and many stopped to watch.

The Consultation Workshop was a busy center of activity, answering questions, arranging innumerable conferences between delegates and consultants on special topics. Meetings were well-attended and discussions participated in with a frankness and good will which promises well for a greater understanding of recreation as it fits into today's picture. All were looking for information, ideas and suggestions to take back to their local communities; all had come to *work*.

Many were pleased to take advantage of the facilities of the Congress Press Room to send bulletins to their home town papers.

General Sessions

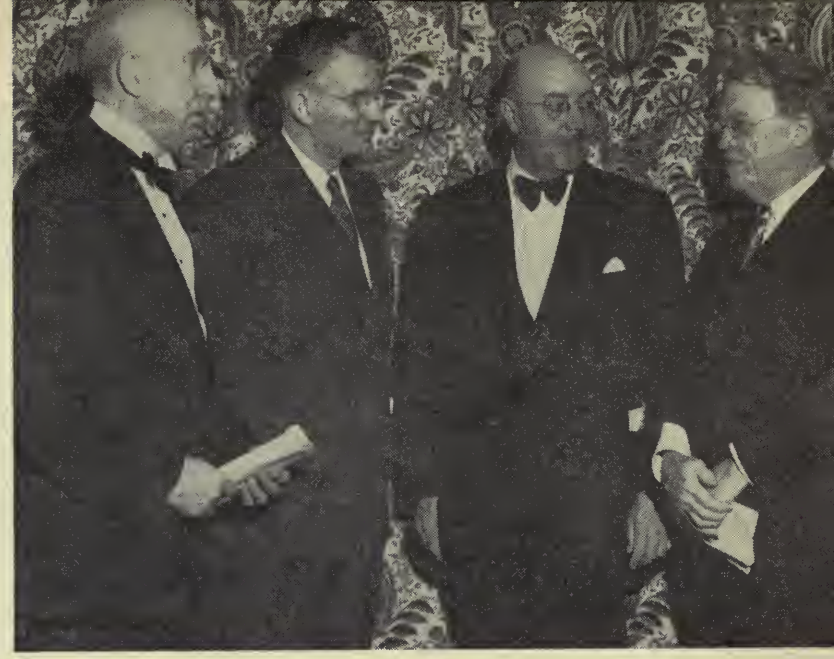
Throughout the addresses given at the general sessions of the Congress, emphasis was placed on the great need—greater than ever before—for the widespread and proper development of recreation services in this era of stresses and strains.

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Associate General Secretary, World Council of Churches, in his talk *Teamwork for a Healthy World,*[1] pointed up the

All meetings were well attended; many proved to be very lively.

1 A summary of this address is given on page 417.

or Jan Eisenhardt, Chief of Activities, UN, ressed the American Recreation Society.



Howard Braucher, President of National Recreation Association, Dwayne Orton, Dr. William F. Russell and William H. Davis discuss a session.

A roving photographer catches delegates in

rmal and Informal Moments

T. E. Rivers, Secretary of the Congress and Walter S Mack find a corner for a quiet chat. Below: Delegate turn out for square dancing in the Grand Ballroom

T. Mori of Honolulu greets fellow recreation rs from her perch on a new style see-saw.

part that recreation can play in the all-important job of helping people to develop a sense of world community and fellowship as a step toward the preservation of civilization. He stated that people playing together reach a better understanding; that they learn to play by the same rules, follow the same views; that you can't have cooperation apart from common principles.

"The world is a physical neighborhood for the first time," said Dr. Leiper. "There never was any need to hold this world together until recently, because many parts did not know the others existed . . . Now we must develop quickly a sense of interrelatedness and interdependence which will turn that neighborhood into a community. We must have a team spirit of wholeness in our nation, our world."

Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of the Pepsi-Cola Company, spoke on *Expanding Recreation Services Today for Richer Living in America Tomorrow,* presenting the point of view of the business man. He emphasized the great change that has been developing in this country during the last ten years—labor unions doing a good job to get better working conditions and shorter hours for their people, the mechanical age speeding up the processes of everyday living such as washing, ironing and so on. "What," asked Mr. Mack, "are these people going to do with their additional leisure hours?" He went on to emphasize that all of us must go out and see that recreation facilities are available, not only for youngsters but for grown-ups as well. "You can get the help of business men in your community," he stated, "if you will tell them what you want them to do and how you want them to do it . . . We must convince the City Fathers, the mayors, town counselors, the business men, that what people want is communal activities and a place where they can get together, spend their leisure time with their neighbor and relax."

Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, in his talk on *Recreation and the Atomic Age,*[2] brought out the point that changes have been so rapid during the last years that we are now living in an age to which we have not fully adjusted, and that as the Industrial Age matures, as people work fewer hours, unless the ability to make wise use of leisure increases, there is no doubt that our civilization is doomed. He believes that, with the widespread use of atomic energy, we shall have even shorter hours of work, more frequent periods of idleness, more frequent holidays and earlier retirement, and that not only must there be the physical opportunities for proper recreation, but somehow or other people must be brought to use them. This, he believes, is a matter of education in school and out.

Robert Moses, Chief Executive of the City and State Park Systems of New York, gave a detailed account of what has been accomplished in the way of recreation in the City of New York, stating that the city started in 1934 with the same lack of active play facilities as is suffered by most cities.

All speakers welcomed questions from the floor.

A Full Schedule

Discussion meetings, special meetings, demonstrations, conferences morning, noon and night presented a galaxy of recreation interests and concerns from which it was hard to choose. All were well-attended; many proved to be very lively. Among the subjects considered, to mention only a few of many, were; Problems of Recreation Agencies in Cities of 10,000 and Under; Planning and Development of Recreation Areas; Personnel Standards and Problems; Special Recreation Programs for Women; Recreation in Rural Areas and Small Communities; Recreation for Older People; Problems of Recreation Agencies in Cities of 500,000 and Over; Church Recreation; Drama in the Recreation Program; Recreation Equipment Problems. Discussion meetings were summarized at three general morning sessions.

The National Recreation School Alumni and the American Recreation Society both held their annual meetings at the Congress.

A Busman's Holiday

Like the busman on a holiday, delegates relaxed from recreation by enjoying recreation in the few leisure hours provided. Ed Durlacher, Director of Square Dances for the New York City Park Department, took over in the Grand Ballroom after the opening meeting on Monday evening. Delegates shed their hats and coats and turned out with a will. Mr. Durlacher has helped to bring the pleasure of square dancing to people all over the country, and is an expert at mixing humor with his lively figure-calling. Afternoon tours were arranged for delegates who wanted to see New York, and to see some of its recreation program in action. One afternoon tour included stops at Central Park, Macombs Dam Park, Claremont Park, Crotona Park, Bronx Park and Bryant Park.

Industrial Conference

Representatives of many types of industries, together with representatives of labor organizations, chambers of commerce, manufacturers associations

2 A summary of this address is given on page 421.

Ed Durlacher and his musicians conducted a lively session of square dancing.

and community recreation departments held a series of meetings, on their common problems, during the first two days of the Congress.

The spirit of these meetings was typical of that of the entire Congress. The conference considered such topics as Industrial Recreation and Community Relations; Recreation in Large Plants; Recreation for Store and Office Employees; Recreation for Transportation Employees; Activities for Women and Girls; Special Activities; Management and Union Cooperation in Employees Recreation; Recreation for Supervisors and Executives.

During the round-table discussion, there emerged a strong feeling that the term "industrial recreation," used in referring to a recreation program in plants and businesses, should be changed to "employee recreation." This broader term would be clearly inclusive of employees in offices, insurance companies, stores, airlines, public utilities, etc., and would avoid any existing confusion regarding the use of the term "industrial recreation" as applied to working with employees of such companies. There was also discussion relative to industrial directors adopting certain professional standards which would include qualifications, training and the duties of a recreation director in industry.

At the session on "Management and Union Cooperation in Employee Recreation," Hiram S. Hall, Director of Personnel Administration of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, stressed the importance of remembering that recreation programs deal with people, that the age drive in each individual must be recognized. He felt that workers' participation in the development of their own programs is important and that a paternalistic attitude on the part of the company is very bad. He declared that the union should be a purveyor of good tidings, and that individuals who represent the union in recreation should not be those who are, or have been, the focal point of a wage or other dispute. Lowell F. Johnson, Assistant to the Director of Industrial Relations, American Home Products Corporation, who was chairman of the meeting, introduced three points: first, the great need of emphasizing and giving wide publicity to the mutuality of interest binding these two forces in our free enterprise economy, and the great need of finding some method of making labor harmony more newsworthy than strife; second, that we must give increasing emphasis to the development of recreation in American business and industry and through it build up a basis for cooperation, understanding and appreciation of the other fellow; and third, that the plight of the small plant or business warrants some consideration at this time. He stated that it is not generally understood that the small organization comprises the great bulk of American industry, and that most of those who fall into this category cannot afford staff services to provide the facilities for an integrated personnel program. He proposed that in *employee recreation,* the small company follow the example which some already have set in pooling their resources to provide adequate medical services. He asked, "Why cannot this same method be followed in pooling resources to provide adequate recreation facilities?"

ORDER YOUR PROCEEDINGS *NOW!*

Because it is impossible to summarize in RECREATION all of the interesting sessions of the Congress, the full proceedings — including addresses, summaries of discussions and a complete report of the industrial sessions — have been gathered together and sent to the press. This storehouse of valuable ideas and material will be available sometime in January *but,* as only a limited number of copies are being printed, we advise that orders be sent *at once* to the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Price: $2.25.

How One Newspaper Serves Its Community

A project unique in newspaper history. Thousands take part in neighborly meetings.

PEOPLE LIKE TO be neighborly! This is being proved over and over again by the *Newark Evening News* as thousands of New Jersey homemakers visit its auditorium every season for the programs planned as a part of the newspaper's service to the community. These programs have been given for more than fifteen years, covering a wide variety of interests and activities. From the very beginning it has been stressed that the programs are planned to offer an opportunity for an exchange of ideas. Community people themselves participate in presentations, discussions and program activity.

The high point of the most recent meetings occurred in October of this year in the form of an all-day Winter Recreation Institute, with national, state and city groups participating. During the morning the subjects, "Home Centered Recreation," and "Neighborhood Recreation" were covered by talks and by demonstrations in which community people took part. John W. Faust, of the National Recreation Association, who was in charge of these sessions, was assisted by Siebolt Frieswyck of the Griffith Music Foundation, and Mildred Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Recreation in Montclair, New Jersey. At the end of the meetings the color film, "Playtown U.S.A.," was shown.

In the afternoon, "What People Want to Do" was discussed by William T. Vanderlipp, Department of Economic Development, State of New Jersey; "Local Recreation Facilities" was presented by members of the Newark Board of Education Recreation Department, and demonstrations of "Group Recreation Activities" were given by other public recreation officials.

The rear of the auditorium was devoted to exhibits of bulletins, programs and photographs of recreation activities, displayed by public and private agencies and by the National Recreation Association. Enthusiastic visitors walked off with enough free material to take care of their own home recreation for some nights to come.

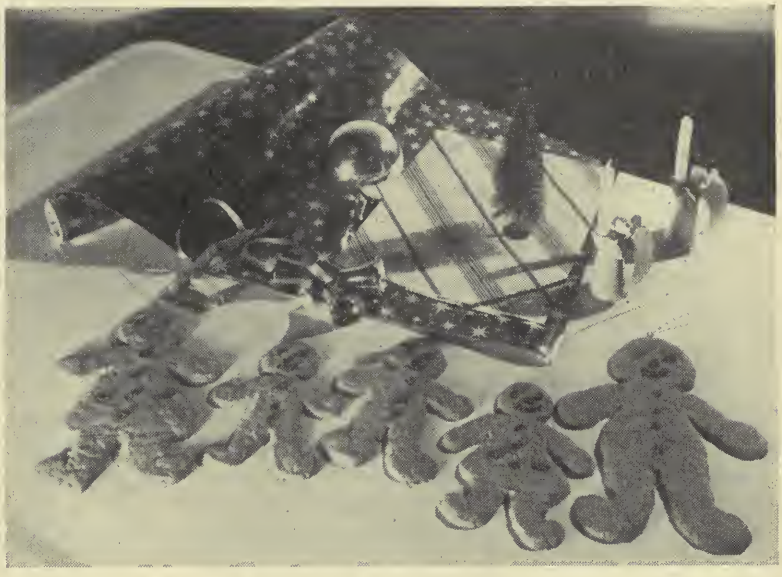
The present series of programs is of humble origin. That people like to be neighborly was the idea that a small woman from a remote Adirondack community brought to the *News* offices when she came to join the staff twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Edna A. W. Teall sorely missed the friendly contacts of village life, and believing that neighborliness should be encouraged, undertook to promote it as rapidly as possible.

An important factor in her success was the fact that at the same time, the present owner of the newspaper, Edward W. Scudder, was dreaming of an auditorium which could be used for community activities.

Mrs. Teall's first effort was a recipe exchange column in the *News* called "The Cookery Club." When the auditorium finally became a reality, women who had contributed to the column were invited to take part in the programs and become members of a Homemaking Club. The meetings began; the idea caught on and spread. In those early days, the *News* began cooperating with the Essex County Home Extension Service in Home Economics of the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Since that time, women from fifty or more towns around Newark have been attending meetings and classes, and there is a large number of corresponding members. This has continued and expanded through the years, adding greatly to the scope and variety of subjects offered. Last season, members of the Art Center of the Oranges took over part of the craft project and other local handcrafters and artists joined them, with the result that scores of women had the opportunity to learn to use their skills in new and interesting ways.

The slogan of the club since its inception has been "Share with Your Neighbor." One of its most outstanding features is that all group leaders and workers are volunteers who give liberally of their time and interest, sharing things in which they find pleasure with others, passing along ideas in the field of homemaking crafts. Its constantly changing program, adapted to current interests, needs and requests of community people, is well illustrated by the recent Winter Recreation Institute, and its emphasis on recreation.

World at Play



'Tis the Season To Be Jolly—Christmas—with all the trimmings—will be celebrated at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, when the first Annual Toy Show is presented there. Advancements in scientific, mechanical and educational playthings will be on display the entire month of December for junior and his parents. In addition, the merry man in the red suit—Santa Claus—will be at the Museum and there'll be souvenirs and balloons for the young in age. If that's not enough, there will be a real carnival atmosphere, marionette shows every day, a continuous showing of children's films, and parents will be able to relax or shop while their youngsters are entertained by the newest outdoor play devices in the Museum's supervised playroom.

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No Dull Moments Here—There was plenty of activity during the Annual Iowa Farm Sports Festival this year—forty-two baseball and softball diamonds were in use at one time! No count was made of the number of spectators at the Festival, but it is estimated that there were at least 15,000 people present during the two-day affair and participants numbered more than 3500, representing all ninety-nine counties of Iowa. A well-organized program included archery, badminton, baitcasting, clock golf, football passing and kicking, nail driving, woodchopping, tennis, trap shooting contests, among other activities. A folk festival of music, dancing and drama also proved very entertaining.

Advice to Future Santa's — "A Creative Christmas for Every Child" is the public education campaign promoted this year by the Educator's Committee for Better Playthings. The Committee's pre-Christmas proposals include singling out for parents the kinds of "bread and butter play materials" which have lasting play value and are multipurposed; singling out for commendation a number of toys, books and records — and their manufacturers — which have shown the greatest consideration for the play needs of children; calling upon parents' associations and child study groups to devote at least one pre-Christmas meeting to this subject; and inviting representatives of the radio, newspapers and other media of communication to join in this campaign.

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Food for Freedom—Twenty-million freedom gardens in 1948—that is the minimum goal recommended by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. In announcing the immediate drive for home production and preservation of food during the coming year, Secretary Anderson said, "By helping himself to meet increasing living costs, the home gardener will be helping his own community to make a precious contribution to a hungry world." The Department of Agriculture and the Cooperative State Extension Services will again provide gardeners with practical how-to-do-it information, and initial plans call for a series of regional conferences of Federal and state officials and community garden leaders.

Swashbuckling Adventures Live Again—Hearty adventure stories and stirring tales of pioneers, explorers, heroes and heroines are being presented by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department on station KLAC. Thrilling episodes in history involving John Sutter, Bret Harte, Ambrose Bierce and other well-known Americans are reenacted on "The American Storybook" program every Saturday afternoon at 1:15 P.M. The series, inaugurated October 11, will continue to January third.

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A Half Century of Progress—It was way back in 1898 that the necessity for public playgrounds and recreation was realized in the City of San Francisco. In that year, the California Club, a woman's organization, established and supported for three years the first public playground on school property. Now, almost fifty years later, San Francisco boasts forty-four playgrounds and centers, thirty-four schoolyards, nineteen additional summer schoolyards, six teen-age centers, a photography center, two swimming pools, a mountain camp, junior museum and gardening center, nineteen school gymnasiums and two school recreation centers under supervision. In addition, the San Francisco Recreation Department supervises recreation in thirteen housing developments operated by the San Francisco Housing Authority.

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Get Out Those Skates and Skis—High school students, teachers and community recreation leaders have been invited to attend the first Winter Sports School at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York. A four-day program, December 20-23, will offer lectures and demonstrations on skiing, hockey, winter camping, outing club activities and community recreation work. The Sports School is being sponsored by the Public High School Athletic Association of New York State with the cooperation of the State Education Department and St. Lawrence University. The latter's new 300-acre Snow Bowl Ski Center in South Colton, New York, will be the scene of the instructional program and demonstrations.

●

Elderly People Must Play, Too—". . . Many an oldster has died before his time simply because he became bored 'killing time,' couldn't bear idleness and found no reason to live." So Senator Thomas C. Desmond, chairman of the joint legislative committee on problems of the aging, urges that each community in New York State establish recreation centers for the older folks. Several recreation projects have been started in New York City and initial steps have been taken in seventeen up-state cities. A special advisory committee has been appointed to assist the Senator's group in dealing with the recreation problems of New York City's elderly. The committee is to determine whether state parks can set aside special facilities and whether state aid for recreation centers for youths can be supplemented by state assistance for similar centers for the older groups.

●

Academic Plus Field Training—A four-year curriculum in recreation leadership and administration is in the process of preparation at the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington. A course in "Playground Leadership" will be offered in the spring of 1948, a basic course in "Community Recreation" will be presented the fall semester of 1948, and it is expected that graduate training in "Municipal Recreation Administration" will also be available. Present plans envision a combination of academic work plus field training in the office of the Tacoma Recreation Commission. A faculty committee representing the major fields of study will administer the program, and all of the departments of the College of Puget Sound will contribute to the training of prospective recreation personnel.

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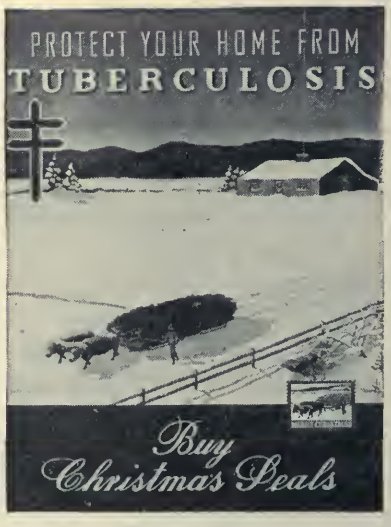
Bookkeeping—An analysis of expenditures for recreation by public and private agencies in Lincoln, Nebraska, was made by the Lincoln Community Chest for 1946. The following figures are noteworthy:

Expenditure Chest Agencies (13)	$447,085.27
Expenditure Public Recreation Department	27,546.00
Attendance private agencies	414,059
Attendance public program	493,556



Community Houses in Small Towns

THE following is a collection of brief statements with reference to a number of community buildings in small communities with a population of under 5,000—especially their facilities, management, finances and activities.

Lenox, Massachusetts—This residential community of approximately 3,000 has a Neighborhood House. It is an attractive building in a fine setting and its two stories include a reading room, pool and billiard room, dance floor, four bowling alleys, wood shop and several small meeting rooms. At the rear is an undersized gymnasium.

The House was built in 1925 at a cost exceeding $200,000 through the gift of a public-spirited individual. At the same time an endowment fund was established for its maintenance and operation. In addition, family memberships at ten dollars per year produce some revenue, and charges are also made for the use of some facilities. In 1946, it was stated that income was not sufficient to cover adequately all operating expenses.

The building is under the direction of a man and his wife who use a portion as living quarters and who conduct a limited program including ball leagues and tournaments, bridge, craft classes and dances. A Girl Scout troop and a Red Cross group meet in the building. During the midwinter the attendance averages about 400 per week, almost entirely adults. The building is closed during the summer.

Lyons, New York—The Lyons Community Center was formerly the residence of Myron C. Taylor, who presented it to this village of 3,863 in 1944 together with $15,000 to remodel it into a community center. The building contains a small dance floor, snack bar, game room, youth center, kitchen and room for the Girl Scouts. The Boy Scouts meet in the old coach house at the rear. The building also provides living quarters for the director and his family. The grounds are developed for a number of activities.

The Community Center is administered by a Board of Trustees of thirty-six representing local organizations; they elect ten members as a Board of Directors. A recreation director is employed at the Center.

Activities have included square dances, parties, youth center and craft clubs.

Purchase, New York—This community of 1,500 has a building known as the William A. Read Memorial House which contains an assembly hall, library, quarters for the public health nurse, club rooms, living quarters for the director, and a basement gymnasium which is suitable for only limited activities. It is a beautiful building and placed in an attractive setting.

The building, which was reported to have cost $250,000, was a gift to the community. It was erected in about 1917. The reported expenditures for operation and maintenance in 1946 were $12,657 of which $10,732 came from private funds, $825 from taxes and $1,100 from fees and charges.

The building is administered by a Board of Directors of seventeen members, nine of whom are sustaining members and the others are the chairmen of the standing committees. Memberships in

A beehive of activities for year-round program — Dalton, Massachusetts.

the corporation are under several classifications varying from a junior member contributing not less than fifty cents a year to sustaining members who contribute not less than $100 a year and honorary members. The building is administered by a man and wife who serve as co-directors.

The program consists of athletics and leagues in various games, craft classes, a domestic science group and hobby clubs. Originally designed for the use of the persons employed on the large estates in Purchase, it has developed into a community recreation center.

Dalton, Massachusetts—Population 4,206. The Community House in Dalton contains a gymnasium, swimming pool, club rooms, women's parlor, lounge room and foyer, bowling alleys and Camp Fire room.

The building, constructed in 1923, was a gift of members of the Crane family. The land and building cost approximately $115,000 and supplementing the building was an endowment fund of $100,000.

The annual operating and maintenance budget runs about $12,000 per year, of which approximately one half comes from fees and charges for activities and facilities, $3,600 from endowment and the balance from memberships, which are one dollar per year, or more. All facilities are open to the public, members and non-members alike, and any town organization may use the club rooms or facilities.

Title to the building is held by a Board of Trustees of five recommended by the executors of the late Senator Crane's estate and appointed by the County Probate Judge. The entire responsibility for operating the building has been delegated to the Community Recreation Association which functions through a Board of Governors of thirty-six members, widely representative of community interests.

A diversified program is conducted under the leadership of a paid director and staff and includes swimming classes, gym activities, club meetings, dramatics, lectures, movies, socials, handcraft classes, high school dances and special events.

Harbor Beach, Michigan—Population 2,186. The Community Building in Harbor Beach contains a gymnasium, library, common room, Scout and band room, theater, club room, two kitchens and two rooms for municipal officers.

The present building was erected in 1926 at a cost of $150,000, of which $100,000 came from school and municipal funds, $25,000 from gifts and $25,000 from public subscription. The building replaced a remodeled structure which had been given the city in 1919 by the members of a family in Harbor Beach and which has been remodeled through funds totaling about $25,000 raised by public subscription.

The cost of operating and maintaining the building is carried by the budget of the school district and funds are raised by school tax supplemented by profits from the operation of the theater, fees and rentals. There are no membership dues.

The building is managed by the Board of Education, serving as its trustees. Part-time leadership is provided for the program. The theater is operated by a manager and the library is controlled by a librarian under the library committee.

A typical week's program consists of meetings of Scout groups, basketball and meetings of various organizations. Large community meetings and high school plays are held in the theater.

Waverly, Pennsylvania—This community of 750 population has an attractive building with a gymnasium-auditorium and many small rooms used for scout meetings, bowling alleys, library, clinic-dispensary, crafts and club rooms and apartments for the director and the janitor.

The building, including an adjoining playground, was given to the people of Waverly by Helen Belin in the memory of her husband. The cost was $275,000. A trust fund was also established to help maintain the building. The total expenditures for 1946 were $13,954, of which approximately $1,000 was received from fees and charges.

The building is owned by the township and is managed by a Board of Trustees elected at an annual meeting by the contributors to the building fund. Trustees represent nearly all groups using the building and nominations are made by the supervisors and the heirs of the donor.

The building is administered by a full-time director who has the title of secretary, with part-time assistants. The typical activities are bowling by various groups, high school basketball practice and games, badminton groups, dramatics club, model railroad club, dances, moving pictures, parties, scout and club meetings. All facilities are open to the public use.

Proctor, Vermont—Population 2,500. The building known as the Sutherland Community Center houses game rooms, reading room, gymnasium, craft room, ladies lounge, kitchen and bowling alleys.

Erected by the Vermont Marble Company in 1903 at a cost of $36,000, it first served as an Industrial Y.M.C.A. but in 1919 a new policy and name were adopted and membership was opened to all male company employees and residents of

Public Li
Jacksonvill

Proctor. Since September 1944, the scope of the club has been enlarged to include men, women and high school students.

The expenditures of the club in 1946 were reported to be $15,000, of which $9,100 came from private funds, $5,100 from tax funds (mostly from the schools), and the balance from fees and charges.

The club is administered by a board and a full-time superintendent of recreation is employed as director with full-time and part-time assistants.

A diversified program is conducted including handcrafts, a wide variety of games and athletics, dances, little theater group, music activities, swimming, social recreation, game room and hobby groups, among others.

Canajoharie, New York—Population 2,577. This town has a Community Youth Center located in what was formerly the Masonic Hall. It is commodious and attractive and the facilities include a two-lane bowling alley, gymnasium with stage, several lounge rooms, library and eight pool tables. Across the street is a well-equipped playground.

The building was purchased by the Beech-Nut Company for use as a youth center. Its total 1947 budget is approximately $10,000 raised through the community chest but with Beech-Nut contributing about $8,500 of the amount.

The building is administered by a Board of Directors and there is also an advisory committee which meets bi-monthly. A full-time director and male assistant are employed at the Center.

A varied program for youth is carried on including crafts, games and sports, dances, game room activities, motion pictures, social recreation. Unlike the other buildings previously described, this Center serves youth only.

Fenton, Michigan—Population 4,000. This town has a Community Center in highly modernistic design with well-landscaped grounds and beautiful appointments. Among its facilities are an auditorium which seats more than 5,000, dining rooms, and small rooms for many activities.

The Center was built in 1938 at a cost of $200,000. The funds were furnished by the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund which also provided the site. The Rackham Fund trustees, realizing the difficulty that might be imposed upon the community by the acquisition of such a building, established a perpetual endowment fund of $145,000 for the upkeep and operation.

The controlling body for the Center is a Governing Board of eight members. An Executive Committee of thirteen plans the program with the aid of a Social Committee. A full-time director is employed and several part-time assistants.

The Center serves a variety of uses. Many group activities are conducted including crafts, bridge, dramatics, book clubs and forums, also symphony concerts, athletics, motion pictures and social recreation. Unusual features include a nursery school and job service.

Spring Lake, New Jersey—The Memorial Community House in this community of 1,650 is a richly furnished building housing the town public library, a beautiful auditorium seating 480 people, a reception room and ball room, a general recreation hall, kitchen and several club and meeting rooms. It does not contain a gymnasium.

The House was dedicated in 1923 and was made possible by a gift to the town of the site valued at about $40,000 and in excess of $100,000 for the erection and equipment of the building.

The field in foreground is used as playground in summer, ice rink in winter—Lyons, N. Y.

The popular coke bar and a section of the dance floor—Youth Center, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Highly modern design distinguishes community center in Fenton, Michigan.

A report for the year 1942 indicated that the total expenditures for the year were $2,168 (largely from private funds).

The House is governed jointly by a board of seven trustees and a Community Council of citizens interested in the work. Immediate supervision of the House is in charge of a director who serves largely on a volunteer basis.

Little in the way of an organized program is carried on and the House is used primarily by local organizations.

Putney, Vermont—Since 1925, the Community Center has served this community of 900 residents. The building, which provides a gymnasium and meeting rooms, was formerly a church property and was purchased by two local residents who offered it to the town for a recreation center. The town declined the offer because of the maintenance expense and the property was then deeded to a Board of Directors who have continued to support the center and operate it. A part-time director has been in charge of the building which is operated seven or eight months per year.

Funds have been raised largely through local subscription, supplemented by income from special events at the center.

Among the activities are a program of sports for boys and girls, an orchestra, play production, instruction in sewing and cooking, dances and play day activities.

Sycamore, Illinois—Population 4,702. Memorial Community Center includes a combined auditorium and gymnasium seating 1,000, two bowling alleys, a memorial room used for meetings and dinners, a swimming pool, kitchen and craft room, among others.

The building was rebuilt and remodeled from a former church structure in 1930 with funds secured through gifts and subscriptions. The title for the building rests in a Board of Trustees. The 1940 budget was approximately $6,000 of which somewhat more than one-half was received through taxes and the balance through rentals and fees. There were no memberships and most of the facilities were free to all.

The management of the building rests with a Municipal Recreation Commission of five members, and the groups using the building have no special share in the management.

The program, as of 1940, consisted of bowling, gym groups, camera club, garden club, craft groups, Scouts, dramatics and dances. A part-time director, with part-time assistants, was in charge.

Chatham, New York — Population 2,254. The Morris Memorial Building contains a gymnasium, four-lane bowling alley, club rooms, teen-age room and kitchen. It is a well-equipped building and was used as a U.S.O. community-conducted center during the war.

The building was erected in 1919 through a bequest. A small trust fund was also established to help maintain the building. The 1947 budget is nearly $5,000 of which approximately $1,000 each comes from the Morris Memorial Fund, the Board of Education, the Village Board and the State Youth Commission, with the balance from individuals and organizations and fees and charges.

The building is controlled by a Board of Trustees, but the Morris Memorial Association has been formed to help support it and to administer the program. Until recently, no trained director has been employed and activities have been limited. However, the community has employed a superintendent of recreation and it is contemplated that a cooperative arrangement will be worked out between the Recreation Association and the Morris Memorial group.

Little information is available as to the nature of the program, but 1946 plans included such activities as dancing, basketball, bowling, holiday parties, club meetings and game programs.

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"A Free-For-All" Becomes a Sport

Lee Lindberg

BACK IN THE days when the goal posts were on the goal line and the flying wedge was in vogue, St. Paul, Minnesota, like many cities throughout the country, was confronted with the problem of unorganized post-high school football. It was common practice for players to form teams, use their old high school plays, and challenge alumni from other parts of the city. The games, usually played on Sunday afternoons, were popular with the local sports fans and attracted sizable crowds, eager to see their favorite high school players once more in action.

But it wasn't really football they watched. It was a rare occasion when a team came out on the field fully equipped; lack of organization often led to dissension. The games were played on level grassy turf in the parks, and it was seldom that a game progressed beyond the third quarter before the contest resulted in a riot, involving and injuring both players and spectators. This was sandlot football at its crudest—and its roughest.

The city of St. Paul decided that something had to be done to stop this Sunday slaughter. It knew that it was impossible to stamp out amateur football altogether, both through lack of legislation and public support. There remained but one alternative: to take post-high school football under its own wing and mold it into a league under the supervision of the Department of Parks and Playgrounds. Thus, thirty years ago, the Municipal Football Association was created.

Today, the games are still played on Sunday afternoons, but the sight is far different from that of thirty years ago. With the municipal stadium, spectators no longer need to stand along the sidelines to watch the performances. Every team is equipped and is outfitted with complete uniforms. Law and order are maintained by a special police detail, effecting the disappearance of the former mid-game riots. As soon as any punches are thrown on the playing field, the offending players

Spectators no longer need to stand along the sidelines to watch. Each team is outfitted with its own uniform.

immediately are ejected from the game. If a player's offense is of a more serious nature, such as striking an official, he is banned from the league for the remainder of the season. The Municipal Football Association in St. Paul has restored football to its proper place—it has become a sport rather than a free-for-all.

The city has taken over the financial angle, too. To procure initial expense money, the Association enters into a contract with the City Council. The Association presents the Council with a budget, indicating how much money will be needed for the organization of the season's plans and the registration of the teams. The Association receives this amount from the city treasury in the form of a loan, and when this sum is made up through gate receipts and profits on refreshments, the money is returned to the treasury. For example, during the current year.1947, the Association asked for $434. After only the fourth game of the season, the league had made enough, through gate receipts, to repay this amount. After repaying this initial debt, the Association sets aside a certain sum for the payment of officials, gate attendants, parking directors, refreshment vendors, for trophies, awards, and ambulance and police protection. The remainder of the money taken in—clear profit—is put into the general fund of the city of St. Paul. Therefore, the city, through its supervision, aids the league; and the league, through its contributions to the coffers of the general fund, aids the city.

Although the Association has made no specific rule as to how many teams may enter the league each year, seven or eight usually are accepted, each representing a different section of the city. The Association has no authority over the formation of a team. This is left to the players. Through personal contact with each other, they agree to form a team and enter the league. The players of each team sign a contract and agree to remain with one team throughout the season. A routine of this sort eliminates any mid-season shuffling of players.

After they have formed a team and have obtained coaching, the players then find a "backer," that is, the head of some local business establishment who will pay the entry fee and supply jerseys in return for the advertising and publicity he receives by naming the team after his business. As a rule, these sponsors are not difficult to find, and once secured, are eager to cooperate in every way with the teams representing them. One team which appeared to be a likely prospect for the city championship in 1947 had as many as six offers from local merchants to act as its sponsor. Once again, as in the relationship between the players and the city, the players help the sponsors through publicity and advertising, and the sponsors help the players through their financial backing.

The problem of injuries has been met by both the city and the players. By virtue of funds taken from the gate receipts, ambulance service is provided. If a player receives a serious injury, the policeman on duty at the gate immediately calls for the city ambulance. By this means, it is possible to transport an injured player from the stadium to the hospital within fifteen minutes of the time of an accident. Approximately eighty-five per cent of the players take out accident insurance which covers the cost of injuries up to $500 with an additional bonus for more permanent injuries. If a player does not carry this insurance and is unable to pay his hospital expenses, he is treated at the City Hospital. Then his case is reviewed by the Welfare Board, and if it finds that the player's financial status is such that he definitely is in no position to pay for treatment received, the bill is scratched from the books.

With the advent of supervision in municipal football, the quality of competition has improved. Teams displaying highly integrated and coordinated offenses have supplanted the run-and-hope tactics of their sandlot predecessors. Former all-city men, ex-college players and even players who have served on the varsity team at the University of Minnesota are seen on the field on Sunday afternoons. Two St. Paul teams, on consecutive Sundays when their schedules afforded them open dates, played exhibition games with the Chippewa Falls Marines, a team formerly in—and still affiliated with—a Wisconsin semi-professional league. In both cases, the St. Paul teams returned victorious.

Through supervision and financial guidance, post-high school football has flourished in St. Paul. And today it is agreed that the city has raised the quality of its senior amateur football from the depths of sandlot to a plane only a step below that of the Minnesota Small-College Conference.

Late News Flash . . .

Kansas City, Missouri, reports approval by voters of a bond issue of $2,725,000, "for the construction, development, improvement and equipment of parks, playgrounds, athletic fields and facilities, community centers, and the acquisition of lands therefor."

Industrial Recreation and Community Relations

Outline for basic planning, presented at 29th National Recreation Congress, Hotel New Yorker, October 13, 1947.

Clayton L. Perreault

I. In Industrial Recreation we deal with the worker as a citizen.
   A. As a worker his job is his prime interest.
   B. As a citizen his family is his prime interest.
   C. He is not a Jekyll and Hyde—he is the same person.
      (1) He carries part of his job home to the family.
      (2) He carries part of his family back to the job.
   D. If he and his family are happy and the job a satisfactory one, he is a happy and good worker.
   E. Good morale comes from both off-and-on-the-job experiences.
      (1) We can send him to work happy, but his supervisors must see that his job experiences are happy.
   F. We are primarily interested in off-the-job living.
      (1) If we can encourage the worker to become more interested in his community and its activities, he will probably become more interested in his fellow workers and his job.
   G. Who is this worker we are talking about?
      (1) He is not a piece of machinery—he's you and I.
      (2) He is our next door neighbor.
      (3) He is the fellow with whom we go fishing.
      (4) He is the fellow with whom we bowl.
      (5) His child sits next to ours in the classroom.
   H. When we talk about workers, we are talking about people, we are talking about citizens of our community, and we are talking about participants in our programs.

II. A community industrial recreation program must be a coordinating and a cooperating agency.
   A. Existing organizations should not—and must not—be ignored in planning the community program.
      (1) They are an established part of community life.
   B. Co-sponsorships provide strongest projects.
      (1) Let it be somebody else's idea.
      (2) Give credit where due.
      (3) Unify the community (draw groups together).
   C. How deeply can our departments go into the everyday life of the community?
      (1) When a local church is giving its Annual Sunday School Picnic, are you or members of your staff planning or leading the program?
      (2) When a Bicycle Safety Club or School Boy Patrol is organized, are you or members of your staff assisting or leading the program?
      (3) When the Woman's Club is planning a vacation tour, are you or members of your staff assisting with reservations and publicity?
      (4) When the Girl Scouts take their annual encampment, do you or members of your staff assist the committee on arrangements and then take pictures of their activities to show at home?

(5) When the community plans a "Living Memorial," do you or members of your staff obtain plans and act as leaders in the campaign?

(6) Does your department publish a Community Activity publication?

D. Those are just a few of the projects that every department should fit into—must fit into — to become an indispensable part of community life. Again, we must be a coordinating, cooperating agency—*but we must go beyond this!*

III. A community industrial recreation program must *create and stimulate interests* and provide opportunities for participation in a fuller community life.

A. We don't like what we've never tasted.

B. New interests cannot be developed overnight.

(1) Assembly series to develop into Artist Series.

(2) Fixit shop to develop into craft clubs.

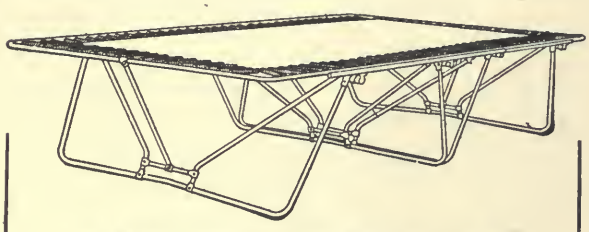
(3) Occasional combined choirs to develop into community chorus.

(4) Jam sessions to develop into community orchestra.

C. When interest becomes a demand, you have established an activity—*many such activities make up community life.*

D. The department has become a part of community life—but it can do more—it can actually become a way of life in the small industrial community.

Big industry could well follow these precepts in *its individual plant programs,* but these efforts could be most effective if steered by an over-all coordinator.



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In the Field . . .
Arthur H. Jones

"THERE IS A tremendous interest in recreation in small towns right now. In my opinion, small towns are the hope of the country!"

Arthur Jones was speaking emphatically in his capacity as a district representative for the National Recreation Association; but unofficially "Art," as his many friends call him, would say the same thing. He has taken a keen personal interest in recreation ever since his school days; and he is interested in people. It is evident that it gives him great pleasure to be able to be instrumental—as a staff member of the Association—in introducing them to a means of extending the horizons of their lives through recreation. People, in their turn, respond to his genial concern and informal manner with friendliness and cooperation.

He is not a city man at heart. Living as he does in Charlotte, North Carolina, he prefers to spend as much time as possible working in the small towns in his territory, coming to the New York offices of the Association only once or twice a year. At present he covers the Carolina's and Virginia, although before this year, his area of work took in the entire Southeast, as far as Memphis, and for sometime previously it had included Florida. His chief responsibility as district representative of the Association is to advise and help in the establishment and development of municipal recreation programs. It is significant that there are state recreation societies in all three of the states for which he is now responsible. He is Chairman of the Blue Ridge Institute, Community Chests and Councils of the Southeast and has been on the CCC Board for ten years. His recreation activities are not limited to the Southeast however, and his interest in recreation for all in its broadest sense has led him, among other things, to his position as a member of the first Administrative Council of the American Recreation Society.

Art Jones has been with the National Recreation Association since 1938 when he came to that organization as an experienced recreation worker; for by that time his enthusiasm and pioneering spirit already had done much to forward the recreation movement. While still a student in Oberlin College, he had worked with the YMCA as a staff member in charge of club organization. This work continued after he was out of school, totaling about nine years in all.

In 1930 he was loaned to the state staff of New Jersey for the early days of emergency relief. There he helped to introduce recreation at a time when many people had little idea as to what it was all about. They wondered what on earth he proposed to do with the members of what was then called the "pick and shovel" brigade. Along with the performance of a basic interpretative job, he promoted cultural groups among these men, opera groups, orchestra groups, and so on. Skeptical onlookers were amazed when he started activities of this sort with people on relief jobs.

As the war came on, he was loaned again, this time to federal service, as staff man for the Federal Security Agency. Assigned to Fifth Naval District areas, he helped communities organize for giving recreation service to servicemen. In this connection he worked closely not only with community organizations, but with wartime agencies.

It is said of Art Jones that he is a well-rounded person and it is typical of him that, although he travels a great deal, he has become a part of community life in Charlotte. He has been instrumental in founding the Children's Nature Museum there, and is on the Board of Directors as well as Chairman of the Program Committee.

His love of home life is demonstrated by his pride in his three children, by his love of puttering about at home, gardening, building furniture.

"Helping things grow"—whether it be recreation, gardens or children—is his motto; and obviously he has done much to put this into practice to date! He regards as his greatest accomplishment so far his "three healthy children." Here is a subject which could stand expansion. If you don't believe it, just ask him!

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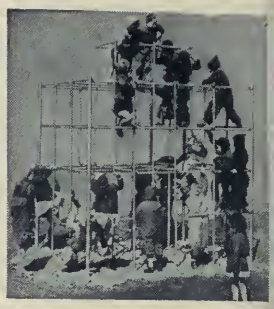
December, January and February

HELEN DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Goosecreek, Texas December 8-12	Dan Stallworth, Secretary-Director, Tri-Cities Amateur Athletic Federation
	Waco, Texas December 15-19	John Morrow, Superintendent of Recreation
	Elkhart, Indiana January 26-30	John Higgins, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation
	Wichita Falls, Texas February 2-6	Don Greer, YMCA
	Texarkana, Texas February 9-13	Mrs. Wayne Windle, 1122 Main Street
	Austin, Texas February 16-20	B. S. Sheffield, Acting Director of Recreation
	San Antonio, Texas February 23-27	Miss Lou Hamilton, Superintendent of Recreation
RUTH EHLERS Social Recreation	Vermont December 1-12	Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, Vermont Director of Recreation, State House, Montpelier
	Lynn, Massachusetts January 5-9	J. B. Hurst, Director, Department of Physical Education, YMCA
	Wilmette, Illinois January 12-16	Russell A. Perry, Director of Recreation
	Highland Park, Illinois January 19-23	Howard Copp, Director of Recreaton
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Grand Forks. North Dakota December 1-3	Mrs. Frances Kannowski, Superintendent of Parks
	St. Joseph, Missouri December 8-12	Leland Becraft, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies
	Thibodaux, Louisiana December 15-17	J. Y. Duncan, Superintendent of La Fourche Recreation Commission, La Fourche Parish
	Clearwater, Florida January 5-9	Eddie Moore, Superintendent of Recreation
	Savannah, Georgia January 26-30	H. S. Bounds, Superintendent of Recreation
	Ft. Pierce, Florida February 2-6	Ben Bryan
	Gainesville, Florida February 9-13	Dwight Hunter, County Director of Physical Education and Recreation
	Miami, Florida February 16-27	Peter Roberts, Superintendent of Recreation
FRANK STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Tallahassee, Florida January 5-16	Miss Mary Kate Miller, Florida State University
	Daytona Beach, Florida January 19-30	G. F. Robinson, Superintendent of Recreation
	Jacksonville, Florida February 2-13	N. L. Mallison, Superintendent of Recreation
	West Palm Beach, Florida February 16-27	Ben York, Superintendent of Recreation
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Peoria, Illinois December 1-12	Henry Harper, Executive Director, Carver Community Center, 715 Spencer Street
	Battle Creek, Michigan January 19-February 13	John Wood, Director, Hamblin Community Center, 242 Hamblin Avenue



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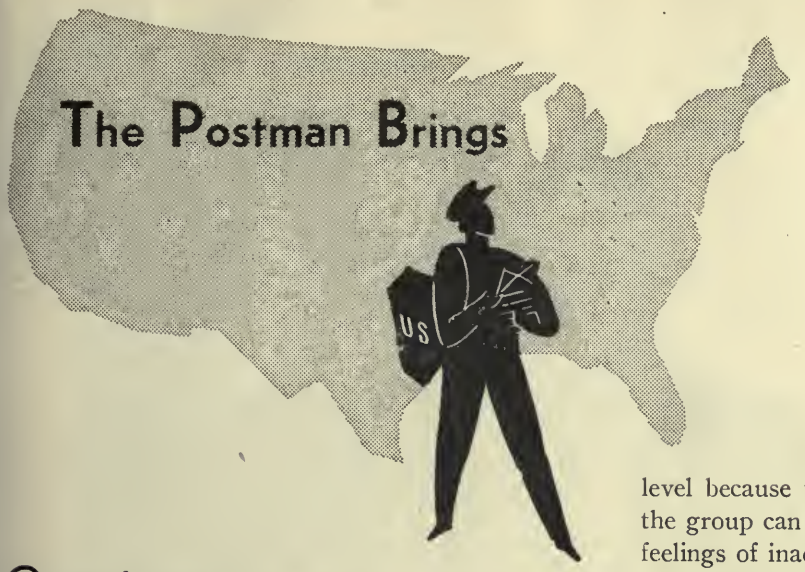

Questions on—

Dramatics for Teen-age Youth

Question: **Our Bulletin for December carried a consensus of opinion by many recreation leaders that amateur dramatics do not appeal to present-day teen-age youth, and that there seems to be nothing to do about it. This has brought a challenging protest from the Executive Secretary of a Philadelphia settlement, stating that the dramatic program there is carried on with youth as successfully as with all other ages. He says:**

"We have in operation at the Centre two teen-age groups — one junior dramatics unit and a senior group. Our teen-age groups range in age from eleven to seventeen and already have presented two plays — one for the children in the Pennsylvania Hospital."

This "other side of the picture" we would like to show in our forthcoming Bulletin, and we earnestly hope that you will be able to cooperate with us in that, from whatever your angle of experience is.

Answer

We do not believe that the teen-age boy or girl is naturally antagonistic or indifferent to drama. It is an activity, however, which depends very largely upon good leadership by someone who understands this age group and knows what types of plays, stunts and skits are best suited for its use. Drama also requires, to some extent, certain types of facilities and equipment if it is to be effective.

We believe that given adequate facilities and leadership, teen-agers enjoy dramatics and can do very thrilling things. We also believe that it is one of the very best types of recreation for this age level because through this medium of expression the group can get rid of many frustrations, fears, feelings of inadequacy, and the like.

We would like to mention one other point—the lack of really interesting short plays for this age group. Most of the play material listed as suitable for teen-agers is dull, dry, banal and uninteresting. A self-respecting teen-ager would certainly have no desire to take part in it. We do wish something could be done to raise the standards of suitable plays for adolescents.

The Content of RECREATION

Question: **I have been somewhat disappointed in that your magazine, throughout 1947, has carried very little of actual resource material for social recreation. By that I mean specific games and suggestions which the recreation leader might use effectively in actual work.**

However, the last two issues have had two articles which have been of great help—"Art Exhibits," in the October issue, and "A Community Becomes Acquainted," in the November issue. I liked this latter article because the writer gave actual program material and games which are very useful. I mimeographed the game "Friendship Treasure-hunt" and used it at one of our adult clubs. It proved to be of the best get-acquainted mixers which I have used.

Why not ask leaders in the field of social recreation to send in a selection of the very best two or three games which they use in their work? This would give readers, over a year's period, a wide range of games which have proven very successful in actual experience. What do you think of this idea?

Editor's Note

We would greatly appreciate hearing from our readers regarding this suggestion.

For once they actually agree!

Hope and Crosby, in the movies, seldom see eye to eye.

But there's one thing they really do agree on —they both think U.S. Savings Bonds make wonderful Christmas gifts!

SAYS BOB: "They're swell for *anybody* on your list. You couldn't pick a nicer, more sensible, more welcome present. Even Crosby knows that."

SAYS BING: "I hate to admit it, folks, but Hope is right. And remember this—you can buy Bonds at any bank or post office in the U. S. A."

BOB AND BING (together): "This Christmas, why not give the finest gift of all—U.S. Savings Bonds!"

Give the finest gift of all . . . U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

Contributed by this magazine in co-operation with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.

American Institute Park Executives

Charles E. Doell

CHARLES E. DOELL of Minneapolis and Paul V. Brown of Indianapolis were recently elected president and vice-president respectively of the American Institute of Park Executives. The annual election of officers and two directors was held on September 24 at the San Francisco Convention.

A member of the Institute for over twenty-five years, Charles Doell started in park work during his school days, in 1911. Working continuously for the Minneapolis Park Department—except for a period of service in the first World War—he progressed from assistant engineer to assistant superintendent and in August 1945 became superintendent. During his long period of Institute membership, Charles Doell has served the organization in several important capacities, has taken part in numerous convention programs and has served on Institute committees.

The new vice-president, Paul V. Brown, was superintendent of state parks in Indiana and assistant director of the Indiana Conservation Department until 1943. He is now director of parks and recreation at Indianapolis.

Earl F. Elliot was reelected to the office of treasurer and George L. Chesley of New Britain, Connecticut, and George I. Simons of Atlanta, Georgia, were elected directors of the Institute for the next three years.

Authors in This Issue

Dr. Henry S. Leiper—Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches. Article on page 417.

Dr. William F. Russell—Dean, Teachers College, Columbia University. Article on page 421.

Dorothy B. Taaffe—American Red Cross Recreation Supervisor, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey. Article on page 427.

Jean and Jess Ogden—Adult Education, Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Article on page 429.

Clayton L. Perreault—Executive Director of the Joanna Foundation, Goldville, South Carolina. Article on page 445.

When Thomas Hardy was seventy-six years old, according to Carl J. Weber in *Hardy of Wessex,* two forms of recreation still attracted him. One was cycling, and the other was "old church and dance music."

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Charles S. Weston

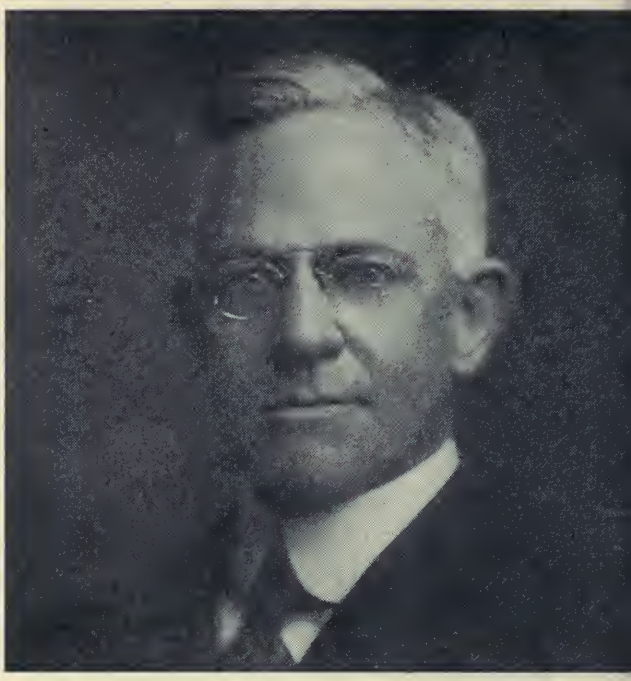
CHARLES S. WESTON died at his home in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on October 14, 1947, at the age of eighty-seven. For over a half century he held and treasured the highest respect and affection of his fellow citizens in Scranton. His local leadership in civic affairs and in banking, business and industrial circles was appreciated far beyond the borders of his home city and his native Pennsylvania.

Mr. Weston served on the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association from 1927 to 1932. For three years prior to that period, and through all the years since 1932, he had been an honorary member of the Association. He was an ardent supporter of the Association's work. He believed in it so heartily that he not only gave his personal support, but also persuaded many others to help. For twenty-three consecutive years he helped in the Scranton area to raise money for the Association's annual budget. His own gifts were very generous, but they were multiplied seven-fold through his appeals to others.

Friends said that his hobby was community recreation, for he was the pioneer who gave recreation its first start in Scranton and gave it a further helping hand as needed. With his sister, Caroline Weston Bird, he gave Weston Field to the city in 1915 in memory of their parents, and followed this later with other gifts, including Weston Park.

Even though life for him was filled with civic and business activity, Mr. Weston managed to find a little time now and then for the personal recreations he enjoyed. Among these were fishing, golfing, shooting and yachting. He liked watching such events as the finals in the local marbles contest. He possessed a delightful sense of humor. He was modest, shunning the spotlight of publicity. Few men understood the full meaning of the recreation movement as well as Mr. Weston.

In an editorial tribute on his eightieth birthday in 1940, the *Scranton Times* said, "No man in Scranton's recent history has made a deeper impression upon the community than Mr. Weston." On the same occasion, when the children of Scranton honored him with "Weston Day" on the playgrounds, the *Scranton Tribune* observed that "In a world busy with plans for death and destruction, in a time of grave concern and uncertainty, hundreds of children in gay costumes assembled here to sing and dance."



Charles S. Weston gave recreation its start in Scranton, Pennsylvania

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Answers to "Quiz-Mas Greetings," page 425

1. Yellow predominates; it is the Chinese color symbolizing joy, happiness, and peace.
2. Gifts of leis of roses, gardenias, ginger-blossoms, etc.
3. This play, symbolizing the wanderings of the Holy Family, is enacted for eight nights, ending with Christmas Eve.
4. New Year's Eve.
5. The household servants sit in state at the family table, and are waited on by members of the family who humble themselves in true Christian spirit by serving those who have served them so faithfully during the year.
6. The drink is concocted of roasted apple juice and milk.
7. On one large almond, which portends good fortune for the finder in the months to come. The finder is entitled to a gift.
8. Oak and laurel branches.
9. They fast all day.
10. Hot punch.
11. They break the ice and gaze into the water to see their future reflected.
12. Christmas Eve supper is more important than the Christmas dinner. The custom is to go from cafe to cafe, taking one course at each, hailing friends, and finishing up with early-morning coffee.
13. Lionel Barrymore.
14. Currier and Ives.
15. General Grant National Park, California.
16. No. The Puritans thought of it as sacrilegious and forbade its celebration for twenty-two years.
17. Thomas Nast.
18. There are three islands by this name. One lies in the Pacific Ocean, one in the Indian Ocean, and one is near Cape Breton, Canada.

Books Received

Animal Homes, by George F. Mason. William Morrow and Company, New York. $2.00.

Chemi, the Magician, by Ruthie Duskin. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.50.

Finger-Painting and How I Do It, by Ruth Faison Shaw. House of Little Books, New York. $1.00.

Girl Alive!, by Frances Ullmann. The World Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York. $2.00.

Girl Scout Handbook. Girl Scouts, National Organization, New York. $1.00.

Gridiron Challenge, by Jackson Scholz. William Morrow and Company, New York. $2.50.

How to Interpret Social Welfare, by Helen Cody Baker and Mary Swain Routzahn. The Russell Sage Foundation. $2.50.

Judy and Jim, A Paper Doll Story Book, by Hilda Miloche and Wilma Kane. Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York. $1.00.

Nature Lover's Knapsack, The, edited by Edwin O. Grover. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.00.

New Encyclopedia of Sports, The, by Frank G. Menke. A. S. Barnes and Company, Incorporated, New York. $5.00.

Plants, by Herbert S. Zim. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $3.50.

So You Want to Help People, by Rudolph M. Wittenberg. Association Press, New York. $3.00.

Youth After Conflict, by Goodwin Watson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. $3.50.

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What sports or recreations will be most popular five, ten years from now? We don't know, but we can hazard some guesses based on what existing sports offer the participants. Aside from large-scale promotions, we think probably the perfect sport would rate high on all these features:

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2. Broad participation base.
3. Fairly easy to learn.
4. Out-of-doors.
5. Involving both luck and skill.

Is archery the perfect sport—destined to be the first participation sport of the American people in, say, the 1950's? No one can predict with certainty. But we do know two things:

1. Archery checks out against any list of qualifications for the perfect sport, at least in the opinions of those educational directors with whom we have talked so far.
2. Archery has grown steadily in public favor.

So, if you are interested in a group sport with the broadest possible appeal—at relatively low cost—why not investigate archery? We'll gladly help you plan and start your program, and furnish you with bulk supplies of instructional literature. Just write for our *free* advisory service which is maintained for exactly that purpose.

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Playmaking With Children

By Winifred Ward. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.50.

HERE IS THE answer to the prayer of the recreation director who wishes to learn how to guide boys and girls in creative dramatics—that informal kind of drama created by the players themselves. No bag of theories this—but a practical down-to-earth guidebook based on years of experience in public education and children's drama.

The wholesome philosophy of this creative activity is part of the story. Included also is the technique to make the philosophy workable—concrete illustrations on how to choose, present and dramatize a story—how to integrate the arts through drama—and annotated lists of story material for all age groups from kindergarten through junior high school. Recreation leaders who work with handicapped children will find in the chapter, "Playmaking and Therapy," excellent means of bringing new happiness and security to their groups.

Directors of playgrounds, camps, teachers of religious education, social workers, scout leaders will discover, if they try, that children respond with great enthusiasm to creative drama—and try it they will if once they delve into this rich, exciting adventure in playmaking. The author's joy in her life's work is sure to kindle the same fire in the reader who believes that recreation has a bigger job to fill than just being a time-passer.

Here is a form of recreation that is creative, a form of drama which has as its objective not the development of the *exceptional* child *but* the development of the exceptional in *every* child.

Miss Winifred Ward, the author of *Playmaking with Children,* is at the present time assistant professor of dramatic production, Northwestern University, supervisor of dramatics in the elementary schools of Evanston, Illinois, and director of the Children's Theatre of Evanston.—*Agnes Haaga, Director, Seattle Children's Recreation Project.*

Music Education Source Book

The Music Educator's National Conference, Chicago, Illinois. $3.50.

THOSE INTERESTED IN developing musical activities in community centers will find valuable pointers in the *Music Education Source Book,* which has been edited by Hazel Nohavec Morgan. Many of the activities included are adaptable to non-school groups, among them piano and other instrumental instruction classes, choral groups, creative expression, concerts for children and young people, music libraries, radio and audio-visual aids generally. The book is based on the well deliberated opinions and recommendations of music supervisors and teachers in the respective departments of music education, and will have meaning for the recreation worker even if his objectives do not always coincide with those of the educator. In addition he can benefit from the carefully selected bibliographies and from such other sections as those on music history and appreciation, diction and speech, competition festivals, problems of the rural school, singing voice o the pre-school child, music in industry, functional aspect of music in hospitals, codes of ethics in public relation for private music teachers, professional musicians an others, use of sound films, and recording equipment.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT O CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED B THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946, o RECREATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for Octo ber 1, 1947.

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and count aforesaid, personally appeared ROSE J. SCHWARTZ, who havin been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she i the Business Manager of RECREATION, and that the following is to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of th ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly o triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publi cation for the date shown in the above caption, required by th act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 193 and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations) printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, man aging editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

Editor: Howard Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10 N. Y.

Managing Editor: None.

Business Manager: Rose J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, Ne York 10, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name an address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the name and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent o more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, th names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. I owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, it name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.)

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publi cation sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

ROSE J. SCHWARTZ.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 00 day of September, 1947.

MIRIAM S. C. DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 376, Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 320. Register's No. 27-D-8. My Commission expires March 30, 1948.

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I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet the words repeat
Of "Peace on earth, good will to men!"
And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along th' unbroken song,
Of "Peace on earth, good will to men!"
And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said
"For hate is strong and mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"
Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

RECREATION

Plans for the New Year

January 1948
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Contents

January 1948

Memories for Recreation, by Howard Braucher 457

Man Does Not Live by Bread Alone, by Dr. Dwayne Orton 459

A Village Hires a Helper, by Russell A. Perry 460

Let's Think in Terms of People, by Dr. Harry Wilson 461

New Films Available 466

Expand the Use of Park Areas 467

An Interesting Experiment, by Ephraim Epstein 468

A Review of Swimming Pool Regulations 472

Blind Champions, by Charles Buell 477

R. Tait McKenzie Memorial 479

Skating Clubs in High School and College, by Roland C. Geist 482

Local Skating Rink 487

Robert K. Murray 490

Recreation Suggestion Box (Helpful Hints) 491

At Headquarters . . . Willard C. Sutherland 499

Safety in Winter Skiing 502

Creative Activities

Promoting An Arts Program, by Florence Anderson 463

Creative Crafts Craze, by David J. DuBois 471

Drama in the Recreation Program 476

Creative Arts in Recreation 480

Dramatics on a Shoestring, by George A. Lepper 485

Regular Features

World at Play 483

Authors in This Issue 490

The Postman Brings 494

Recreation Institutes 497

Books Received 501

Magazines and Pamphlets 501

New Publications 503

PICTURE CREDITS—We are indebted to: the U. S. Forest Service for illustration on page 467; Tacoma, Washington, Recreation Commission for that on page 471; Department of Recreation, Passaic, New Jersey for that of mural painting, page 480; Ray Atkeson, Photo-Art Studios for that on page 483.

DON'T MISS—The article on techniques of stimulating an interest in the creative arts—"Promoting An Arts Program" by Florence Anderson—based on experimentation in USO clubs and YWCA's throughout the country. Page 463.

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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MAR 31

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

Recreation

in January 1948

NO READING, WRITING, RADIO, VISITORS.
No work, no problems,
Just rest, quiet.
Memories come crowding in for recreation.

Memories for Recreation

Memory of the long lane down to the woods—where as a little child you went with the dog and rounded up the cows—and sometimes missed one or two.

The fence corner with the rails across giving a triangular safety zone for petting the colts.

The little creek under the bridge by the one room country school where you played at recess.

The long Saturday with the men in the woods as they felled the great trees with their axes, making up winter fire wood for the farm house.

Sugaring off in the spring, eating the maple sap cooled in the snow, with other youngsters from the nearby farms.

The barn raising with all the men and their families together in hilarious mood with quantities and quantities of the best of food, eaten outdoors under the trees in the orchard.

Threshing days (before you were old enough to do much work!) with all the good fun and food.

Driving on a Sunday night along the country road in the pitch dark and listening to the singing in the country homes.

The long tramps later in life—up the mountain sides—here the quantities of blueberries, there the mountain lake a mile above sea level, there the wonderful spring way up thousands of feet near the top—where all was bare and wind-swept. Here you came out upon the deer—there was that far view for miles around.

The twenty-five mile hike across country, the people met and talked with; the eighty mile hike along the ocean in Maine, fish eaten as soon as they were caught.

The long canoe trips, particularly paddling at night.

Rowing together with another long distance over rough seas.

Sailing at night in the moonlight.

Long hours by the drift wood fires with the sound of the ocean ever in your ears.

Places seen only once but remembered forever—like the spot in Norway where thirteen waterfalls could be counted pouring down from great heights—the changing lights on the mountain lakes in Colorado nearly two miles high—

Long hours become shorter hours.
Long days pass more quickly.
When the memories of beauty and comradeship flood in.
Recreation is not only for the time.
Recreation is forever afterward.
Each person has his memory chest.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

To Greet the New Day

Excerpts from a pertinent address delivered to the National Recreation Congress by Dr. Dwayne Orton, Director of Education, International Business Machines Corporation.

Man Does Not Live by Bread Alone

My relationship with this recreation program is that of an educator who has gone into industry, and into an industry which happens to be engaged rather largely in the field of education and recreation within the company.

My topic tonight is suggested by a sign which some strikers carried in a parade: "We want bread, but we want roses, too." Now that was a very significant sign. Man does not live by bread alone. "We want bread, but we want roses, too."

A great industrialist started building a corporation on the principle "If you want to build a business, you must first build men." I come to you tonight, as one engaged in the field of industrial human relations, to say to you that this whole field of recreation is extremely significant in the work of the economic world. In its broader interpretation, it is not confined to an occasional baseball or softball team, but in its broader implications it is one of the essential keys to the maintenance of our way of life and economic order.

I say this out of a background of executive activities in a company which has large recreational activities going on day and night with twenty-nine sports under organized direction and, in addition, programs in music and recreation of an intellectual and cultural type.

If you are going to build a business—and I should like to broaden it now: if you are going to build a community, if you are going to build a nation—"you must first build men."

Now I should like to indicate a few of the significant situations and trends which I think give a mandate of responsibility to a group such as yours.

The first of these is one about which we hear a great deal these days. We are beginning to see the necessity for catching up on the lag which exists between our tremendous advance technologically and our failure adequately to advance in our human relations.

In other words, we have moved so far in the technological field that we have dazzled the eyes and stirred the hearts of the people until they feel that they have come into a new world. In the compounding of the material of the earth and sea and sky, we have done marvelous things, but we have yet to discover the ways by which we may learn to live together and make the greatest utilization of those things.

I should like to quote here words from a motion picture, "Edison, the Man." You may remember that Spencer Tracy played the part of Edison. He had been interviewed by two high school children and then had gone to a banquet held in his honor. The great from near and far rose and spoke about him, and when he came to make his response, these were the words he used: "To be told by the outstanding men of your generation that you have contributed a great deal to human betterment is pleasant, very pleasant indeed. I would hardly be human if my heart did not fill with such a major compliment, but somehow I have not achieved the things I want. Earlier this evening I talked with two school children. Tomorrow the world will be theirs. It is a troubled world, full of doubt and uncertainty. You say we men of science have been helping the world. Are those children or their children going to approve what we have done? Or, are they going to discover too late that science was trusted too much so it has turned into a monster whose final triumph was man's own destruction? Some of us are beginning to feel that danger, but it can be avoided. I once had two dynamos. They needed regulating. It was a problem in balance and adjustment. I feel that the confusion of this world is very much the same. The dynamo of man's God-given ingenuity

is running away with the dynamo of his equally God-given humanity. I am too old to do much more than say, 'Put those dynamos in balance. Make them work in harmony as their great Creator intended that they should. Then we need not be afraid of tomorrow, for what man's mind can conceive, man's character can control, and we may go forward toward more light.' "

Need I labor the point, that the development of men should be given priority by those engaged in education and recreation? That which you are attempting to do, whether it is in institutions, in communities, in industry, in public schools or colleges, or wherever it is, is at the very core of the greatest challenge of our day. We are not going to stop mechanical, physical research. We are not going to stand still or go back to the Middle Ages. We are going to go forward with an accelerating rate. But, with that progress, we must learn how to build men, noble men.

Now, even more briefly, let me indicate that there is taking place in our industrial experience—and in other areas of our common life—the acceptance of a new type of responsibility. I refer to this as the fourth dimension of business.

What are the ordinary dimensions of economic activity? They are to produce goods and services, to apply human labor to produce goods and services, to employ capital that tools may be provided in order that labor may work to produce goods and purchases.

In an orthodox sense, these make up the cycle of economic activity, and to these there is being added a fourth dimension of business.

The fourth dimension of business is the assumption of social responsibility. The applications of that responsibility within the framework of our economic order are legion. You are in the middle of one of them, the development of men.

A Village Hires a Helper

Russell A. Perry

THE LITTLE FIELD HOUSE on the Village Green in Wilmette, Illinois, has a new recreation leader; and although his cost is extremely low, he is doing a fine job with the "hard to interest" groups. His name—Mr. Television.

The popularity of the youth programs in the Field House has greatly increased since the advent of television. It has proved to be a popular *addition to* the activities of all age groups. In the afternoon the Junior Jamboree, a Chicago television program, entertains the smaller children who take part in after school programs. Scout troops who use the building enjoy television as a part of their planned program.

The biggest demand is for the sports programs scheduled evenings and Sunday afternoons. At the time of this writing, the Chicago Bears and Cardinals are preparing to play for the Western Division professional football championship. All seats have been sold in Wrigley Field, and it seems as though half of the Village of Wilmette is planning on seeing the game through the Field House television set. Other sports programs, including boxing, wrestling, hockey and basketball, are proving very attractive to the boys of high school age as well as to returned veterans.

When the plan to purchase television equipment was presented to the Recreation Board, it was pointed out that the high interest value of these programs was drawing young men and women to the local taverns, which were capitalizing commercially on their value. The Recreation Board desired to counteract this unhealthy situation, and so the equipment was installed.

On the opening night, through word of mouth publicity, a large group was in attendance at the Field House and since that time, it has grown steadily. Television distributors in this area are confident that in a reasonably short time these programs will be available in most youth centers, in many churches and in some schools. They feel, despite the continued home installation, that group use of television equipment will continue to be popular because sporting events are more enjoyable when witnessed in a group than when viewed alone.

Several other North Shore communities are anticipating the hiring of Mr. Television to assist them in maintaining a modern recreation program. When one considers that a new, strong leader costs only slightly more than $400, is willing to work under contract for one year without additional cost, the economy of a television purchase is evident. One has only to witness a group of vigorous, hard to handle boys sitting meekly before a televised professional or college football game to realize the interest value of this new form of entertainment.

See photograph on page 484.

Let's Think in Terms of People

Dr. Harry Wilson, Professor of Music Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, sums up the music session of the National Congress.

THERE WAS A great deal of enthusiasm, questioning and participation in discussion at the meeting on "Music in the Recreation Program." It sounded to me just a little like a meeting of school music teachers. The fact of the matter is, music people and physical education people have somewhat the same habit. Music people talk music, music, music, and physical education people talk sports, sports, sports; whereas they all should talk people, people, people.

Unless we realize that our recreational program is going to be based on the needs of people, I don't have much hope for the various activities we introduce to them.

In summarizing the meeting, therefore, I will bring out the few points that were emphasized regarding the interest and need of people in music.

People are really interested in music. Can you imagine the world without music? Have you ever thought of marriages without music? Have you ever thought of schools, radios and so on without music? When there is that much music going on in the world, people must be interested, and there is a definite need for them to be guided in music available to them.

Music has a real value for you in the recreation program. It has a unique value in the recreation program. Music has a way of getting direct and immediate emotional response from people that you can't reach any other way. It provides an emotional release in these harrowing times of ours that other activities do not provide in the same way. It has a way of reaching down into the inner recesses of young people, down into their personalities and characters, even to their spirits and souls, if you please. It has a way of providing recreation in the quieter moments—and believe me, quieter moments are just as important as the more active moments of our recreation program.

So we feel that there is a definite need. I think that I can talk to you like this about the need of music, because on Sunday afternoon, you do not find me at home listening to the philharmonic concert over the radio; I am out playing eighteen holes of golf. Don't ask my score! I am a little like Al Jolson, who says, "I play two hours of golf every morning, and when I get through with the two holes, I go home."

Another question that was brought up was: What kinds of music should be used in a recreation program? A point that was touched upon, but not emphasized enough, was that we should not think of school music, of recreational music, classical music, professional music; we should just think of music. If we only think of music and the kind of music that fits the particular need at that time, then we don't have to worry about classifying our recreational music as being inferior. We have to realize that we are trying to put music across to people in a way that will have some meaning to them at that particular time. "Little Tom Tinker" is all right in its place, but you should not stop there. You must start with the music that the people are interested in and lead them on to broaden their knowledge and tastes. But, believe me, if you don't have some music in your recreation programs, they are lopsided and you had better take stock of yourself.

It is a good thing to be acquainted with the music in the local schools, so that your recreation program can supplement and substitute. During discussion of this idea, it was reported that one community program offers piano instruction in classes because it is not made available in the school.

A great deal of the meeting time was spent on considering the scope of a music program—in other words, the music activities that should be planned in the recreation program. And again I am afraid we fall into the pitfall music school teachers fall into, the over-emphasis on performance, on putting on a show of high, superior quality, and letting people come and listen to it. I

think we are going to have to think of people again, and think of all the various educational approaches to music, and to provide for activities that take care of those various approaches to music. The question of the listening approach to music was only touched upon. In one community they do provide listening as part of the music program, but it was the only place mentioned. Probably there are others. I wonder how many of you are taking care of listening programs? Have you a phonograph on your playground? Do you have other records besides jazz? Do you attempt to have a listening program that is more or less planned, that will interest your younger people and your adults?

Another program, of course, is singing. You need community singing. It should move gradually and gradually to a higher level. Community singing, if you just have a series of community sings put on for the fun of it, will not lead far. Community singing that is planned carefully will lead to a community chorus that gives the people, who are interested in furthering or developing the musical quality of their singing, a real interest and something to satisfy that need in their lives.

On the question of playing, the approach of playing on instruments, do you stop with the toy instruments? I don't neglect the fact that the harmonica and accordion and guitar are excellent instruments and should be capitalized upon, but do you stop there? Do you try to have other things, like a bugle corps and even a band comprised of your young people?

Do you attempt to do anything with creative music? The creative approach is very stimulating. Do you offer any kind of song program, song writing contest, or any kind of a reward for any kind of composition?

The last thing is the rhythmical approach. Many people's approach to music is through rhythm. Capitalize on your folk dance, modern dancing or ballet, or any kind of dance program that gets people to respond to music rhythmically.

The question of the budget was the third question taken up: How much money should be devoted to music in the budget? It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the money required depends on the situation. In some places there should be more money spent for music than in others. Again, you have to get back to what the people are interested in and what they need.

In the discussion of leadership, I was quite amazed at the number of people present who had a school music background. Maybe that is good. But the statement was made, and I think probably it is true, that it will be a long time before very many places can hire music specialists to carry on a recreation program of music in their towns and cities. If that is the case, then it is up to the recreation leaders, you recreation leaders who may be interested primarily in other things, to devote enough study to music to be able to realize the value of it, the scope of it; so that you can enlist the local talent that you have; and so that you can carry on a valuable recreation program in music.

A Project of the Mother's Club

A story enthralls children of Durham, North Carolina's first recreation center for Negroes. Students from North Carolina College supervise their play.

We thank thee. Grace before milk and crackers during the recreation period for children under six, held three days per week from ten to one o'clock.

Promoting an Arts Program*

FLORENCE ANDERSON

CREATIVE ARTS ACTIVITIES are so important in the development of a whole personality that any organization interested in individual and group development cannot afford to neglect them. Experience has shown that an arts program satisfies some of the basic human needs for self-expression, recognition and new adventure.

Organizations have a responsibilty to encourage interest in creative expression and to make arts activities available to everyone. This means informal crafts and hobby groups as well as formal and scheduled art classes.

Each community and organization will probably differ in its abilty to find art resources and to stimulate such interest. The imagination, ingenuity and enthusiasm of professional and volunteer leaders are, of course, the determinants.

Here are suggestions for promoting an arts interest and developing an arts program in your organization. Some of these are based on experiences of USO clubs and local YWCA's which have pioneered in the arts.

1. Bring an Arts Activity to People

Don't wait for people to come on Wednesday night to some backroom in your building for ceramics. In order to interest those who have never tried anything of the sort, and are not even sure that they want to try, set up a long table in the lobby or in some other conspicuous spot in your building. Cover the table with newspapers and begin an impromptu class, where those who are dropping into the building can see how it's done and try it themselves.

The suggestions in this article are based on the experience of USO clubs and local YWCA's throughout the country which have pioneered in the arts.

Invite the passers-by to sit down and make an ash tray. It won't be long before you'll have a number of recruits for your weekly ceramics group!

Although you will want to continue these informal classes which are open to "drop-ins" in the lobby, you may need to find a room, as the interest develops, where each participant can store his equipment and keep unfinished work. Also, your group soon may desire a work room with more facilities.

USO clubs had great success with a variety of lobby arts and crafts. Some of the most popular were: leathercraft, ceramics, painting, sketching and shellcraft. It is important that such activities seem easy and informal, that enough tools and materials are handy so that the beginner feels free to try his skill. The cost for this informal work should be so slight that it is not a deterrent to anyone.

People may be introduced to an arts activity at a luncheon or supper table. Young matrons' groups have cleared the luncheon table, have covered it with newspapers, brought out the copper sheeting, the smelly liver of sulphur and the modeling tools and have had the time of their lives doing metalcraft. Between discussions of the dessert they have just enjoyed, and talk of the latest reducing diet, they have created hand-tooled copper pictures, book-ends and bowls attractive enough for any crafts exhibit.

Similarly, co-ed groups, men's or other women's groups can enjoy informal arts activity around the supper table or in social groups.

2. Have Exhibits and Demonstrations

Arrange an exhibit in your building and in the downtown store windows and public library, featuring the arts and crafts articles which could be made by groups in your organization. "It's Fun, It's Inexpensive and It's Easy" might be the caption of one such exhibit, presenting the cost and estimated amount of time involved for each person.

Several arts and crafts groups were formed as a result of art exhibits, craft displays and lively "See-How-It's-Done" demonstrations in an Alabama USO. This was a cooperative undertaking with the art department of Alabama College and was held on a Sunday afternoon. A letter from the club director described the success of the project: "They showed in demonstrations how art can be functional and interesting in our daily living, and how painlessly the creative urge can take effect if uninhibited! Oils, water colors, block printing and clay kept over two hundred people fascinated for hours!"

Sculpture groups of a YWCA held annual exhibits in the art gallery of a department store. These exhibits not only gave the amateur sculptors a feeling of accomplishment, but were a source of satisfaction to the organization and stimulated others to try their hand with the clay and plasticum. Similarly, other art students interested in oils and water colors exhibit their paintings each year.

Exhibit paintings, sculpture, handcrafts of local or nearby artists. Arrange exhibits of prints from museums. Many fine inexpensive prints can be purchased today from museums and art stores. Buy them to have on hand for such exhibits.

Use the downtown store windows to display your arts and crafts.

Show movies and film slides on the arts. These are available from museums and from motion picture bureaus, such as the New York University Film Library and the YMCA Motion Picture Bureau. Film slides are also available and may be shown in a Belloptican or Magic Lantern. Schedule speakers on art appreciaton or on art techniques in connection with the film slides. Call on local resources for these—art teachers from the schools, artists among your constituents or volunteers.

3. Find an Arts Leader Who Likes His Subject and Who Likes People

The leader is all important to an arts program. It is not enough to know how to teach a person to model in clay. The good arts leader should understand the people he is teaching, see that there can be additional values in art other than the acquiring of a skill—important as that is.

Through your conversations with the leader, help him to know what is meant by "starting where people are"—at their point of interest; the importance of a little encouragement with constructive rather than negative criticism; the need that people have to see something completed; the importance of enjoying the activity without being too much of a perfectionist about it. The leader must also be aware of the fact that some people are living under tension due to home or job difficulties, a tension which may be eased in their art work.

Of course, as a group goes seriously into an arts field such as painting, and becomes interested in acquiring skill and in developing creative ability, the teacher does not need the same degree of sensitivity to those individual needs.

4. Use Art in An Educational Program

Art can be helpful in promoting appreciation and better understanding of people of different religious, racial and nationality backgrounds. As a part of its USO program, the National Jewish Welfare Board staff assembled eight circulating exhibits of works of art by Jewish artists. The subject matter was concerned with both the familiar and unfamiliar aspects of Jewish culture and served as an educational experience, affording the onlooker a deeper insight and appreciation of a religious background as well as of art.

Related to these exhibits were films, dramatized readings of stories, the playing of Jewish folk music, folk dances, the serving of typical food and a talk by a speaker to unify the program. Among the painters and sculptors included were: Gropper, Glicenstein, Chagall, Pann, Wachtel, Reiss and Geller.

Other recommended exhibits are: A set of twenty photogravures of work by the famous Negro sculptor, Richard Barthé, including a ten-by-twelve-inch photogravure of the artist, available from The Harmon Foundation at two dollars; reproductions of a series of paintings entitled "Nationalities in the United States" published by the magazine, *Woman's Day*.

In similar fashion, the original work of your own groups in painting, block prints, sculpture and other media may be used as part of any educational unit. Art tableaux are interesting and fun

tor any arts group to undertake. It is not difficult to make and gild a wooden picture frame, with dark drapes in back or with a painted scene for background and for the sides. The subject might be appropriate to the Christmas scene, with a Madonna or reproduction of a famous Nativity scene, or might be appropriate to any theme. A successful lighting effect can be obtained by use of a spotlight or colored lights wired inside the picture frame.

Art speaks a universal language and artists through the years have made their contribution to the improvement of the social scene and human relations.

5. Use Art at Holiday Times

What a tremendous help your amateur artists and craftsmen can be in decorating your building for holiday seasons and for other gala occasions! They can paint murals on your windows, using poster paints or Bon Ami soap, or they can paint murals for your walls on brown wrapping paper. They can cut beautiful block prints for announcements, place cards or invitations. They can paint a permanent mural for the Canteen, the Rumpus Room, or even for the best room in your building. They can make attractive Christmas tree and fireplace decorations. Cut-out figures made with plywood and paint, such as a Santa Claus or the Three Wise Men, can be used for an attractive Christmas scene in front or on top of your building!

They can do art work on mimeographed sheets which will promote interest in such material.

They can select beautiful art prints for your Christmas or other holiday exhibits, and help with window displays in downtown stores.

6. Sponsor a Christmas Gift Shop

In connection with your arts and crafts program, a group might open a Christmas or year-round gift shop in which it would sell its own work. A little income from creative work is stimulating and helpful to the craftsman or artist. Nearby craft leagues and local stores may help you find a market for good handcraft.

7. Have Arts Activities Available to Groups as Part of the Evening's Interest Group Program

In some YWCA's, for instance, those attending an evening club meeting have the opportunity to participate in a variety of interest groups in addition to mass recreational and club activities. Sculpture and handcraft groups have been particularly popular in one of these. The groups were scheduled at forty-five minute intervals. If she so desired, a girl might remain for two periods.

The interest groups were planned by a council of girls elected from clubs and several of the groups. They decided to charge a small fee to every girl who came, irrespective of the groups or clubs she attended. This did not exceed one dollar for a total of ten weeks. Out of this money, a large proportion of the instructor's fees and other group expenses were paid.

One council sponsored fourteen interest groups in one evening, including "Charm," "Current Events," "Sculpture," and "Recreational Gym." These met in forty-five minute periods, from seven to nine o'clock, preliminary to various club and other meetings. In the course of an evening, Mary Jones might have roller-skated in the gym, started a clay head of one of her friends, and taken part in a panel discussion on the United Nations. She might then have gone to her club meeting with its varied activities. In addition, she could have joined an art class on some other night.

8. Take a Look at the Facilities in Your Building

Can your lobby or other main floor room be used as an art gallery? That is, are there wall spaces on which you can hang paintings for an exhibit, and places for pottery and sculpture? Art exhibits often have been arranged on large screens, borrowed for the purpose when wall space was not available.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons in a USO club, the painter or photographer whose exhibit was being shown was present to answer questions and to give suggestions to others.

Undoubtedly your building cannot have a studio with skylight, but perhaps you can fix a room as a Studio or Putter Shop, with adequate working space for a group and with enough shelves and cupboards to hold the unfinished work and supplies. This room should have running water, since many arts and crafts require this, and it should be a room which can be "messed up" without causing the housekeeper or janitor to have a stroke. If you have several rooms available, you can, of course, accommodate more people and each room may be used for a number of activities.

9. Have Your Organization Help Finance Arts Activities in Getting Them Started

The matter of budget is important in any educational, cultural program. People will pay a good price for a dance or a movie, but sometimes have to be shown the value of other programs before they are willing to finance them. Organizations, at first, need to subsidize certain educational and cul-

tural activities. It is asking too much of an artist, dependent upon the arts for a living, to give volunteer service. Therefore at the start, make allowance in your budget for some of your arts program.

10. Have a Lively "Arts Corner" on the Bulletin Board

Post on the bulletin board the latest art news, occasional art prints, photographs, invitations to exhibits. If the display is colorful, lively and "eye catching," it will be an inducement to others to join your groups.

11. Publicize Your Arts Activities in the Newspapers, on the Radio and in Posters Around Town

People are more interested in reading and hearing about arts and crafts than has been generally believed. The unusual story always gets a hearing. Describe some of the processes in your crafts work, some of the things made, any exciting and new materials that you may be trying out. Feature an Arts and Crafts Open House in your building with "Try It Yourself" demonstrations for the novice.

12. Buy Art Books and Magazines

Beginners in art find help and inspiration in current magazines and books on the subject. Buy some of these for your library, if you have one, or for the use of your arts groups.

Art books are becoming more beautiful and more plentiful each year. A series of monographs on various artists are now available in bookstores. Each one is illustrated with reproductions from the artist's work and sells for only one dollar. Browse in your local bookstore, and invite your organization's finance committee to browse with you!

*Reprinted from "Try It Yourself," by Florence Anderson. *The Woman's Press.* $1.00.

New Films Available

CHILDREN IN TROUBLE, a ten minute sound motion picture produced by "March of Time," is about juvenile delinquency, its causes and prevention. A New York State Youth Commission film, it was entered in the "Film of the World Festival" sponsored by the Chicago Film Council and was selected as one of the world's six outstanding sponsored films. Reports from several local communities indicate that the showing of "Children in Trouble" has stimulated coordinated action with respect to children's problems.

This 16 mm. film is now available free of charge to service clubs, parent-teacher groups and other interested agencies. Write to New York State Youth Commission, 30 Lodge Street, Albany, New York.

MAKE WAY FOR YOUTH, a new twenty minute sound film sponsored by the National Social Welfare Assembly, is the story of the birth of a youth council. From it one gathers that racial, religious and group hatred between young people can be uprooted and something better planted; that youngsters and adults can enjoy working together; and that a community that does something for its young people, does something for itself. It may be ordered through Association Films, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, distributors for the Y.M.C.A. Charges: Daily $3.50; weekly $10.00; two weeks $15.00. Purchase price $60.00.

PLAYTOWN, U.S.A. is a twenty-five minute color, 16 mm. sound motion picture showing how a community can organize an all-age, year-round recreation program. This can be a most effective aid in stimulating the initiation and expression of community recreation programs. Public officials and members of civic and social organizations should see this film. Available from Association Films (address as above) for a $1.50 service charge.

$1000.00 FOR RECREATION, a twelve minute sound color film, can be valuable for impressing community-sponsor groups with the fact that recreation is a basic human need and is as much a public responsibility as education, health and sanitation. This film is a dramatic production in which Chicago's noted Director of Recreation, V. K. Brown, offers sound advice on how service clubs and other community organizations can invest wisely in a complete recreation program for their communities.

Expand the Use of Park Areas

"EXPAND THE USE of park areas," was the plea of an address given by G. M. Phelan, Director of Recreation of Kenosha, Wisconsin, to the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Society in Milwaukee at its annual meeting in 1947.

"It is the Park Department's responsibilty to provide and maintain the various park facilities," stated Mr. Phelan, "but it is the responsibility of the Recreation Department to see that those areas are used to capacity wherever possible. For after all, the only justification for park areas is that they be used by the people who are paying to own and maintain them.

"There was a time within the memory of most of us when park areas were looked upon merely as beauty spots or rest areas. It was considered very inconsiderate of anybody to step off of the beaten path disregarding the signs of 'Keep Off the Grass.' These park areas in the early days were usually selected because they were not much use for anything else. Composed of rugged terrain, they were rather difficult to make over into practical, usable areas.

"Municipalities gradually began to recognize that parks were public property, belonged to the residents of the city and should be prepared to meet the needs of these individuals. Playgrounds were established, apparatus purchased and installed, ball diamonds were municipally constructed and maintained, tennis courts were built, bathing beaches were added to the list, and so on.

"At the present time, we find that these developments exist in most of the cities in the midwest area. However, maximum use is not being obtained from many. For instance, those fields, courts and the like should be lighted for evening play. This is particularly true of our softball fields and tennis courts, our horseshoe pits, our skating areas, and our municipal playgrounds. Even after this has been done, parks still may not be used to their capacity.

"More provisions for winter sports can help us attain this goal. Small ski slides can be built out of ground rather than super structures, with take off of four, five or ten feet. Provisions should be made for coasting, tobogganing. Portable shelter houses for warming should be placed close by."

After listing other possibilities, Mr. Phelan went on to say that interpretation of the use of parks for nature activities can be presented by children's programs on the summer playgrounds. "You will find that one advantageous plan is to teach it through dramatic situations. Try having one child take the part of the oak tree, another the shrubs, another the flowers, another the grass, another the birds, and the like. Have each prepare a list of his values to present at a court hearing presided over by a character known as Mother Nature. Mother Nature's final decision is that all together they make up the park area. It takes the combination of all of them to add to its beauty and usability. We find that this also helps promote a higher regard for the areas, and vandalism is materially reduced.

"At the present time, in many cities, older men are being retired from industry at the ages of sixty to sixty-five. This creates a new problem as far as the leisure time of these men is concerned. We find them hanging around public buildings, sitting on park benches in park areas. Effort should be made to get these individuals into some form of activity. It should be possible to organize them in the various park areas into clubs where they would elect their own officers to conduct the various forms of tournaments or competitive play that might be established. These groups might use the playground shelter houses for winter headquarters. We all have, or soon will have, this problem facing us, and some solution should be attempted.

"Let's expand the use of our parks!"

More provision for winter sports should be made. Here a bridge is used to eliminate the danger of passing in front of the toboggan slide.

An Interesting Experiment

A commercial firm takes a noteworthy step toward playing an important role in community life, and presents interesting possibilities in the realm of entertainment for children.

Ephraim Epstein

THE PROBLEM OF providing children with sound picture entertainment, geared to their levels of intelligence and appreciation, has faced the film makers practically since the first flicker appeared on a silver screen. For various reasons, Hollywood has done little to cope with the situation as far as producing pictures aimed primarily at children is concerned (there are exceptions, of course, with some of the Walt Disney films as outstanding examples) and it has been left to the exhibitors, the men who operate the country's motion picture houses, to seek a solution.

One of New York's leading independent theatre chains, Century Theatres, recently came up with a plan that goes a long way toward assuring youngsters of carefully selected films, and in addition, stage entertainment.

The plan goes under the name of "Century's SAT-R-DAY CAMPS" and at present is in operation at six of the company's thirty-seven theatres —three in Brooklyn and three in Long Island.

Five of the Camps meet every Saturday afternoon, from noon until five p.m. The sixth meets from nine to twelve-thirty in the morning to accommodate those children who, for one reason or another, cannot attend the afternoon performances. A special screening committee, with the help of the United Parents Association and the National Board of Review, previews all films including features, short subjects, cartoons and newsreels, eliminating those which are deemed inappropriate for youngsters. The "inappropriate" label is assigned to any film which is objectionable even in part.

However, approved movies make up only one portion of the program. The balance is devoted to planned "camp" activities, including such events as sack races, potato races, balloon-blowing contests, cracker-eating contests, quizzes, spelling bees, "musical chairs" and similar games. As an added fillip there are occasional professional stage acts chosen for their appeal to the moppets—dog acts, magicians, circuses, Punch and Judy and the like.

All of the "live" performances are under the supervision of a Camp Counselor, who is an accredited teacher in New York's public school system.

At closing time, all unescorted children must leave the theatres. This rule is enforced so that the youngsters won't be exposed to the regular shows, which begin ten minutes later, and which often are meant only for adult consumption. Escorted children, of course, may or may not remain according to the decision of the adult accompanying them.

The entire SAT-R-DAY CAMP project is a product of the progressive thinking of Century vice-president Fred J. Schwartz, who, with his general theatre manager J. R. Springer, nursed it into operation despite objections from some of his advisors who felt the program was doomed to financial failure because of the almost complete loss of adult admissions.

It was Mr. Schwartz's contention, however, that the SAT-R-DAY CAMPS would prove of such great value to the communities in which they would operate that parents, parent-teacher groups, civic clubs and other organizations interested in cultivating suitable entertainment for children would lend enough support to the program to enable it to pay for itself.

It is still too early to determine whether or not Mr. Schwartz's contention will hold water. Thus far, the increased costs at the SAT-R-DAY CAMP theatres plus the fact that Century has maintained its regular Saturday admission scale of twenty-five cents have meant that the project is operating in the red, despite a sizable increase over normal kiddie attendance.

Cost of admission loomed large in Mr. Schwartz's thinking for he wanted the Camps to be avail-

able to a wide community audience. However, should the program continue to operate at a loss, it may be necessary to boost admission prices to meet costs, but still attempting to keep them within the reach of all.

In his capacity as Century vice-president, Mr. Schwartz constantly has stressed the fact that motion picture theatres are an integral part of the communities in which they are located, and that theatre managers should strive to play an important role in community life.

Earlier this year he gave a practical demonstration of practicing what he preached when he contributed the entire facilities of a Century Theatre in Brooklyn for use in a visual education experiment conducted by the New York City Board of Education. Century assumed all costs of the experiment and won high praise from city officials for its efforts.

The SAT-R-DAY CAMPS got under way October 18 with 6500 children in attendance at the five theatres. New York City Commissioner of Welfare Benjamin Fielding officially launched the program stating, "The SAT-R-DAY CAMPS initiated by Century Theatres display the vision and imagination necessary to cope with the challenge of the basic entertainment needs of children."

Typical, perhaps, of all the Camp programs was a recent performance at Century's Floral Theatre in Floral Park, Long Island.

It opened with the showing of the film, "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," which won noisy approval from the audience of children. Two color cartoons followed with a final screen presentation of a western, "Galloping Thunder."

The stage activities began with a color guard composed of six Boy Scouts and four Girl Scouts who marched down the center aisle to the stage where they were greeted by the camp counselor, Miss Hazel Abraham. She led the pledge to the flag, the singing of the national anthem, and in honor of Armistice Day which had recently passed, had a youngster blow taps while the audience stood in silence for two minutes.

She then called for the camp sign (a wink of the eye) and the camp yell which thundered through the auditorium. This was followed by a community sing during which the youngsters rendered "Comin' Round the Mountain," complete with sound effects.

During the program, Miss Abraham continually tossed out questions to the children (who was the first president?—who invented the wireless? etc.) and dropped a nickel into a "jackpot" for each correct answer.

A great part of the program is devoted to planned "camp" activities supervised by an accredited counselor. Special screening committee approves movies.

The first contest called for two blindfolded girls to don six items of wearing apparel which were placed before them on stage. Their clumsiness in doing this and their appearance after it had been done evoked quite a bit of audience response. Each girl was given a prize before she left the stage.

Another community sing came next and then another contest for which eight children were called to the stage. Teamed in boy-girl pairs they were required to walk across the stage holding a ping pong ball between their foreheads. The successful pairs were awarded prizes.

The next activity was supposed to have been a harmonica playing contest, but since there was only one entrant he was automatically declared the winner after he had played several songs.

A "mama calling" contest closed the audience participation portion of the program. Six children on stage were asked to yell "mama," and the winner, the one who yelled the loudest, was selected by audience applause.

The "jackpot" money was then awarded to the eleventh youngster who bought a ticket at the boxoffice. This, of course, was prearranged although the lad did not know why his name was taken until he received the money.

A typical camp song for the opening of stage activities is illustrated by the following used at the Sunnyside Theatre in Woodside, Long Island.

(Tune—Ohio State University's victory song)

SAT-R-DAY CAMP WELCOME SONG

We welcome you to SAT-R-DAY CAMP;
We're mighty glad you're here,
We'll set the air re-ver-ber-at-ing
With a mighty cheer.
We'll sing you in—
We'll sing you out—
For you, we'll raise a mighty shout.
Hail, hail, the gang's all here,
And you're welcome to Century's—
Sunnyside
SAT-R-DAY CAMP.

Although the Floral Park and Freeport Theatres can select children for the contests directly from the audience, the Brooklyn houses are prevented by law from doing this. They must obtain a permit from the mayor's office in order to be able to entertain children on stage. So, a somewhat involved, but necessary procedure has been worked out.

As each child enters one of the Brooklyn theatres, he may ask for a card which will permit him to appear on stage at some future date. This card must be signed by his parent or guardian and returned to the theatre. The theatre manager, in collaboration with the camp counselor, selects children for the contests (according to their age and sex) and takes their cards, which indicate a particular contest, to the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Before passing on the applications, the Society checks to see that proper safety and health conditions are maintained at the theatre, that the children won't be exploited in any way and that there is nothing harmful in the performance.

Its approval is sent to the mayor who acts upon the recommendation by issuing a license for each child. When these permits are received at the theatre, the children concerned are sent post cards notifying them that they may participate in activities on stage the following week.

The Sunnyside Theatre operates similarly.

This procedure must be followed every week. However, negotiations are under way to have the Society give blanket approval of the SAT-R-DAY CAMP theatres as satisfactory places for youngsters to appear on stage.

The counselors at the five SAT-R-DAY CAMPS all come under the supervision of a "head counselor," Ephraim Epstein who, in turn, works under Century's advertising and publicity director, Edward Schreiber.

A former high school teacher in New Jersey, holding a master's degree from New York University, Mr. Epstein is responsible for coordinating the activities at the Camp theatres. Once a week he meets with his five counselors to work out the program for the following Saturday, leaving much to their discretion but suggesting an item here or eliminating one there.

A study is made of the audience response to the various components of the previous week's performances, a procedure that enables the counselor group to determine, in general, what the youngsters' likes and dislikes are.

It has been found, as there was good reason to suppose, that kids most enjoy yelling. Animal acts on stage seem to rank next in popularity. Contests must be short or the children lose interest; and contests that have a "slapstick" element (balloon-blowing, pie-eating, etc.) appear to get the greatest response.

As for screen entertainment, westerns evoke shouts of encouragement for the forces of law and order and hisses for the villains. However, serious and educational films such as "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell" and "The Young Mr. Lincoln" also are well received. Cartoons, of course, always go over big.

Approval of the SAT-R-DAY CAMPS program has come from civic, church (all faiths) and educational leaders including New York City Superintendent of Schools William Jansen who wrote:

"Your program of SAT-R-DAY CAMPS has many promising features. I like particularly the fact that the entertainment program will be approved in advance by a special screening committee. I trust that representative parents will volunteer to assist in the screening.

"The fact that the stage activities will be supervised by an accredited camp counselor should make for happy, wholesome entertainment. Good luck on your venture."

Although still in the experimental stage, the SAT-R-DAY CAMPS have proved themselves an excellent medium through which to present carefully planned children's programs high in entertainment value. It is still too early to predict the future of the Camps, but if conditions warrant and support is indicated, there is every likelihood that their operations will be extended to others of Century's thirty-seven theatres.

In conjunction with the SAT-R-DAY CAMPS, Century sponsors a half hour radio program, "The Children's Theatre," heard every Sunday over WNEW, a local New York station.

CREATIVE CRAFTS CRAZE

David J. DuBois

When the registration of a community center craft class jumped from forty to two hundred and fifty-eight practically overnight, eyes popped and business came to a momentary standstill . . .

When a community recreation program serves hundreds of thousands of youngsters and adults every year on the playground and in the evening centers, an attendance of two hundred and fifty-eight at a craft class seems like small peanuts indeed. But when the Director of Tacoma, Washington's South Tacoma Community Center walked into the office of Superintendent of Recreation, Tom Lantz, with the figures on this year's registration, eyes popped, mouths fell open, and business came to a momentary standstill.

For the past two years this day craft class at South Tacoma Community Center had attracted around forty housewives, mothers and grandmothers to a series of weekly classes in textile painting, leatherwork, art metal, basketry, and holiday decorations. The women came at ten in the morning and stayed until two in the afternoon. They brought their lunches and drank coffee or cokes available at the Center's soda fountain. Instruction was provided by local specialists in each of the crafts. A slight registration fee was charged.

As the registration date rolled around again this year, a small increase was anticipated. The class had functioned smoothly for two years; the women had their own governing committee, "The Craft Guild"; the work turned out had been consistently of a high quality. In a number of ways the news got around that women could have fun and real pleasure making craft objects at the cost of only the raw materials.

Finely painted handkerchiefs, wooden serving sets, and artistically tooled leather wallets and purses created by the women of this group were placed on display at the Western Washington State Fair this fall. Thousands of people from Western Washington saw and admired the work.

The backyard grapevine also spread news of the women who had made ample Christmas spending money from skills learned at the craft sessions.

Newspaper stories, posters, and slides at the neighborhood movie houses announced the beginning of the present series of classes. The combination of all of these factors gave reasonable promise that registration might double or possibly triple. But no one—from the Superintendent to the Supervisor of Centers, to the Director herself—expected a jump from forty to two hundred and fifty-eight.

The registration figure itself is no indication of the real demand for crafts for housewives since our facilities cannot accommodate more than this number at one time. Every corner of the building is being utilized to provide instruction and work space. So many telephone calls and personal inquiries from additional interested women have been received, it may be necessary to hold the next four month series of crafts twice weekly in order that as many as four hundred and fifty women can have an opportunity to participate.

Credit for the phenomenal growth of this craft program must go to the leaders at the South Tacoma Community Center for the development of mass instruction techniques. So capable has been the instruction that, even with over two hundred women working elbow to elbow, the quality of their craft work has been as good as that of the previous groups of forty.

The women are placed in groups of ten around work tables. Each group has a "Table Leader" who was selected before the first session because of her past experience in crafts. These Table Leaders meet with the instructor several days before the regular craft session. At that time they are thoroughly briefed on the steps to be followed and the typical questions to anticipate from the women at their table.

The instructor demonstrates each step from a work table placed in front of the room on an elevated platform. The Center Director or the Presi-

dent of the Craft Guild explains the procedure and technique at the same time over a public address system. Then as the groups follow the instructions at their own tables, their leaders check on their progress, offer assistance and advice.

Confusion has been avoided by breaking down each operation into the simplest steps. So successful has been this technique of instruction that at the recent series of lessons on pottery, half of the instructor's time was devoted to individual assistance and advice on the project in hand.

The success of this craft group is especially noteworthy because of the absence of any expensive tools or equipment. In every case improvision has been the watchword. Old phonograph records and discarded linoleum were used during the pottery periods. Empty tin cans, scraps of cloth and assorted tools from the family repair kit have been put to use. Big paste board cartons collect what to some people is junk, but to the women of the craft classes is valuable material for the creation of exquisitely designed craft objects.

The Tacoma Recreation Commission and the Metropolitan Park Board, co-sponsors of the Community Center, and all of the recreation personnel involved in the supervision and administration of the crafts program are justifiably proud of the results. Not only has the growth been beyond all expectations and the quality of work excellent, but joy and pleasure for the participants, and a real feeling of neighborhood spirit in the community have been definite results.

In a number of ways news got around that women could have fun making craft objects for little cost.

A Review of

Swimming Pool Regulations*

A POOL SOON SINKS to the level of its least desirable patron. It is therefore desirable that personal regulations regarding admission, shower, conduct, etc., of patrons be prominently posted in the dressing room and in the pool area.

The State of Illinois Department of Public Health, for example, advises adherence to the following rules:

1. Admission to the pool is refused to all persons having any venereal disease, contagious disease, infectious condition such as colds, ringworm, fevers, foot infections, skin lesions, carbuncles, pimples, inflamed eyes, ear discharges, or any other condition which has the appearance of being infectious. Persons with excessive sunburn, abrasions which have not healed, corn plasters, bunion pads, adhesive tape, rubber bandages, or other bandages of any kind will not be admitted.

2. No food, drink, gum or tobacco will be allowed in the pool area.

3. All persons will be required to take a shower in the nude with soap and water before being allowed in the pool area.

4. Bathers who leave the pool area for any reason are required to shower before returning to the pool.

5. Women and girls are required to wear caps while in the pool.

6. All persons shall report to the instructor or attendant after taking their shower, before enter-

ing the water, and shall be subject to any other rules and regulations which the pool management may deem necessary for the good and safety of all.

7. Personal conduct in the pool and bathhouse must be such that the safety of self and others is not jeopardized.

8. People in street shoes, and other spectators, are not allowed in the pool area.

9. Unnecessary expectoration, spouting of water, roughness, rowdyism, etc., will not be permitted.

10. Whenever additional rules are deemed advisable for the proper conduct of this pool and the protection of the health and safety of its patrons, the management is authorized to issue and put into effect same, either printed or verbal.

Swimmer Inspection

A systematic effort should be made to inspect all patrons, and exclude those showing symptoms of any infectious condition.

Personnel should show no hesitancy in requiring such persons to leave the pool. The reason for their exclusion should be fully explained to them.

A skin rash could be caused by syphilis in its most contagious stage, with the possibility of transmitting the disease through common use of a suit or towel.

Any criticism of strict enforcement of sanitary regulations will soon turn to a complimentary reaction from the majority of patrons.

Inspection may be carried on by all personnel with whom the swimmer comes in contact: cashier, checking attendant, shower attendant, and lifeguards. The shower attendant's inspection is the most important, and this should be assigned as a specific duty.

Some outdoor pools have employed medical students, during their summer vacations, as shower attendants and inspectors.

Bather Cleanup

Shower Room for BATHS; Pool for SWIMMING.

This slogan, if displayed and enforced in the bathhouse, helps prevent the pool from becoming a large public bathtub. Many pool patrons are blissfully unaware of the need for thorough cleansing of their bodies before enjoying a swim. They feel that since they are going into the pool any way: "Why take two baths?"

Tactful enforcement of proper bather cleanup can be turned to good use in pool promotion. Swimmers soon learn to appreciate and patronize those pools at which definite, visible steps are taken to safeguard their health.

To be effective, a bath must be taken in the nude. Those parts of the body covered by a swimming suit need cleansing the most.

Hot-water showers and soap are absolutely necessary. An adequate supply of hot water, with automatic temperature-regulating valves set for ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, should be provided. Shower heads and valves require weekly inspection and maintenance.

Solid soap has generally been found unsatisfactory. It promotes slipping on floors. Pranksters often take a cake of soap into the pool. Dispensers of liquid soap, hung on the shower-room wall, appear to be the ideal solution. Make sure soap dispensers are kept full and in good operating order.

It is not sufficient merely to provide adequate bathing facilities and a few signs to obtain proper swimmer preparation. One or more attendants should be stationed in each shower area (men's and women's) to enforce the regulation, and also to inspect each person desiring to enter the pool area. This inspection should include looking for infectious conditions, whether or not the entire body is clean (good indices of this are the hair, under the arms, and in back of the knees and ankles), and whether all the soap has been rinsed off.

To summarize: ENFORCE NUDE BATHS, USING HOT WATER AND SOAP.

Suit Disinfection

From the hygienic standpoint, nude swimming by segregated groups, requiring rubber caps for persons with long hair, is the ideal condition. The trend is more and more in this direction at institution indoor pools, and is to be encouraged. This is not feasible at most outdoor pools.

When suits are rented by the pool management, they should be laundered after each use. Satisfactory disinfection is obtained by using hot water and soap, followed by rinsing, drying, and ironing, or by other heat treatment.

When the management allows swimmers to use their own suits at the pool, those suits should be properly disinfected before being worn.

One approved method of disinfection is by soaking the suit for five minutes in 1-1000 dilution of alkyl - dimothylbenzyl - ammonium chloride, sold under several trade names. University of Illinois tests using this solution showed no adverse effect on dyes or materials commonly used in swimming suits.

A disinfection vat should be provided near showers, so that suits may be soaked. Such proce-

dure also insures a nude shower. Women usually demand privacy in taking a nude shower. They may be required to hand their suits out to the shower attendant for disinfection, or hang a previously disinfected suit over the shower curtain rod while they bathe.

Suits and Towels

Clean suits and towels should not be issued at the same counter at which used suits and towels are returned. The cross-infection possibilities are obvious. Several skin disease outbreaks have resulted from failing to observe this rule.

Equally important are the proper handling and storage of suits and towels following laundering and up until the time they are issued to the patron. Hands and containers should be clean. Containers should be covered.

Athlete's Foot

This disease (also known as "ringworm or gym itch") was discovered by Hebra in 1860 and in later years, the cause was found to be a fungus which is a spore-former and very persistant. This infectious fungus is frequently transmitted through locker and dressing room floors, shower stalls and around swimming pools. Bath mats, common towels, and floor coverings are other places where the fungus can live.

Since the fungus thrives best under conditions of warmth and moisture, wet feet provide an excellent point of attack. Thorough drying of the feet, especially between the toes following swimming, is an important preventive measure. Once these spores get a foothold in shoes, hose or gloves, they can remain alive for many months. Reinfection frequently appears after an area has apparently been cured.

Approximately fifty per cent of our population is infected to some degree, and therefore preventive, as well as curative, measures should be taken. Foot cleanliness is essential but that alone isn't enough. All floors and places where bare feet may step should be frequently cleaned and treated with some preparation to kill the fungus spores. People should be instructed to wear slippers while in the locker and shower rooms.

Although "athlete's foot" is extremely prevalent, not more than ten per cent of the cases are serious. About forty per cent need medical attention and can be cured. About fifty per cent clear up without medical attention but require proper safeguards against exposure.

Persons suffering from severe cases should be excluded from public pools. Pool personnel can do a great deal toward reducing the incidence of this infection by warning patrons and also by keeping the bathhouse properly cleaned and disinfected.

Prevention of the spread of "athlete's foot" and ordinary good housekeeping require maintenance of clean and disinfected floors throughout the bathhouse.

In most pools, with normal to heavy usage, floors should be treated three times daily. Thoroughly cleaning the floor first greatly facilitates disinfection.

Several approved treatment methods are available:

1. Mopping with soap and hot water, followed by application of either chlorine, cresol, or copper sulphate.
2. Use of a combined cleaner and disinfectant. One such product is a mixture of detergents and bonzylated phenols.
3. Mopping with hot, strongly alkaline, soapy water.
4. Hosing down the floors, applying with a stiff brush a solution of one-half of a thirteen-ounce can of lye dissolved in one bucket of hot water, and then following with hose rinse.

The above methods could be alternated in use.

Slippery Floors

Floor surfaces should be non-slip to wet feet, and yet reasonably smooth. This represents a compromise between safety and sanitation requirements. Some pools have slippery, dangerous floors and pool walks; slimy algae growths aggravate such a situation.

Bush-hammering is not advocated because of the many small catchments formed which will interfere with proper floor cleaning and disinfection.

Painting with a paint abrasive mixture is not satisfactory, as this treatment makes the surface very difficult to clean.

One approved treatment is the frequent application of certain strong cleaning powders (non-acid) to render smooth concrete or terrazzo surfaces non-slip.

Raised wooden walkways and mats (cocoa, rubber, etc.) should be eliminated. In most cases they are of no practical value. They tend to interfere with floor cleaning, and also provide a place where bacteria and fungi may multiply, spreading infection. Diving board mats should receive daily treatment with a strong disinfectant.

Foot Baths

Foot baths have been used in the past in an effort to control "athlete's foot." Their effectiveness for this purpose has been poor in many cases because the solution used may not have been a

Public Library
Jacksonville

very good fungicide, and the time of contact may have been too short. When the foot bath is neglected, conditions are worse than when there is no foot bath at all. Instead of preventing disease, a poorly kept foot bath may be a major factor in its spread!

The main arguments for a foot bath are:

1. It excludes persons in street shoes from the pool area—if the foot bath is properly located, nonmovable, and large enough.

2. It prevents bathers from tracking dirt into the pool area.

The present trend is to eliminate the foot bath, or convert it to the flowing-through type, with a constant supply of fresh water being added. No fungicide is used in the flowing-through type. Be sure the fresh-water inlet is at least six inches above the rim of the foot bath.

Bathhouse

CHECKING FACILITIES:

Valuables: The two-signature, sealed envelope system appears to be the most satisfactory for checking valuables. The patron seals his valuables, signs the envelope, and is required to sign again before getting it back. The checker compares the signatures.

Clothes: Various methods are in use, such as bags, lockers, or baskets made of either wood, wire, or sheet metal.

The basket system is the most widely used at outdoor pools. Elastic bands or pins with numbered discs are issued for identification.

Lockers are in use at many indoor pools. They are not readily adaptable to handling large crowds, because of excessive space requirements. A combined basket-locker system could be provided, when necessary. It is necessary to wash and disinfect lockers frequently, both for sanitation and for odor and vermin control. When lockers are issued on a seasonal basis, a weekly inspection of locker contents should be instituted, followed by any further action indicated by the inspection.

BATHHOUSE MAINTENANCE:

Good housekeeping in the bathhouse will result in a clean, attractive appearance which will do wonders for any promotion program. The patron will be impressed almost entirely by the conditions that he can see and understand. One of his first contacts with the pool is in the bathhouse. He will readily note sloppy housekeeping and its implications. His opinion of the entire pool will be based on what he can see (or smell).

Adequate lighting and ventilation promote cleanliness.

Fresh paint is always good advertising.

Lavatories, urinals, and toilets should be cleaned at least twice daily, if odors and unsightliness are to be avoided.

Floors are especially important and adequate waste receptacles should be provided.

*Reprinted from *Beach and Pool*, 1947.

Asks Idle Schools be Used As Youth Clubs

FOUR HUNDRED BUILDINGS in Chicago, with gymnasiums, playfields and auditoriums, are going to waste, Dr. Philip L. Seman, honorary chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission, declared recently. They are Chicago schools, which lie idle after school hours, during vacation months and on weekends.

On the other hand, he stated, Los Angeles school buildings are in use twelve months a year and seven days a week. They are open to the public from four p.m. until midnight.

A member of the executive board of the Chicago Conference for Youth since 1943, Dr. Seman said:

"Instead of building youth canteens and consoling our youth with small spaces in church halls, public schools could be used at no cost to the citizen. In Los Angeles last year 14,360 permits were issued for auditoriums, gymnasiums and playfields for after-school activities."

See review of "Swimming Pool Data and Reference Manual," page 504.

Drama in the Recreation Program

"IN CONSIDERING THE place and importance of drama in a recreation program, it will be well to bear in mind at the outset the fact that drama, in itself, can sell a whole recreation program to disbelievers."

The above pertinent statement came from the 29th National Recreation Congress meeting on "Drama in the Recreation Program." All present at the gathering were agreed upon the importance of drama in such a program—its creative, educational and cultural value, its value in the area of public relations, interpretation and in the recruiting of participants for a recreation program. It also was agreed that the possibilities of drama in program have not yet been scratched.

Among these representatives of recreation who had gathered from all parts of the country were some who had a background of experience in working with a drama program, some who had not. All were keenly interested, and all had come for information, for help and to exchange experiences. Together the group discovered the following aids in this field:

1. The American National Theatre Academy, 139 West 45th Street, New York City, is organized to help people with little theatre groups, to advise on problems, to help coordinate any separate theatre groups in one community, to help people secure plays, to give tips on where you may obtain equipment, and so on.

2. Several universities have set up courses in "Recreational Dramatics"—the University of Washington, in Seattle; Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois; and Fordham University in New York City.

3. A good book on drama in recreation—"Playmaking with Children"—has just been published. (*See December* RECREATION.) It was written by Winifred Ward, author of the well-known "Creative Dramatics." Miss Ward now gives a summer course in playground dramatics at Northwestern.

4. For other helpful books on dramatics, get a list from The Drama Bookshop, 48 West 52nd Street, New York City.

An interesting point brought out at the meeting was the contribution that drama is making in the veterans hospitals by means of recreation programs throughout the United States.

Most of the discussion centered about the question how to get a drama program started, especially if it is impossible to have a paid director. It was suggested that the way to get started is to start—with only six people, if necessary, but with expansion in mind. There is in every community at least a handful of people who will be interested, who have taken a course somewhere, had some experience connected with the theatre in some way. You might send out a request for such persons to get in touch with you; you might contact representatives of various organizations, ministers; publish announcements in the newspapers; gather a small group together and talk it over. Start work with that group, and they will draw others into it. Those who know something about the theatre can train the others. Look about you for talent; an amazing amount of it is hidden in the most unlikely places in every community. Use whatever space you have, no matter how small; improvise as far as equipment is concerned. Ideally, drama should have its own space in community centers.

Creative dramatics have their place in every program. Everyone acts, anyway; capitalize on this fact. An excellent place to start children's drama groups is on the playground. Play "tournaments" are not necessary. Drama is enough fun in itself.

It is a good idea to integrate the arts and crafts groups with drama groups in regard to scenery, costumes, posters and so on.

It was suggested that Junior Leagues throughout the country can help with funds for worthwhile projects. If you interest them, acquaint them with your plans and with what you are trying to do—they can help publicize your project in the community, and set up a demonstration program.

Expansion can come through trained leaders who can train volunteers, who, in turn, will train others. It was agreed by all that drama should be entirely democratic, calling upon those with ability, so that the truck driver and chemist may be working side by side on lighting, scenery, etc., everyone having a free opportunity to participate. The little theatre's contribution to the community can be far reaching and exceedingly worthwhile.

Blind Champions

Sightless Athletes Make the Team

Charles Buell

Do you pity the blind? Do you think the sightless are forced to be inactive? Do you feel sorry for yourself because you're handicapped? Are you interested in learning something about what the blind have been doing in athletics? If so, these paragraphs are written particularly for you.

Mentioned here are a few of many blind wrestlers, bowlers, golfers, gymnasts, swimmers, fencers, and crew men. Unless otherwise indicated, these men are totally blind.

One day in the summer of 1935 Edwin Motter and his sighted brother, Justus, went to the beach at Santa Monica, California. They found a black mat spread out on the sand and an excellent instructor teaching gymnastics and tumbling to all who wanted to learn. Although Edwin was blind, the instructor asked him if he wouldn't like to learn some tricks. Motter was amazed to find that he could do some of the simpler feats. With his brother, he practiced long hours in the park and at the Los Angeles YMCA. After some discussion, the gymnastic coach at high school agreed to let Motter try out for the team. Specializing in free exercises and rope climbing, he worked hard and made good.

In 1940, after Motter entered the University of California at Los Angeles, he found that "blindness seemed to be no particular handicap, merely a slight inconvenience at times." He worked long hours to prepare for intercollegiate competition. Although he made a letter every year, the most interesting part of the story is yet to be told.

Edwin and Justus entered vaudeville with a seven-minute hand balancing act. About eighty per cent of their work was for private agencies such as the Elks, Masons, and American Legion. In five years they appeared in all the big night clubs, dance halls, stadiums and sports arenas in Los Angeles, and entertained service men in all parts of southern California.

A month before Edwin's graduation from the University, Justus was drafted into the armed forces. Contracts for $180 worth of work for July fourth in the Pasadena Rose Bowl and the Los Angeles Coliseum had to be cancelled. Sports Incorporated had made an attractive offer to tour Europe.

Finally, after receiving his degree, Edwin Motter came to the conclusion that the money and glamour of show business did not compare with more eternal values, and so he enrolled as a student in a Bible school.

Wrestling is the ideal sport for most visually handicapped boys. They need ask for no favors. Only a more skillful opponent, who is in better condition, can defeat a blind wrestler.

The term "wrestling" is used here to refer only to the amateur sport where all dangerous holds are forbidden by the rules. Minor injuries, such as mat burns, are not uncommon, but serious injuries are rare occurences.

Perhaps the best known blind athlete is Robert Allman. He learned the fundamentals of wrestling from Neal Quimby at the Philadelphia School for the Blind. After wrestling for Frankfort High School and the Black Hawk Boys Club, Allman enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania. In four years he won twenty matches for Pennsylvania and placed second in the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Meet three times. Allman also won the Middle Atlantic A.A.U. 118 lb. championship. In 1939 he was elected captain of the Pennsylvania wrestling team and the newspapers chose him as the most courageous athlete of the year. Allman, a Phi Beta Kappa student, was active in several organizations on the campus. He was awarded the Senior Spade for being one of the top all-around men of his class.

There is no secret behind this blind man's success. Allman trained faithfully hour after hour to perfect his holds, counters, and escapes. That he succeeded is demonstrated by the fact that opponents were able to take him to the mat only twice in four years of collegiate wrestling.

Today, Robert Allman is a successful attorney and has an insurance brokerage business in Phila-

delphia. A few months ago he convinced Radio Station KYW that a blind man could do a good sports program. The script is written in braille. Allman's weekly broadcasts feature local sports news; a personalized editorial; a salute to the athlete of the week; an interview with an important sports guest; and late flashes off the wire. He is the only blind sports announcer in the United States.

Another outstanding athlete is Jacob Twersky, who was not pinned in eight years of wrestling. He learned the fundamentals from Clyde Downs at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind and received the "polish" from Joe Sapora at New York's City College. Twersky was chosen captain of the CCNY wrestling team in 1943. The previous year he won the New York City Metropolitan Championship in the 121 lb. class. Jacob Twersky is now an orientation counsellor of the blind at the Veterans Hospital, Bronx, New York. Recently he received his Ph.D. degree from New York University.

Teams of sightless bowlers have been organized in Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and in many other cities. Blind people may bowl from a set position at the foul line or grasp an iron rail and use a running start. Some sightless bowlers try to put the ball on the same spot on the alley time after time. Others have the pin boy call out the numbers of the pins still standing.

Beginners may score thirty while others average 150 or better. Scores from 150 to 200 are common at the Lighthouse in New York City where forty blind bowlers compete in a league. In St. Louis, Roy Fosgett's average is 145 while Frank Hughes has 160. A few months ago, Carl Rose made a clean sweep of the honors in the twenty-man bowling league of the Blind Men's Recreation Club in Brooklyn. His scores in the single-game, three-game series and average departments were 232, 540 and 145. George McDonald of Oakland, California, has an average of 142 with a high game of 256 to his credit.

Golf pros always tell their pupils "to keep your eyes on the ball," but the blind have discovered that this rule is not absolutely necessary. There are several blind men who can shoot eighteen holes in the low eighties. The blind man's caddy or companion describes the lie and distance on each ball. In teeing off, a blind golfer has his caddy guide the head of the club against the ball. When the caddy steps back, the blind man sets his stance and swings.

In 1944 a German shell exploded a tank under Charles Boswell, ex-halfback from the University of Alabama. He lost his vision and was sent to a hospital; but in a few months, Boswell became a well-adjusted useful citizen. Two years after the accident, he shot an eighty-two for eighteen holes at the Highland Park Golf Course in Birmingham, Alabama.

Six years ago, the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind became interested in fencing. The team of Patrick Conroy, Isidor Hirshberg, Anthony Oliver, and William Solomon have outfenced most of their sighted opponents. Blind fencers do not move their whole arms in parry and thrust, but keep them straight out in an "on guard" position. All the side and up and down movements are executed with quick "beats" of the wrist. So quick are the "beats," that they cannot be seen. Hence, touch is important in finding an adversary's foil. The sense of touch is usually highly developed in the blind. The sightless fencers perceive and sometimes even anticipate the strokes of an adversary. When the blind lose the opposing blade, they take the offensive. Their immediate attack is the best defense against counter-attack.

In 1931 Don Morgan, who had lost his vision as a result of a fireworks explosion, was stroke of one of Cornell University's crews.

King Nawahi, born of Hawaiian English descent, lost his vision ten years ago while traveling the R.K.O. vaudeville circuit. Yet, after this, he organized a musical trio and played in night clubs. During the war, Nawahi entertained returning veterans in many of the southern California hospitals. Finding that many sightless veterans were despondent, he decided to swim the Catalina Channel to prove that blindness is not an insurmountable handicap.

On September 1st, 1946, King Nawahi swam from Catalina to Cabrillo on the mainland. The official time for the twenty-six mile swim was twenty-two hours and fourteen minutes. A current held Nawahi off shore for six hours. "The greatest hardship suffered during the swim was the burning caused from the salt water and grease," he said. "I lost my goggles the first hour off Catalina." There were no financial gains because Nawahi had to pay all expenses for renting boats and training.

Blind people are like sighted people. They can do just about anything if they work hard enough toward that particular end. Do not pity America's quarter of a million sightless, but let them, rather, lead lives of usefulness.

R. Tait McKenzie Memorial

The sensitive hands of the surgeon began to find satisfaction in the molding of clay . . .

After the death of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie in 1938, the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation appointed the McKenzie Memorial Committee to work out plans for an appropriate memorial to this distinguished leader. The committee decided to place a pedestaled reproduction of Dr. McKenzie's beautiful sculpture, The Column of Youth, in a prominent location at the headquarters of the National Education Associaton in Washington. Delayed somewhat by the war, the project has now been completed. Dedication ceremonies were held in the National Education Association building at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, December 13, when a white marble reproduction of The Column of Youth was unveiled and placed in the custody of the National Education Association. This work is a simple, dignified study of a typical American boy and girl.

Canadian-born of Scottish parents, the young McKenzie, at the age of nine lost his father. For the most part, he had to make his own way from then on, but he was abundantly fit for the task. He studied medicine at McGill University and received his M. D. degree. He was called to Philadelphia in 1904 to head the Department of Physical Education of the University of Pennsylvania, a responsibility which he carried with real distinction until his death.

The sensitive hands of the surgeon began in middle age to find satisfaction in the molding of clay. As time passed, Dr. McKenzie became increasingly able in the arts of modeling, sketching, and sculpture. As his ability and interest in this field developed, his production of artistically perfect pieces increased. When he died, he left a total of at least 233 works ranging from simple sketches to the beautiful and moving Scottish-American war memorial, The Call, which stands as a memorial to Scotland's dead in World War I in Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh, Scotland. Many of his sculptured pieces took the form of athletic bronzes, medallions and plaques. Leaders in the recreation field and many thousands of boys and girls in America who have used the Athletic Badge tests are familiar with the bronze figures on the boys' badges and the girls' badges. These are two samples of Dr. McKenzie's work.

Dr. McKenzie's life had many facets. He was first of all a scholar. He was also teacher, lecturer, writer, sculptor, artist, scientist, physician, physiotherapist, soldier, humanitarian. By virtue of his fine philosophy in the field of physical education and his deep love of music and the arts, he was a distinguished member of the great recreation family.

It is of interest to note that the poem "Song for Youth"* written by Mrs. McKenzie, served as Dr. McKenzie's inspiration for the creation of The Column of Youth.

SONG FOR YOUTH

Come! Let us pledge our faith to one another,
Sharing the joy of work and dance and song.
Brother shall clasp the friendly hand of brother
Building a world free, beautiful and strong.

Grant us the love that cannot soil or sever,
Grant us the soul that nothing daunts or mars.
Then standing bravely, boy and girl together,
Let us march singing forward to the stars.

*Reprinted from the Journal of Health and Physical Education. The February 1944 R. Tait McKenzie Memorial Issue contained a great deal of interesting material about Dr. McKenzie.

FINGER PAINTING, a simple, effective form of expression, requires no formal training in art.

SHELLCRAFT is easy for everybody. These s dolls were made by servicemen at San Juan.

LEATHERCRAFT is always popular. Useful articles of all sorts are made and carefully treasured.

CREATIVE AR

Creative activities are not only just plain fun, can be a gratifying experience. There is noth like that glow of achievement when one can loo a finished product and say, "Did I really do tha Creative experience provides a release in time tension and satisfies some of the basic human n

AIRPLANE MODEL MAKING fascinates young boys. A good program activity for playgrounds.

DRAMA is fun, does much toward selling a wh recreation program. (See article on page 476.)

RLS can decorate your building for holiday
or permanently. Let everyone help.

RECREATION

-expression, recognition and new adventure.
e activities should be made available to
ody by means of informal crafts and hobby
as well as in scheduled art classes. Too many
ave been in awe of the creative arts too long.
xplore! (See article, page 463.)

R COLORS are used as easily out-of-doors as
s, are not difficult to carry wherever you go.

PAINTING just for fun! Paint somebody's new hat, an old wooden bowl, worn shoes, anything you see.

MODELING is not difficult in clay and plasticum. A sand castle is absorbing this young miss.

SKATING CLUBS in High School and College

ROLAND C. GEIST

Skating is an ideal sport for schools and colleges because it is a healthful outdoor and indoor recreation, artistic in form and scientific in principle, open to both sexes without age limit, may be enjoyed alone or with others and is inexpensive to the individuals and to the institutions fostering it. Unlike football it is not a dangerous sport. It is interesting to note that roller skating seems to be more popular than ice skating in the United States; three million roller skates are manufactured annually to one million ice skates. In the Greater New York area, there are twenty-six roller rinks to four ice rinks.

Five requirements for organizing and running a skating club are: 1. the securing of an interested man and woman faculty adviser or coach to organize and guide the skating club; 2. getting together student officers for the club; 3. obtaining a place to skate—a lake, river, pond, outdoor or indoor rink near the institution; 4. ownership of skates by club members or an opportunity for rental of skates; 5. written parental consent for minors and *a physical check-up* by the Health Education Department for all.

In every institution of learning there probably will be a faculty member who enjoys skating, who can be enlisted to guide the new club. A few hours a week devoted to skating instruction and guidance should suffice. The writer devotes about six hours a week, or three skating sessions, to this purpose at the Newtown High School in Elmhurst, Long Island.

In addition to free skating for all, there are many types of skating activities available to clubs: girls usually take to figure skating, ice dancing and free style routines; boys enjoy hockey, speed skating and skate sailing. A winter sports carnival is usually on the program of most northeastern colleges. At Newtown, students may win their minor and major "N" by passing tests in figure skating or by winning speed skating races such as that of the Silver Skates. Roller skaters have an opportunity to pass the elementary and advanced dance tests. Hockey games, fancy dress events, skate sailing races are a part of the skating program.

Many colleges have campuses with water nearby. City high schools are not so fortunate, but may make arrangements with a nearby rink or use the facilities of a nearby park for this purpose. Newtown High School skaters use the city rink at the New York World's Fair grounds at twenty-two cents a session. Music and perfect ice make the afternoons pass all too quickly. Usually five or six faculty members enjoy skating with the student body. It might be feasible for roller skaters to use the wooden floor of a gymnasium for practice and special events.

If possible, students should have their own shoe skates which fit perfectly, for hired skates usually are unsatisfactory. However, practically all rinks have roller or ice skates for rent for about fifty cents. Class instruction is available at most roller rinks in both elementary and advanced dancing. Figure skating instruction on ice is more expensive than that for roller skating.

Minors joining school and college clubs should have parental consent in writing. This protects the coach, the institution and the children, and advises parents as to how the children are spending their spare time and money. *It is equally important to have a physical check-up by a physician.* For instance, upon examination, several students under the writer's charge were surprised to find that they had a heart condition. Hockey and speed skating are very strenuous and candidates for these teams should have the same careful health test as members of the football squad. At Newtown High School the following card must be signed by parent and school physician before a student may join the skating activities:

Date.....

I.....parent or guardian of .....grant my son (daughter) permission to join all activities of the Newtown Skating Club. I assume full responsibility for him (her).

.....
Signed Parent or Guardian.

.....M.D.
O.K. Health Education Dept.

World at Play

Equality for All—To further the cause of justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among all religions is the aim of American Brotherhood Week. Observed February 22-29 under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Brotherhood Week affords the opportunity of emphasizing the necessity of inter-group education, and of securing public support for it. President Truman has again accepted the Honorary Chairmanship and the Honorable Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, will act as General Chairman.

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The Good Old Days—There'll be singing and dancing in St. Louis, Missouri, April 7-10, when the fourteenth Annual National Folk Festival is held. Once again, the Associated Retailers of St. Louis will be the sponsors of this festival which offers gay music, colorful costumes of foreign lands and a wealth of folk traditions.

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Around the Globe—"An International Youth Conference, sponsored by the *Echo der Woche*, a German publication with headquarters in Munich, will be held sometime in the spring of 1948 in Munich," reports a Lieutenant Colonel of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria. "The general aim of this conference is to promote international understanding among the youth of the world, and to examine the ways by which the youth of every land may contribute to the solution of the problems with which they are now faced or will be faced in their generation . . ."

Report from England—The following extract from the 1946-47 annual report of the National Playing Fields Association of England indicates that in that country, too, play areas and indoor centers are popular as living war memorials: "Evidence is accumulating to show that the provision of playing fields and community centers as war memorials is likely to prove the most popular type of local effort to commemorate permanently those who lost their lives or rendered service in the great task of achieving victory."

The report also mentions the cooperative exchange of information with the National Recreation Association: "Relations with the Recreation Association of America, now in its forty-first year, have continued to be cordial. The regular interchange of ideas, information and publications that has been established is proving mutually beneficial."

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For the Handicapped—*The Arm Chair Sentinel* is a mimeographed pamphlet published by the Bureau of Recreation in Evanston, Illinois, "for the pleasure and in the interest of the Evanston Sunshine Club of physically handicapped persons." Distributed every three months, the *Sentinel* offers its audience a diverse variety of reading material. There is news about the latest books, recent social events, births and birthdays, radio programs. Readers can laugh at the humorous jokes, quote the printed poems and sayings and accept the challenge of the brain teasers and quizzes.

Fun at the Fair—Rare historical children's books, original book illustrations, Newberry and Caldecott Medal books and 5,000 books for children were exhibited at the Boys' and Girls' Book Fair at the Museum of Natural History in New York. Held November 21 through November 24, the Fair was sponsored by the Museum, the *New York Times* and the Children's Book Council. Famous illustrators of boys' and girls' books gave chalk talks each day. Story hours, dancing, music, and demonstrations and films showing the process of book making, miracles of the plant world, science experiments and other subjects added to the pleasure of all who attended.

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City Culture—American Art Week, a new event in Keene, New Hampshire, proved very successful under the direction of the city's recreation leader, the state chairman of art and the executive secretary of the Keene Business Bureau. A cooperative spirit was in evidence everywhere: city officials granted free use of City Hall; school children, art students, local artists—both professional and amateur—contributed their paintings; the local newspaper reported and reviewed the event and the local radio station broadcasted interviews and a half-hour program. A total of 1,760 people attended the exhibition, and the Art Week Committee was so pleased with the results that plans are now being prepared to make this an annual occurrence.

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In Memoriam—Fort Myers' 1947-48 winter season started officially in November with the opening of the Thomas Alva Edison home to the public. The property, presented to Fort Myers by the late Mrs. Edison, is being maintained by the city as a memorial, with gardens and house furnishings remaining for the most part as the Edisons used them. High point of the winter season comes February 9-15 with the Edison Pageant of Light, which ends with a coronation ball.

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The Silver Lining—Shelby, North Carolina, has installed parking meters which will probably make motorists a little unhappy, but revenue from the meters will go to the recreation budget. Authorities claim that the meters will pay for themselves in nine months and from then on the returns are expected to be somewhere between $25,000 and $30,000 for recreation purposes. Shelby has also recently passed a bond issue of $150,000 for recreation park areas.

Variety Is the Keynote—The wonders of science and modern invention are not the only features which attract young and old to the Buffalo Museum of Science in New York. The Museum also offers a monthly schedule of activities for all who are interested. There are special exhibits and events, travel talks, twilight music hours, color movies of foreign lands, as well as eurythmics classes for children from seven to ten years, a craft club, a sketch club, a composers' clinic for budding song writers, an elementary course in rudimentary techniques of theory, harmony and ear training, plus many other available opportunities for creative activities. The fall program of adult study and recreation courses provides forty-one classes in nature, music, photography, arts and crafts given in cooperation with the Board of Education.

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Can You Qualify?—An expanded 1948 competitive program for young model builders, with added emphasis on the designing and building of miniature automobiles, has been announced by the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild again this year. Awards will include eight university scholarships for national winners. For further information, write to the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

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"Find the Missing Million"—*Social Hygiene Day 1948* has as its theme the urgent necessity for the early discovery of existing cases of venereal diseases and for sound and effective programs designed to prevent future infections. Materials for the February 4 observance may be obtained from the Social Hygiene Day Service of the American Social Hygiene Association at 1790 Broadway, New York.

Television supplements active program, Wilmette, Illinois. Village youth watch big league games.

Dramatics on a Shoestring

George A. Lepper

If you can stage six one-act plays and include a piano concerto with an especially arranged band accompaniment; enlist the free services of some hundred actors, musicians, directors, scout ushers and stagehands; provide for audience participation in the free show, and actually do it all for less than sixty dollars—you've come pretty close to promoting dramatics on a shoestring!

That's exactly what the Shoestring Players of Norwalk, Ohio, did for a performance which was presented one evening last summer.

The Shoestringers, a persistent and hardy group of amateur dramatists, had long felt the desire to do something for and with the youngsters of the locality who might someday take their own places before the footlights. They had successfully presented four one-act plays in 1946, and saw the possibilities of an all-out program in 1947. In undertaking this, they hoped to bring new blood into their own organization and to assume more actively their rightful place in the local scheme of things through making a contribution to the cultural and educational life of the community.

As a first step, a local attorney, guiding light of the thespians, approached the city recreation department's parent body—the Norwalk Park Board—and proffered a budget worked out with the recreation department, that called for a fifty dollar expenditure for the production of a five play festival, to be presented free of charge. The Board, delighted to help in such an undertaking, underwrote the project after being assured of an estimate of some four hundred anticipated spectators.

In casting, however, things soon got out of hand. The registration campaign, publicized by the schools and the Recreation Center and promoted by the Shoestringers and the recreation department, brought in some sixty teen-aged would-be participants who wanted no jobs other than that of actor. After the try-outs, as many applicants as possible were shifted to understudy and stagehand work; others were given costuming and makeup duties, while still others were assigned to be directors' assistants; but still the five plays ready for rehearsal didn't and couldn't accommodate all the hopeful actors.

Again the lawyer went to the Board. Using his best courtroom manner, he pointed out that the whole thing had been so well-promoted that the project might cost more than the first anticipated figure because of the unexpected need of an added play to accommodate all who were interested in taking part. Once more he got away "whole-skinned," with the approved budget raised to sixty dollars for a six play festival.

By that time, six plays were in production: "Low Bridge," "Good Medicine,"[1] "Lady Rosa," "A Night at an Inn,"[2] "He Ain't Done Right by Nell"[2] and "The Stone of Wisdom."[3] One-act plays all, they were so arranged on the program as to keep the action moving and the sets varied. The whole production was juggled in order that the strong plays should not overbalance those less colorful. The final play, incidentally, was written by a local Norwalkian, and while it didn't win the prize awarded to the cast of the best play, it ran a strong second. The prize went to the melodrama "He Ain't Done Right by Nell," and the cast of that tear-jerker thereby received due recognition. The names of all actors and directors of the play were engraved on a large trophy which had been donated by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce, a family-sized "Oscar," as it were.

The Norwalk Community Band, a summer park band sponsored by the Park Board, offered the musical contribution of the evening. In addition to the expected between-acts music, it performed its piece de resistance of the summer—the Mendelssohn G Minor Piano Concerto which had been brilliantly transcribed from the orchestral score and arranged for the band by the high school bandmaster. The solo piano part was played by the recreation director.

In order to make the festival as democratically cooperative as possible, the audience was given an opportunity to participate in the program by helping in the selection of the winning play. This was done by including a ballot on the playbill, one which was perforated and easily detachable. The spectator was requested to mark with pencil, or punch with bobby-pin, the box opposite the play for which he desired to vote. After the presenta-

[1] Longmans, Green & Company. [2] Samuel French, Incorporated. [3] Margaret Young Bishop.

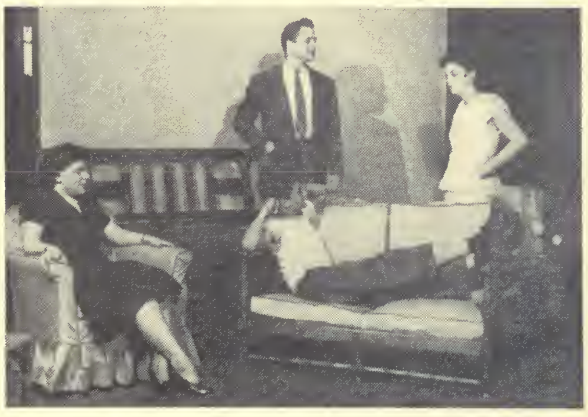
tion of the final play, the ballots were collected at the door and sent backstage, where a committee composed of the president of the Park Board, the Mayor and the Common Pleas Court judge presided over the ballot counting.

Of course, expenses for the evening were kept at a minimum only because the play festival had the wholehearted backing and support of the citizenry. No rent was charged for use of the thousand-seat high school auditorium; band expenses, trucking, hauling and labor charges were borne by the Park Department and charged to recreation; helpful volunteers appeared when most needed, and lenders of furniture and donors of necessary props were most anxious to cooperate.

The Shoestringers' report of expenditures for the 1947 Junior Shoestringers' Summer Theatre Festival is as follows:

Royalties	$17.80
Printing	7.00
Lumber	3.92
Paint	2.04
Scenery supplies and repairs	3.36
Cleaning of costumes	4.25
Miscellaneous materials and supplies	10.42
Piano tuning	5.00
Photography	5.15
Total	$58.94

Now past their second year, the Junior Shoestringers are an established unit in Norwalk. Their membership is limited exclusively to students of either high or junior high school age and no other qualifications are considered necessary for membership. A card file is kept in the Shoestringers' office, giving a fairly complete report on each acting teen-ager—his punctuality at rehearsals, his dependability, his speed and accuracy in learning lines and his suitability for a variety of parts.



Yearly the Teen Drama Club of Indianapolis presents dramas of excellent craftsmanship.

Necessary and unavoidable expenses are faced by any and every production group, even if costs be figured from a royalty basis alone. There are always a number of expenses that appear after actual work has begun—expenses that no amount of crystal gazing can anticipate. These expenses too often fall upon the shoulders of someone who cannot afford to meet them or to make a cash contribution to the cause.

The Shoestringers suggest that, in estimating a budget, the director of the project "triple the royalty and then skimp on each play." They say that this (a rule of thumb learned from their own personal experience) will work in most cases—barring, of course, heavily costumed plays or musicals. And the Shoestringers certainly should know!

New Appointment

Sterling S. Winans of Los Angeles has been appointed State Director of Recreation in California by Governor Warren. A former municipal recreation executive in Santa Barbara, Mr. Winans has more recently been recreation consultant of the California Youth Authority. In his new position, he will be the executive officer of the newly established California Recreation Commission.

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TEANECK, NEW JERSEY

The Local Skating Rink

Wherein the American Legion adopts the idea of a skating rink and launches it as a community welfare project.

THE LOCAL SKATING rink in Proctor, Vermont, has become such an established institution that few of the younger generation can remember the time when there was no such thing. That was some twenty-five years ago, so it is not surprising. Previous to that time, the youngsters used to skate on Beaver Pond and on rare occasions on the "crik." Under ideal conditions the skating was wonderful, but most of the time the surface was covered with snow or rough spots. Ever present was the hazard of dropping through into deep water.

The rink idea had its inception when some of the boys, just returned from fighting World War I, tried to maintain a skating surface on Beaver Pond. The venture was not successful but it did serve as a proving ground for ideas.

The following winter, Proctor Post of the American Legion adopted the idea as a community welfare project and one of the first artificial rinks in Vermont came into being. A small shanty, which served as a warming house, was erected on the east end of Warner Field and the adjacent area was sprayed with a hose until a layer of ice formed. A manager was hired, and many were his trials and tribulations trying to make ice with the tiny stream from a garden hose.

The warming house was heated by the old familiar mill stove. The stove had to be screened after one customer backed too close and with a piercing yell, left the print of his pants on the hot iron and of his cap on the ceiling.

The rink continued each winter for ten years in its original location on the ball diamond, but after these many years, the members of the Post decided to move it into the grove to the east and erect a new warming house. This proved more of a venture than most of the Legionnaires had anticipated and the sponsor of the idea was the subject of many acrimonious remarks before the job was done. The members gave freely of their time and worked all one summer felling and cutting up scores of huge pines. The felling was done by means of dynamite on a wholesale scale and some of the boys felt as though they were back at Chateau-Thierry. The commander of the Post was an early casualty, having swung an axe at his foot under the impression that it was a root.

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VOLLEY BALL

50RV
SOCCER BALL

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IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Finally, the area was clear of trees and looked nice and flat. For purposes of making a rink it had to be level, but was it level? No, not by about six feet! An amusing incident occurred while establishing levels by driving stakes at the low spots and digging holes in the high ones. The commander, back on the job again, was digging a hole to establish a level at the eastern or highest part of the area. He would dig down a foot or so, try the level rod and each time he was waved down by the chap running the surveyor's transit. For an area that looked pretty flat in the first place, it just didn't seem reasonable to have to dig so far to find a level. So after going down four feet, the commander threw down his shovel, stalked over to the transit operator and demanded to know whether he was cross-eyed or if the instrument were bent. It took a good deal of persuasion to make him dig down two more feet.

Anyhow, it was a sizable earth-moving job for men with wheelbarrows, but the Legionnaires persisted in their task and at the end of 399 man hours, the area was finished and a new warming house was built with furnace heat and toilet facilities. Just in time, too, because freezing weather came early that year and flooding was started on November seventeenth.

In addition to the rink, a bobsled run was constructed, starting at the top of Olympus Road, with banked turns to convey the sleds around the skating area and onto the ball diamond. The slide was iced by spraying and gave rides which attained speeds of sixty miles per hour. It was finally abandoned as being difficult to maintain as well as somewhat hazardous.

During most of the years of its existence, the rink has been managed by one man who has shown an interest far beyond any material compensation. To build up the original surface means constant attention for a week. The routine is to spray ten minutes, wait about a half hour until it freezes over, and then spray again, for twenty-four hours a day.

Sometimes there have been heavy snows, twenty inches at a time. The manager has to send out an SOS and Legionnaires and kids from all around pitch in and dig until the surface is cleared. To close the rink is unthinkable. Sometimes the banks have been piled head high and fifteen to twenty feet wide. Often there have been stretches of below zero weather; once the thermometer dropped to thirty-five degrees below, but believe it or not, the rink had one customer.

The primary purpose of the rink has been to provide a safe place for the children of the community to skate. Grade students are admitted free every afternoon after school and on Saturday afternoons for a nickel. Then you hear youthful voices say to the manager, "Please tighten my straps" or "Please put on my rubbers." Mothers need not worry. Their children are in good hands. High school students have two free nights a week as well as hockey privileges when they want them.

Occasionally winter carnivals have been held which have proved entertaining to the public. On favorable days and nights, the smooth ice is crowded with youngsters and oldsters, too, enjoying the healthy and vigorous sport to music, while the banks are lined with interested spectators, just watching. As the swimming pool is to Proctor in the summer, so is the skating rink in the winter. Few, indeed, are the towns fortunate enough to have such facilities.

Interracial Program

Children from Seattle's Neighborhood House, and interracial cultural and recreation center financed through the Seattle-King County Community Chest, are shown playing in the waters of Lake Washington, one of the beautiful natural lakes included in Seattle city limits, during a beach party sponsored by the House.

The Neighborhood House, founded by the Seattle Chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women is located in Seattle's most economically depressed and overcrowded residential area. Its program is designed to meet the needs of an ever-changing underprivileged neighborhood and to foster better understanding of and respect for the traditions and creative impulses of all racial groups.

Authors in This Issue . . .

Dr. Dwayne Orton—Director of Education, International Business Machines Corporation. (Article on page 459.)

Russell A. Perry—Superintendent of Recreation, Wilmette, Illinois. (Article on page 460.)

Dr. Harry Wilson—Professor of Music Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Wilson led the lively singing sessions at the Recreation Congress. (Article on page 461.)

Florence Anderson—During the war Florence Anderson, in the position of Program Specialist on the national staff of the USO Division, National Board YWCA, did much to further the development of creative arts programs in USO clubs throughout the United States. (Article on page 463.)

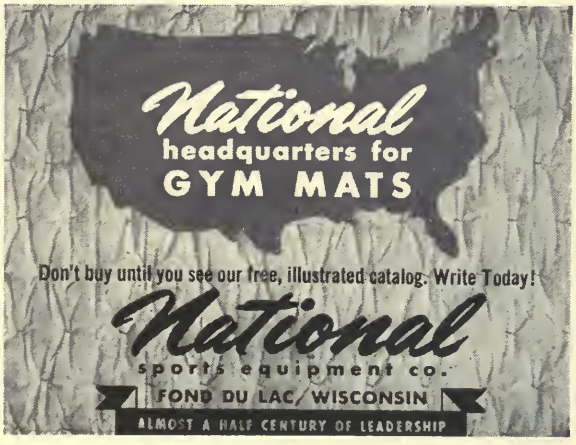
Ephraim Epstein—Head Counselor of the Century Theatre's "Sat-r-Day Camps" project. (Article on page 468.)

David J. DuBois — N.R.A.'s Henry Strong Denison Apprentice Fellow in training at Tacoma, Washington. (Article on page 471.)

Charles E. Buell—Athletic Director, California School for the Blind, Berkeley, California.

Roland C. Geist—Coach of Skating at Newtown High School, Elmhurst, Long Island. Mr. Geist has been Secretary of the College Skating Club of New York. (Article on page 483.)

George A. Lepper—Park and Recreation Director, Norwalk, Ohio. (Article on page 485.)



Robert K. Murray

The sudden death of Robert K. Murray at Houston, Texas, was announced on the eighth of December. A native of Illinois, he was educated at Illinois Wesleyan University and the National Recreation School.

His professional service and genial personality gave Robert Murray a wide acquaintance among the leaders in the public recreation movement. In 1930, he joined the field staff of the National Recreation Association and served as a specialist in leadership training, primarily in social recreation and games. The scores of such training courses, which he conducted throughout the country, were attended by both paid and volunteer workers from public and private agencies as well as from many well-known civic organizations.

Mr. Murray became Superintendent of Recreation at Dayton, Ohio, in 1937 and continued to hold this position until he was granted a leave of absence in 1942 to enter the United States Navy. For a period of three years thereafter, he served as a Fleet Recreation and Welfare Officer. When his active service was concluded in November 1945, he returned to his former city post, but a year later left this position in Dayton to re-enter the Navy. He resigned his Navy commission, as a full commander, in June 1947.

Recreation SUGGESTION BOX

Helpful hints and bits of information on this and that. Ways of doing things that have been proved through experience.

Public Library
Jacksonville, Ill.

An Old Game in a New Dress

GAMES AND STUNTS are always fun, and fine for getting people acquainted. There are ways of streamlining old standbys, to make them seem new and exciting. This was done by Iowa State College with the following:

Atomic Spelldown

Required: A clever master of ceremonies to keep up enthusiasm, give unity and some meaning to the event, give recognition and to pronounce words clearly; two captains; two scorekeepers, one representing each team—records of names should be kept by quarters (if twenty are participating, the first five to fail would form the first quarter group regardless of team membership, etc.); one referee.
Procedure: Divide group into two teams to start. Choosing sides is fun, but if group is large it takes time. Automatic division could be made by giving colored slips of paper at the door. The master of ceremonies gives opening instructions and "patter." Some of these words may seem uncommon at first, but they soon will be as familiar as "airplane" and "automobile."

Fifty Atomic Words

1. atom
2. volt
3. tracer
4. rays
5. cosmic
6. bombs
7. isotron
8. spectograph
9. magnetron
10. transmutation
11. proton
12. fission
13. neutrons
14. isotopes
15. electron
16. nucleus
17. physics
18. Spedding
19. chemistry
20. scientist
21. uranium
22. Einstein
23. Baruch
24. cycletron
25. Hiroshima
26. radio-active
27. geiger counter
28. isobar
29. Bikini
30. radiation
31. annihilation
32. plutonium
33. universe
34. Bohr
35. Oppenheimer
36. Bacher
37. Vannavar Bush
38. Urey
39. Fermi
40. Rutherford
41. Lawrence
42. Hickenlooper
43. Lilienthal
44. Pike
45. Strauss
46. Compton
47. Waymack
48. United Nations
49. pieces
50. PEACE

If the spelling of the words seems too simple, ask for both spelling and definition. For added fun, each group may be called upon to give a short presentation, symbolic of the age it represents, three minutes to prepare, two minutes to give. These presentations may be a song—such as "My Merry Oldsmobile," or a dramatization or discussion of the relative merits, romantic or financial, of the age presented.

Flag Football

The Alhambra, California, Playground and Recreation Department has devised a new game—a cross between tackle and touch football— for those who cannot afford regulation football equipment. The rules are as follows:

The field is forty yards wide and eighty yards long, divided by only two cross strips on each thirty-yard line. A team has four downs in which to advance the ball to the next cross strip. There are no uprights at the ends of the field, eliminating attempts for field goals and the kick for a try for point after touchdown. The try must be attempted by passing or running. Experience to date tends to show that passing plays are predominant. In fact, before a runner can advance the ball beyond the line of scrimmage, there must have been a lateral pass. This tends to prevent "massing" of men for a power play wherein injuries are more likely to occur. A red cloth flag is carried by each of the players. The flag has a knot in it, four inches from one end and sixteen inches from the other. The short end is pulled up under the player's belt so that the knot is snug against the lower edge. To "down" a man, it is necessary to pull the flag from beneath his belt.

Other notable exceptions to regulation collegiate rules include: tackling—fifteen yard penalty from spot of foul and first down; straight-arm or hacking—fifteen yard penalty from spot of previous

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down and loss of down; deliberate touching of own flag by runner ball carrier, "tucking" of flag, or any illegal arrangement of flag—fifteen yard penalty and loss of down; free substitution.

For further information, address John Bucknum, Alhambra Recreation Director, 210 North Chapel Street, Alhambra, California.

An Idea with Possibilities

In Reading, Pennsylvania, *The Yarn Carrier,* publication of the Wyomissing Industries, is sponsoring a "So! This Is Reading!" contest to help bring some interesting facts and local color to light. All contestants need to do is to uncover some strange—but true—"Believe It or Noddities" about Reading, its people, superstitions, history, customs, politics and the like.

Forfeits

Add zest to your old social games by introducing forfeits—those goodnatured, often comical punishments put upon players who make mistakes in the game. Anyone who has to pay a forfeit gives up some article which must be redeemed at the end of the game by doing what he is commanded to do by the "judge." Some of the more common forfeits, as listed by the Los Angeles Recreation Department, are:

1. Blow out a candle blindfolded.
2. Tell the fortune of each player.
3. Sing a song.
4. Make a speech.
5. Speak a piece.
6. Play on the piano.
7. Kiss your own shadow.
8. Stand on a chair, as a statue, in whatever position each player may place you.
9. Guess one of three unseen actions performed behind your back.
10. Imitate some animal.

Moniker Bingo

An informal game of wide popularity in overseas American Red Cross clubs, this has all the aspects of a sure-fire social mixer. At the door, each guest signs his name to a slip of paper which is tossed into a large bowl. Then he is given a paper designed on the conservative lines of our old friend, the bingo card, and having twenty-five blank squares. His job is to fill each square with the name of someone present—a different name in each square. Then comes the big drawing of the names in the bowl. Each person acknowledges as his name is called and the rest check his name if they have it on their card. The first person to have five names in a line wins as in Bingo.

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Diamond Double Ringer Shoes
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or

The Athletic Institute
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Questions on—

Safety in Coasting

***Question*—I have been asked to discuss at a Parent-Teacher's meeting coasting in winter, under the general topic, "Juvenile Protection."**

This city has a definite problem as there are many hills within the limits and no parks available for coasting. Nothing has been done to control coasting or to direct it to certain areas.

Will you give me any information or plans that other cities use to protect their youth in this type of recreation?

Answer—We are glad to pass on to you the following information from our files concerning the policies of other communities.

Oswego, New York, reported that it has been supervisng coasting for youngsters from three to ten p.m. Safety is assured by having a starter on the top of a hill which has been set aside for that purpose. This prevents one of the most common causes of accidents—that of one sled starting too soon behind another or catching up with another because it is very heavily loaded. Barriers are set up at intersections so as to eliminate the possibility of traffic coming into the area and also to prevent any sleds from going off into these intersections.

Portland Maine, which in past years has set aside a great many streets for coasting, is gradually cutting down on the number of these coasting areas and is providing coasting facilities in parks and on school playgrounds because of constantly increasing traffic problems. On the streets in which coasting is allowed, however, the recreation department places a fifty-foot belt of sand across the street at the foot of a hill in order to prevent sleds from running into traffic.

Montclair, New Jersey, in past winters has set aside five streets for coasting and police are assigned to see that no cars use these streets and that the youngsters do not use other thoroughfares.

Ely, Minnesota, reports show that various hills are set aside for coasting and signs are posted in many of the sections not only advertising the coasting areas but also calling the youngsters' attention to the fact that other streets are *not* to be so used. It has developed a successful safety program by enlisting the support of school boys and girls. These youngsters are organized to supervise coasting and act as starters, divert traffic, enforce safety precautions, and the like.

Mount Vernon, New York, has a city ordinance setting aside nine streets for coasting. It carries liability insurance to cover this activity.

Cincinnati, Ohio, used a very successful method to determine which streets to set aside for coasting. It issued notes to parents and distributed them through the PTA and women's clubs asking the parents to let them know where their children coasted and what streets they would recommend for safe coasting. It mentioned a few of the points to be kept in mind in deciding whether a street should be set aside for coasting. Some of these points were:

1. The streets should have a fair slope and end by going slightly up hill at the base so as to provide a natural end to the coasting.
2. There should be no or very few intersections.
3. There should be no main artery of traffic near by.
4. The coasting street should be near the home, school and neighborhood.

The mothers cooperated wholeheartedly, and as a result, safe coasting areas were set aside in various sections of the city.

East Orange, New Jersey, provides coasting on its playgrounds and has provided a sled slide which can be put away in the summertime but which extends down the front of the grandstand in the winter. This slide, of course, is very popular. Many other cities provide similar slides using natural hills on the playground or extending the slides from a grandstand, stadium or building of some sort.

In setting aside coasting areas, certain important points come out of these experiences:

1. Barriers and road blocks at intersections are not always adequate because they are frequently removed or stolen.

2. Sanding such areas and placing leaders at those points—whether such leaders be school children, recreation leaders or police—will eliminate the possibilty of cross traffic.

3. Sanding the bottom of the coasting area is an excellent way of preventing sleds from going into unsupervised and dangerous territory.

4. Dangerous hills should be sanded so as to prevent unauthorized coasting. Safe hills should be roped off and coasting on them should be supervised.

5. Attractive artificial slides and coasting areas should be provided on school and city playgrounds and in parks as adequately as possible.

6. Safety in coasting should be emphasized and taught in the schools, and the youngsters should have a part in carrying out such rules.

7. Cooperation of parents should be secured through wide publicity by radio, newspapers, and through PTA and other organized groups.

Accent on Skiing

***Question*—Can you refer me to any published information relating to technical aspects of developing ski runs, trails and tows? Possibly something of the kind is available through some of the equipment manufacturers but, if so, we have not learned of it here.**

Answer—The New York State Conservation Department has been very active in the development of winter sports areas and, we are sure, will be able to share its information with you.

The National Park Service, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois, has a recreation study section. which has a winter sports specialist. We suggest that you get in touch with this organization for material available and requesting particularly a copy of the bibliography on winter sports prepared around 1939 by Mr. E. B. Ballard.

We also suggest that you get in touch with the Massachusetts State Department of Education. It has compiled a good deal of information on skiing and skating from the point of view of groups that are planning areas and facilities and teaching techniques.

The Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council at Amherst, Massachusetts, has always been a source of information on winter sports areas and we suggest that you write to Mr. Lawrence E. Briggs. We are sure that this Council has developed many mimeographed bulletins on such subjects as ski tows and the like.

The National Ski Association of America, the governing body of United States skiing, may be reached by writing to Box 33, Barre, Massachusetts. This Association issues the *American Ski Annual* which may be obtained from the publisher, W. T. Eldred, Hanover, New Hampshire, and is priced at $1.50.

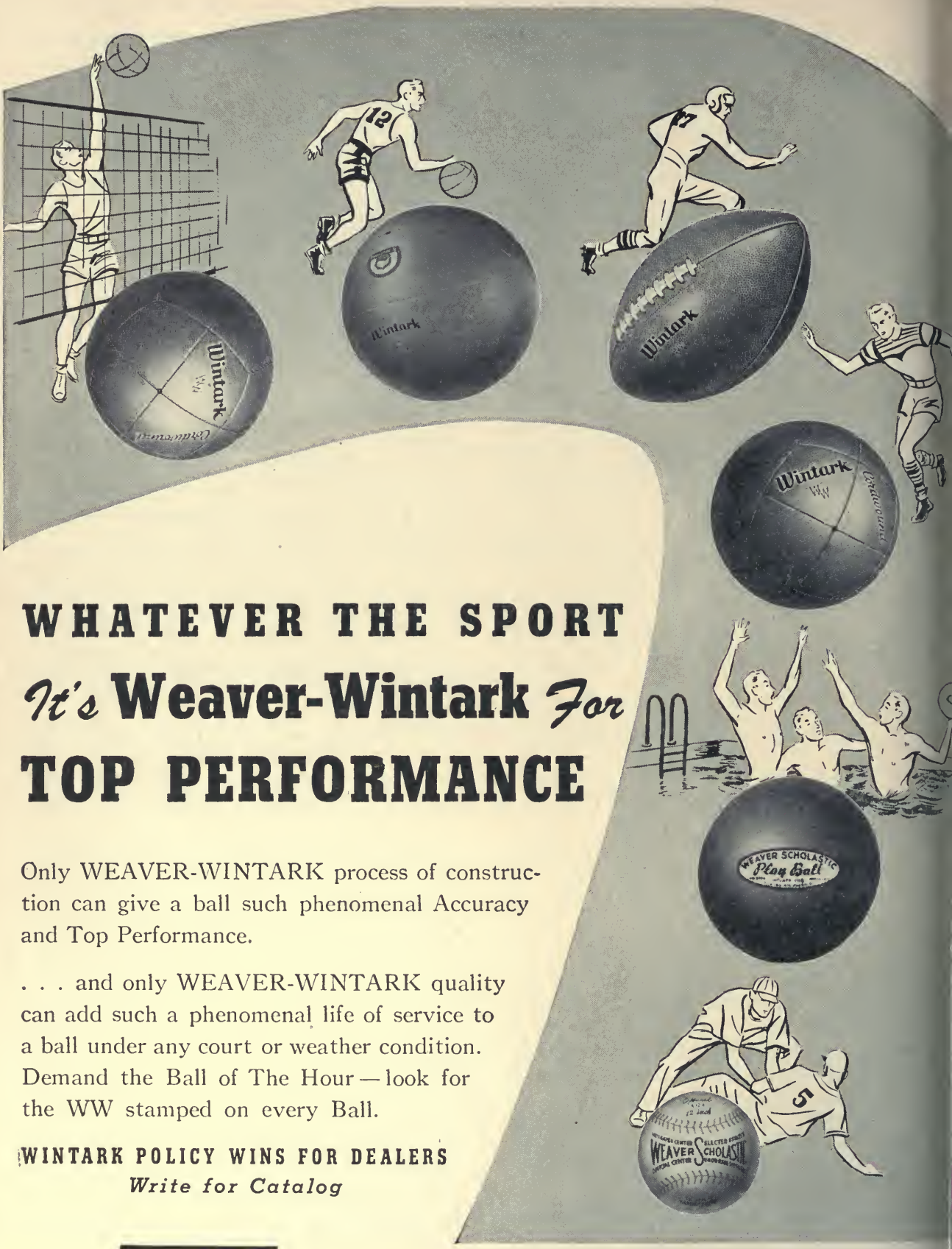
Mr. Minot Dole at 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City, is the Chairman of the National Ski Patrol System—the primary concern of which is the safety of skiers—and he would therefore be concerned with the designs and layouts of courses, tows, trails, and the like. It might be a good idea to get in touch with him as well as with the others mentioned above.

The Columbian Rope Company, Auburn, New York, has a pamphlet called "Design and Construction of Ski-Tows" which will be sent upon request.

Mr. Ballard has suggested that we emphasize the importance of going to a private firm of professional specialists if you are interested in constructing ski jumps or tows. They represent technical problems and from the point of view of safety, the best possible professional help should be secured.

The Spice of Life

"Parents and children, just because they belong to the same family, won't enjoy the same things all the time. The home should also furnish the opportunity and a mutual respect for individual enjoyments," says Catherine Robinson Reed in an article "Playing Together as a Family" (*Childhood Education*). "Puppetry, crafts, magic and listening to good music are activities which have been particularly successful in furnishing individual pleasure, yet unifying family interests."



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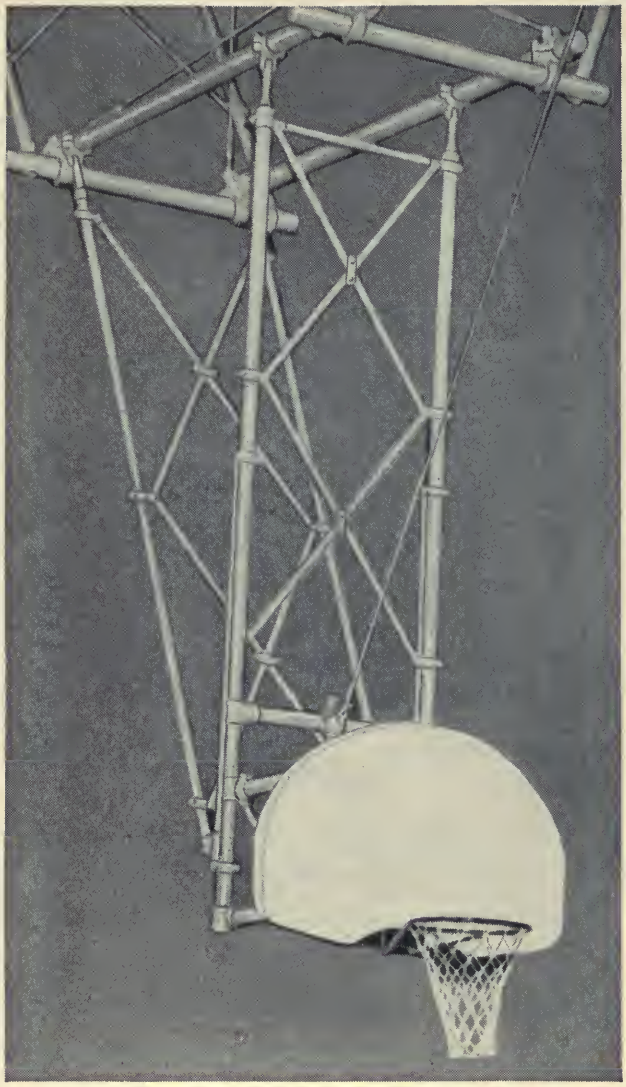
BOX 71 SHAMOKIN

Recreation Training Institutes

January, February and March

HELEN DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Elkhart, Indiana January 26-30	John Higgins, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation
	Wichita Falls, Texas February 2-6	Don Greer, Y.M.C.A.
	Texarkana, Texas February 9-13	Mrs. Wayne Windle, 1122 Main Street
	Austin, Texas February 16-20	B. S. Sheffield, Acting Director of Recreation
	San Antonio, Texas February 23-27	Miss Lou Hamilton, Superintendent of Recreation
	Temple, Texas March 1-5	W. E. Routh, Superintendent of Recreation
	Houston, Texas March 15-19	Arnold R. Moser, Superintendent of Recreation
RUTH EHLERS Social Recreation	Lynn, Massachusetts January 5-9	J. B. Hurst, Director, Department of Physical Education, Y.M.C.A.
	Wilmette, Illinois January 12-16	Russell A. Perry, Director of Recreation
	Highland Park, Illinois January 19-23	Howard Copp, Director of Recreation
	Evanston, Illinois January 26-30	Charles P. Byrnes, Superintendent of Recreation
	Columbia, Missouri February 2-6	Wilma D. Haynes, Stephens College
	Evansville, Indiana February 9-13	S. J. Medlicott, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
	Arlington, Virginia February 24-26	Miss Ruth Phillips, Director, Arlington Recreation Center, 3700 Lee Highway
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Clearwater, Florida January 5-9	Eddie Moore, Superintendent of Recreation
	Charlotte, North Carolina January 19-23	Miss Alice Suiter, Assistant Director of Recreation, City Hall
	Savannah, Georgia January 26-30	H. S. Bounds, Superintendent of Recreation
	Ft. Pierce, Florida February 2-6	Mrs. Jeanne Macaro, Director, St. Lucie County Recreation Board
	Gainesville, Florida February 9-13	Dwight Hunter, County Director of Physical Education and Recreation
	Miami, Florida February 16-27	Peter Roberts, Superintendent of Recreation
	State of Florida March 8-April 23	Dean B. C. Riley, University of Florida, Gainesville
FRANK STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Tallahassee, Florida January 5-16	Miss Mary Kate Miller, Florida State University
	Jacksonville, Florida February 2-13	N. L. Mallison, Superintendent of Recreation
	West Palm Beach, Florida, February 16-27	Ben York, Superintendent of Recreation
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Battle Creek, Michigan January 19-February 13	John Wood, Director, Hamblin Community Center, 242 Hamblin Avenue
	Newburgh, New York February 23-March 5	Glenn Hines, Community Workers Association, 191 Water Street



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At Headquarters . . .

Willard C. Sutherland

QUICK, DARK AND genial Willard C. Sutherland is a familiar figure around the National Recreation Association as well as in the recreation field at large. Everybody knows him, or should, for he is in charge of, and the moving spirit behind, the National Recreation Association's efficiently run and far-reaching Recreation Personnel Service. Many are the men and women whom this service has satisfactorily placed in recreation jobs throughout the country.

In neat, business-like files behind his desk are catalogued the names and experience records of over 6000 recreation workers. These—the result of hard work on the part of his office, local executives and other members of the Association's staff —are listed in classified groups.

"What we need in recreation work is quality," states Mr. Sutherland. He adds, rather wistfully, "Selection is complicated because, unfortunately, human qualities are hard to identify and define. Frequently they seem to defy analysis—and yet they must receive careful attention and consideration. We must have a certain amount of idealism in recreation, combined with good, practical judgment."

A great majority of the people listed in his files have been interviewed by Mr. Sutherland, personally, either at the Association's headquarters office or in the field. Some interviews are brief, some are long, but all are unhurried. He says, "A strong service outlook must be maintained throughout, for there are many ways in which we can be helpful to applicants. It is our responsibilty to take enough time to give information, to get information, to form a judgment, and to make a friend." He has vigorously impressed upon his staff the importance of helpful and friendly interviews.

During the year of 1946 alone, 1,143 conferences were held with outside people in the headquarters offices. He attributes this figure, which was double that of the year before, in part to the large number of men and women returning from war services and desiring to be placed in peacetime jobs. At that time personnel from the Army, Navy, USO and other wartimes agencies were interviewed as a result of highly concentrated, special recruiting efforts. To date, no count of the number of 1947 interviews is available.

Mr. Sutherland, or "Woody" as his friends call him—speaks also, and with understandable satisfaction, of the great value of the Association's personnel files when the war broke out and the files were thrown open to war agencies in order to meet the emergency personnel demands of those organizations.

Projects of the Recreation Personnel Service cover four major areas of work: recruiting; placement; counseling and correspondence service. Though recruiting is but one phase of the work, "Woody" is keenly alive to the fact that it is the responsibility of the entire recreation movement, of every member of the national staff and every local executive to keep on the alert for candidates. He states emphatically, "We, in recreation work, must multiply ourselves." It is interesting to note here that the number of full-time, year-round public recreation jobs have doubled in the last twelve years, increasing from 2,325 to 5,147.

Willard Sutherland's awareness of the importance of recruiting dates back to the days when, finishing work at Drake University, he enthusiastically made a bee-line for the National Recreation School for Professional Training and thereafter joined the staff of the National Recreation Association. He immediately took on the recruiting end of the work for the school and apprentice fellowships. In the early days, he helped with the Association's campaign for promoting recreation work in various sections of the country and, until shortly before the war, was engaged in carefully planned, special recruiting projects. Somewhere along the way, he fitted into his busy schedule time for taking the training at New York University for Personnel Specialists.

When does a man start slipping?

The moment comes to every man.

The moment when he realizes that he isn't the man he used to be . . .

That the days of his peak earning power are over . . .

That some day not so very far away some younger man will step into his shoes.

When does this time come? It varies with many things.

But of one thing you can be sure. It will come to you as surely as green apples get ripe—and fall off the tree.

Is this something to worry about? Well, yes. But . . . constructively. For *that* can lead you to save money systematically.

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And to get the right person and the right job together, thus serving them both—as well as the local community and the recreation movement in general—brings him a satisfaction that could not be reckoned in dollars and cents. He watches the outcome of such placements with lively interest. "I believe," he says, "that the most important responsibility of an executive is the development of people. All that we accomplish, all that we get done is through people."

Books Received

Book of Nature Hobbies, The, by Ted Pettit. Didier, publishers, New York. $3.50.

Boys' Prayers, by Robert Merrill Bartlett. Association Press, New York. $1.25.

End of Your Stunt Hunt, The, by Helen and Larry Eisenberg. Published by the authors, Nashville, Tennessee. $.50.

Exercise During Convalescence, by George T. Stafford. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $4.00.

Golden Book of Poetry, The, edited by Jane Werner. Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York. $1.50.

Golden Christmas Book, The, compiled by Gertrude Crampton. Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York. $1.50.

Historic Models of Early America, by C. J. Maginley. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.50.

Methods in Physical Education, by Hilda Clute Kozman, Rosalind Cassidy, Chester O. Jackson. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, London. $4.25.

Official Basketball Guide, 1947-48. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

Recreation Through Competition, by Ernest L. Damkroger. Association Press, New York. $2.50.

Second Century Horizons for YMCA Work with Boys. Association Press, New York. $1.50.

To Secure These Rights. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

Walt Disney's Bongo. Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York. $1.00.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

Scholastic Coach, October 1947

How to Start a Rifle Club, C. R. Rogers

Nation's Schools, November 1947

How to Get a Good School Board, William C. Heugh

Schoolhouse Planning for Growth and Community Service

For Year-Round Recreation, V. C. Mason

Childhood Education, November 1947

A Festival of Thankfulness, Grace Van Dyke More

From Sea to Shining Sea, Administrators Handbook for Intergroup Education, American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

National Parent-Teacher, October 1947

The Fun That Frees, Ruth Garber Ehlers

Nation's Schools, October 1947

Will Serve Community Purposes, James D. Darnall and Wallace S. Anderson

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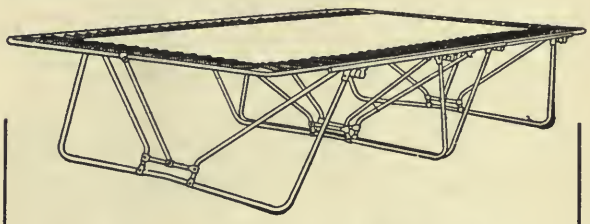

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Safety in Winter Skiing

Now that winter's here with its promise of snow, the recreation department of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a firm believer in the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," has prepared a few safety suggestions for ski enthusiasts.

1. Avoid skiing with faulty equipment—be sure binding, skis and poles are in good condition.
2. Choose a hill to ski on that is suitable to your ability and has good snow.
3. Learn controlled skiing — never attempt feats that are beyond your ability—learn first how to check your speed and stop.
4. When walking with ski equipment, carry the poles fastened together with the points forward and toward the ground.
   - Do not carry them over your shoulder.
   - Avoid making sudden turns which might cause you to thrust the tip of the pole or skis into someone.
5. When using a tow, beware of loose flying clothing such as scarfs, open jackets, etc., and take the proper grip of the rope.
   - If there is no one to guide you at the bottom of the tow be sure you allow enough space between you and the fellow ahead so in the event that he falls, you will have time to get out of his way.
6. "Track" is the ski term for clearing the path. If you hear the word, get out of the way; if someone is in your path, call "track."
7. Clothing—several thin layers of woolen clothing give the best protection against cold.
   - Boots should fit properly—be big enough to allow for several pair of socks, tight enough to prevent rubbing blisters or spraining an ankle.
   - Mittens — wool ones worn under a leather or gabardine pair.
8. For frozen parts—do not rub or use snow. Warm frozen parts very gradually (body heat is best).

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Footnotes on Nature

By John Kieran. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. $3.00.

JOHN KIERAN, as anyone who ever listened to *Information, Please* is aware, is the man who seems to know almost everything about anything. In this recently published book, he follows his *John Kieran's Nature Notes* with another delightful field book which is a combination of essays and useful information. From the walks that he once enjoyed in Van Courtland Park, he has gathered together lore of the out-of-doors, mixed it with curious sidelights on the personalities of great men he has known, and his adventures with people who came to walk with him. As the reader follows along, he, too, comes to believe, with the author, that "anything can happen in nature."

Fireside Book of Folk Songs

Selected and edited by Margaret Bradford Boni. Arranged for the piano by Norman Lloyd. Simon and Schuster, New York. $3.95.

HERE, IN BEAUTIFUL format, are gathered the songs that have held first place in the hearts of many people for many years. Every page in the book is a delight of melody and color. So that the songs may be sung around the piano at home—or in any gathering—simple arrangements for piano and voice have been especially prepared for this volume. Also, to enrich the experience of singing, the songs are prefaced with a fascinating commentary on their origin and background. This is a book for everyone—book lovers, song lovers, folk song enthusiasts and just plain homefolks. If the melody of some old song haunts you, we guarantee that you'll find it between these covers!

Methods in Physical Education

Hilda Clute Kozman, Rosalind Cassidy and Chester O. Jackson. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $4.25.

DESIGNED AS A textbook for the preparation of teachers of physical education in secondary schools, emphasis is placed on the importance of teaching physical education as a part of the total educational process. The prospective teacher must know himself, his interests, talents and fitness for the particular teaching task he has chosen. He must know his pupils as individuals, their family associations and responsibilties, their other non-school relationships and activities. The responsibilty of the physical education teacher in community life is also brought out. There are chapters on building the program, organizing instruction units, lesson planning and other practical phases of the total teaching task, but the chief value of the book lies in its attention to the background essentials which are so often neglected in textbooks. Physical recreation is covered here from a realistic rather than too ambitious a point of view. The limitations of the physical education teacher in the recreation field, as well as his opportunities, are pointed out. "Physical education teachers cannot take responsibility for the entire recreational program of a school. They may be assigned to do so, but the needs of boys and girls in this area of living are too varied for them to succeed alone. The fields of physical education and recreation are like two circles which overlap with an area common to both."

Plants—A Guide to Plant Hobbies

By Herbert S. Zim. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $3.50.

PLANT ACTIVITIES CAN make fascinating hobbies, even for the amateur. Mr. Zim does not require technical knowledge of his readers. He gives them an enthusiastic account of plant life, and leads them into hobbies ranging from the better enjoyment of walks and hikes to the making of their own identifications, finding and recognizing a rare species, and conducting plant experiments. He demands no elaborate equipment, but opens their eyes to the amazing world of green around them. An unusual feature of the book is a geographical list of places in the United States which are of special interest to the plant enthusiast. Another fine feature is a bibliography for each section of the book.

Nature leaders and nature lovers will find this not only enjoyable, but full of ideas and suggestions for projects of their own.

New Encyclopedia of Sports

Frank G. Menke. A. S. Barnes and Company, Incorporated, New York. $5.00.

THIS NEW, COMPLETELY revised and enlarged edition of the original volume contains brief historical references of some 100 sports and games. It is, to large extent, a sports record book, but it also contains a summary of community recreation activities for 1944—the last year for which figures were available at the time that the revision was undertaken. Mr. Menke estimates that $3,000,000,000 were spent in 1946 on sports athletics. Of this amount $800,000,000 is credited to angling, $450,000,000 to firearms and $400,000,000 to admission fees of spectators to sports events. The total is $750,000,000 more than the average during the war years, but $1,000,000,000 less than the average from 1938 to 1941 inclusive. The author estimates that attendance expenditures were higher in 1946 than in any previous year, but that expenditures for participation recreation were low because of the inability to secure equipment and the difficulties of transportation to and lodging at resort and vacation centers. He believes that if these difficulties had not been present, expenditures would have increased to $5,000,000,000. This encyclopedia contains much material of interest to recreation workers as well as to promoters and writers of professional sports.

Youth After Conflict

By Goodwin Watson. Association Press, New York. $4.00.

DR. WATSON'S BOOK is the result of what is obviously an exhaustive study of the effects of three major wars on the youth of the country. It devotes the major part of its attention to what is happening to youth now and what social changes of today will affect youth of the 1950's. It is a valuable contribution to the current volume of literature on postwar youth and should serve as a helpful guide and reference work to all who are working with youth in the field of recreation or any other phase of youth activity and interest. Its thesis is that war is not the major cause of changes in youth attitudes, beliefs and actions; war has only accentuated and stimulated trends observable before war periods which were due to social, economic and other evolutions of peacetime eras. Chapter VI presents some seventy characteristics of life in the near future which will have a definite effect on youth in the next decade. Six of these relate to the use of leisure time. Dr. Watson agrees with so many others that leisure is bound to increase substantially. He also prophesies that there will be a great increase in public recreation provisions; wider use of schools for recreation; a continuation of youth centers; increase in "moderate" smoking and drinking and dissipation because of the combination of money and leisure to spend it. He feels that there will be a desire for "private" leisure, for settling down, for hunting, fishing, hiking and other nature activities. Travel will also increase in popularity. On the whole, Dr. Watson believes that there will be no youth movement as such, but that youth will still tend to distinguish itself from adults and children by distinctive dress, slang, modes of dancing and group activities.

In summing it all up, Dr. Watson says "Adults and youth will both be modernists in the 1950's. There will be differences and changes but they will be relatively small. . . . Young people will be at home in the world . . . They will be sure of themselves without being defiant."

Leadership for Horizon Club

Camp Fire Girls, Incorporated, New York. $.35.

THIS PAMPHLET WILL be helpful to club leaders, particularly those working with girls groups. It discusses the questions of "who, what, why, when, where and how" in program planning and will be particularly important when combined with the *Horizon Club Book* which was reviewed in the August 1947 issue of RECREATION, and which is compiled for use by the girls themselves.

Good, practical, simple material on club leadership is not easy to find. This pamphlet, while designed primarily for Camp Fire use, is equally helpful for girls clubs in the recreation program.

1946 Yearbook, Park and Recreation Progress

National Conference on State Parks, Washington, D. C. $2.00.

THIS, THE *Twenty-fifth Anniversary Yearbook of the National Conference on State Parks,* contains a brief history of the state park movement, sketches of some of its outstanding leaders, and short statements of the growth of the state park movement in the different states. It also includes a section listing all state parks and their guest accommodations prepared by the National Park Service.

Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual, 1947

Hoffman-Harris Incorporated, New York. $3.00.

THIS ISSUE WILL be of special interest to communities planning the construction of pools because of its articles: "Financing Public Pools," and "Swimming Pool Costs, Operating Expenses and Returns." The latter contains a listing of pools in communities listed alphabetically by states, giving date of construction, cost, size, method of financing, cost of operation, returns, charges, and attendance. The 1947 annual also has a long article "Basic Principles of Pool Design and Construction," which contains a design for a circular wading pool, a memorial park pool, two plans for municipal pools, a small town pool, country club pool, and two bathhouse floor plans. Articles on poliomyelitis will also be of interest to recreation departments.

Designs for Outdoor Living

Bulletin 399-A, July 1947, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THIS THIRTY-TWO PAGE booklet is a very helpful reference for park and recreation workers responsible for providing facilities for picnics and outings. It contains statements of principles, photographs and plans for outdoor fireplaces, picnic tables, game facilities, water supply, toilet and garbage facilities, signs, road barriers and shelter houses. It should be particularly helpful to individuals and groups in rural areas and small communities who cannot call on technicians to advise them.

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Plans for the Coming Year

We all know that do-si-doing, playing games or gathering around the piano for a song or two isn't just limited to Christmas time or planned especially for the celebrating of the New Year. Recreation is part of our everyday living—all year round. Therefore, you'll be glad to know that the National Recreation Association will continue to provide you with how-to-do, what-to-do suggestions and other useful information. Here are just a few of the many diverse publications available from the Association to serve you during 1948.

Arts and Crafts for the Recreation Leader $1.50
A comprehensive book with illustrations, general information, a project outline and a section giving directions for making various articles.

Barn Dance Returns, The ..... .15
Complete plans of a rollicking and fun-filled old-fashioned barn dance.

Christmas Book, The ..... .50
An illustrated gold mine of information which includes music, drama, parties and social activities.

Community and Assembly Singing ..... .60
Practical suggestions for making the most of community singing.

Community Recreation Buildings as War Memorials 1.00
Suggestions for planning, financing, constructing and operating community recreation buildings. Contains detailed information concerning several existing buildings and floor plans of seven buildings.

Conduct of Playgrounds ..... .50
Playground leadership, activities, planning the program, administration, equipment and supplies are included in this guide for playground workers.

11% Plus—Recreation for Older People ..... .25
This segment of our population needs its recreation as much—or even more so—than many other groups.

For the Storyteller ..... .50
Stories to tell and how to tell them effectively.

Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces ..... .50
More than 160 games and stunts that can be played almost anytime, anywhere.

How to Produce a Play ..... .50
The steps involved in play production—from choosing the play to the final check-up—are outlined, with suggestions for makeup, costuming, lighting and scenery.

Nature in Recreation 1.00
Unusual nature projects in camping, handcraft, games, dramatics, music, dancing, and aquatics.

Party Book, The 3.00
Informality and spontaneity are the keynotes of these parties for all sorts of occasions, big and small, and all types of groups.

Picnic Book, The 1.25
Everything you want to know about a picnic, plus suggestions for other outdoor occasions.

Recreation and the Church ..... .50
A guide for leaders of church recreation.

Recreation Areas—Their Design and Equipment 6.00
Containing 169 illustrations, diagrams and plans of areas and buildings, this volume is a practical guide to the planning of playgrounds, playfields and athletic fields.

Rural Recreation ..... .75
Indoors, outdoors, on the farm, at the schoolhouse—there's fun for young and old at rural dances, parties, country fairs, neighborly get-togethers.

St. Valentine's Day (MP 61) ..... .25
Activities galore for this colorful day.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never bro't to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?

RECREATION

Party Month

February 1948
Price 35 Cents

Contents

February 1948

Lighting Up the Ordinary Hours of the Day with Recreation, by Howard Braucher 505

Play As You Go, by Howard Whitman.. 507

We Trip the Light Fantastic, by Nincie Currier..... 510

Oil Painting, by Florence Anderson.... 513

It's Time for Recreation, by Charlie Vettiner..... 516

Camping in Southern California, by Dr. Philip Seman..... 518

Don't Poison Yourself, by Dr. Henry Seidel Canby..... 522

The Divisive Factor, by Marie Merrill.. 523

Swimming Pool Disinfection Today.... 524

State Winter Sports..... 527

Party Games 528

Are We Fair to Our Children, by June Berg..... 530

Poetry Project 532

The Curtain Goes Up—For Youngsters. 532

Yearly Awards 535

Clifford Weatherwax 536

Metropolitan Miniatures 538

Pastor of the Valley Church..... 541

Private Agencies Train Cooperatively, by Jack P. Houlihan..... 542

At Headquarters . . . George D. Butler.. 543

Memorial to Felix M. Warburg..... 545

Jeanne H. Barnes..... 549

Regular Features

World at Play..... 533

Recreation Suggestion Box..... 537

The Postman Brings..... 539

Authors in This Issue..... 545

Recreation Institutes 547

Magazines and Pamphlets..... 550

New Publications 551

PICTURE CREDITS: We are indebted to: Yosemite Park and Curry Co., for the illustration on page 506; Wisconsin Conservation Dept., page 510; *PM* and Martin Harris, page 517; Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Dept., pages 518, 521; Baur Studios, N. J., page 543; *The New York Times*, page 545; A. Pedrett, St. Moritz, page 552.

FRONTISPIECE: FAREWELL TO THE SNOWS. Framed in the doorway of the ski house at one of our national parks, a ski enthusiast bids goodbye to his favorite sport and snowy slopes until another winter.

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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Recreation
in February 1948

Lighting Up the Ordinary Hours of the Day With Recreation

THE SECURING AND preparing of food, the making of clothing, the provision of shelter—all this, up to a certain point, does not lie in the field of recreation.

Yet after a certain point the preparation of food, as at a picnic or for a Thanksgiving dinner or for a barbecue, may become a recreation which gives high satisfaction, and the eating of the food in good company, visiting with relatives and friends, with good conversation around the table, may have high extra-life values.

Clothing, too, may after a certain point be very much more than protection from the cold, from weather and a covering or exposing of parts of the body. It may become a very high form of art in giving satisfaction in beauty, in form, in color, in proportion.

Shelter, too, may be very much more than provision of a place to sleep, a place to eat, to be protected from the weather. The shelter may become very much of an expression of the personality. The shelter, the house may become a recreation center of first value, where it is easy for people to forget their inhibitions and be most truly their real selves, protected from the cruel, the bitter, the cynical.

What is done by the recreation worker in giving leadership in the neighborhood center may well influence what is done within the home in making it beautiful, in making clothing more meaningful and beautiful, in adding charm and richness and giving greater satisfaction in the daily meals, in making the dining room more truly a center of family living.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

"The distinction between work and play is not in the actual occupation, but in the mind."

PLAY AS YOU GO

Howard Whitman

DR. MARK A. MAY, Professor of Educational Psychology at Yale University, tells the story of an amiable Chinese who had never before seen a tennis game and was watching some missionaries play one afternoon. He saw them swing fiercely at the ball, run strenuously back to the base line, dash wildly up to the net. He saw perspiration form upon their brows. Finally, in a lull between sets, he gathered enough courage to say to one of them, "Begging honorable pardon, why you not get coolies to do this hard work for you!"

Dr. May is concerned, as we all should be, over the lack of a work-play balance in American life. Many of us are forgetting how to play. Some are making play into work. Others, like the amiable Chinese, just don't know the difference between the two.

America needs, as rarely before, the emotional health that a work-play balance can give. We need the increased productivity of the man who takes time to recharge his batteries. We can do without the tense, erratic activity of the playless man we sometimes call a "dynamo." We remember all too well how the dynamo frequently ends up in a doctor's office, to hear the stern ultimatum, "You've got to close up shop and rest for six months—or I can't be responsible." Today, with increased understanding of psychosomatic medicine, we know that there is something basically ill about men who work themselves to a frazzle. As Professor May points out, the dynamos are prone to develop stomach ulcers—"The ulcer type rarely plays at all."

What is the difference between work and play? Dr. Karl A. Menninger, of the Menninger Clinic and Research Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, sums it up this way:

"The psychiatrist plays at being a photographer, the professional photographer plays at being a horticulturist, the florist plays at being a carpenter, the carpenter plays at being an artist, the artist plays at being a cook, and the cook may, along with several million other blithe spirits, be playing at being a psychiatrist."

The distinction between work and play, says Dr. Menninger, is "not in the actual occupation, but in the mind." The individual's attitude toward an activity can transform it from grim drudgery to gay fun, or vice versa.

Dr. Menninger's brother, Dr. William C. Menninger, who headed the Army's psychiatric services during World War II, gave me this vest-pocket definition:

"Play is an activity which we choose freely—without necessity or outward pressure. We do it solely for the satisfaction we get out of it, and not for any monetary value. We are free to drop it altogether or shift to a different kind of activity whenever we wish."

Dr. Will Menninger is a stamp collector and an amateur ornithologist. There may be enjoyment, and plenty of it, in his psychiatric profession, but when it comes to sheer play—without compulsion or necessity—he turns to the albums and the birds. These he can pursue "just for the fun of it." Nobody cares how good or bad a philatelist or ornithologist he may be.

Work, on the other hand, is compulsory, has monetary value, and must be done whether we like it or not. Professor May calls work an "anxiety activity." We are afraid we may not measure up, afraid it may not turn out well. These anxieties, all too often, preclude any genuine enjoyment of work. "Fear and fun don't go together," he points out.

He personally happens to like boating. He scraped and painted a craft of his own one summer, which, as any sailor knows, is hard work.

"Sure, it was work in the sense of the physical energy that went into it," the professor relates. "But it was also more darn fun than you can imagine!" You doubtless have had similar experiences. If you had to hire out to a neighbor and shingle his garage roof you'd consider it a job. But if you get a bright idea to shingle your own one summer day, well, then it's apt to be fun even if it costs you more than the village roofer would charge.

Examine the work-play balance in your own life. Are you getting enough of the free, satisfying, non-compulsive activity of play to counterbalance the anxiety activity of work? For healthy emotional life there must be a balance between the two. Dwight Eisenhower knew this when he kept up his bridge games and the reading of Western novels during World War II. During the tense period when he was planning the invasion of France, he neglected his Sunday afternoon canters until a message arrived from the then Chief of Staff, George C. Marshall, telling him to be sure to do his horseback riding regularly—"and that's an order!"

Is all play, and no work, the answer? Certainly not. That's as badly off balance in the other direction. In a metropolitan newspaper there recently appeared an advertisement by a man who had retired with a $25,000 income. He wanted to work free of charge as a minor executive in some company. Why? He was tired of just playing golf and tennis. His balance was overboard on the side of play, and he had the good sense to do something about it.

Professor Mandel Sherman has studied the work-play balance in hundreds of cases which have come before him in the psychology laboratory at the University of Chicago. One of the main stumbling blocks, he reports, is that many people consider play a luxury—or even wasteful and purposeless.

"Some of the puritanical origins of our concepts of work and play create an attitude regarding play which is both unscientific and unnatural," Dr. Sherman observes. "Some people believe play should be reserved for moments when it is either absolutely essential or for times when their work is completely done. As a result they cannot enjoy their play."

For the well-informed, play nowadays has special meanings. We are beginning to regard the man who brags, "I haven't taken a vacation in five years," in the same light as we would a motorist who boasts, "I haven't changed the oil in my car for 5000 miles." The personnel director for a large corporation told me recently, "Before I hire a man I always find out what he does for play. If he plays well the chances are he will work well."

Bridge playing provides an outlet for aggression acceptable to everyone except the player's opponents.

At the University of Chicago, Dr. Sherman has found that play actually is good therapy for people who have burned out their emotional bearings on the grit of relentless work. "One of our most common problems with people who tend to become tense or neurotic is to balance their work and play," he states.

This, of course, is not accomplished with a magic formula. There is no way to tell just how many hours a week you must play in order to achieve a balance. Only your own sense of well-being can tell you that you are playing sufficiently. Only your own feelings of tenseness, irritability and worry can tell you that you are not playing enough.

Well, how do you go about playing? About the worst thing you can do is to earmark so many hours a week in which you will roll up your sleeves, grit your teeth, and play. Play cannot be taken like castor oil. I have seen too many examples of the grim golfer, chopping his way from fairway to fairway with a do-or-die determination to have fun even if it kills him. Obviously he doesn't want to play golf. Sailing, where he doesn't have a score to worry about, might suit him better.

In a discussion before the Association for the Advancement of Psychotherapy, Dr. Frederic Wertham told of a New York businessman who thought he was playing as much as he ought, or perhaps a little too much. "Why, I do half my business on the golf course," he quoted the businessman as saying. "I never go out for a game

unless it is with someone whose name I want on a contract."

This, of course, is work—not play. "Play must be spontaneous, unfettered. The man who does his business while golfing or sailing or skiing isn't playing at all. He is just working, with a change of scenery," Dr. Wertham declared.

He also cautioned against the man who chooses the wrong type of play—"One of the satisfactions of play is to excel at something. If a man is not good at one sport, he is free to choose something else. He is bound to find something he is good at."

That is one of the beauties of play. It is "satisfaction guaranteed." While you may not be the greatest lawyer or engineer in the world, you certainly have a chance to be a great fly-caster, trap-shooter, ice skater, camper, or squash player. Or you can assemble the world's finest collection of glass buttons, Sweet Caporal cigarette cards or Chinese chopsticks. Your work is something you are stuck with. In play you pick what you like—and if it doesn't like you, you pick something else.

Finally, Dr. Wertham warned that play must be carefree and spontaneous. The man who knows how to play isn't afraid, once in a while, to tell the whole office to go climb a tree while he takes time off to fish. Secretly such a man knows that he'll work a hundred per cent better when he returns.

"One man came back from a two-weeks vacation and told me he had a wonderful time," Dr. Wertham related. "But he complained that his rest hadn't done him any good. We talked it over for a while, and it wasn't hard to find out what was wrong. During the entire vacation he had worried about the money it was costing him." This kind of anxiety can make hard work out of the most delightful vacation. Any doctor will tell you that reasonable amounts of money spent on play are the soundest investments a man can make.

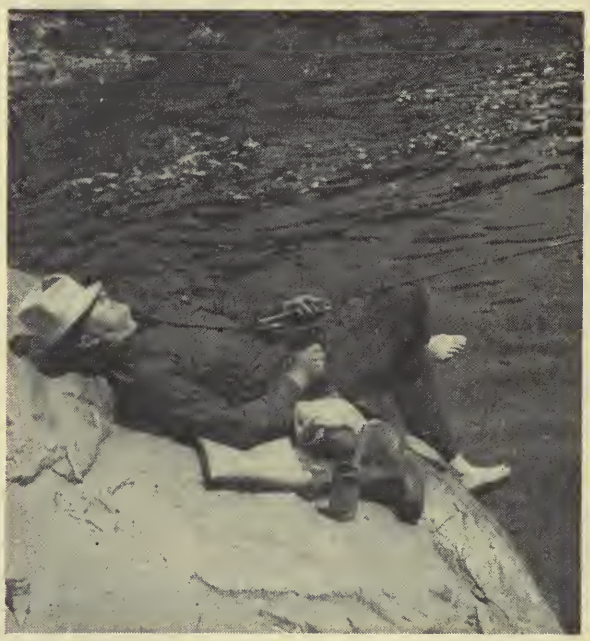
Over the ages, philosophers and physicians have evolved various explanations for why play is necessary and what it does to one. Play often is aggressive behavior in a socially acceptable form. We can swat a baseball, shoot a deer, kick a football, hook a fish, or punch an opponent in a boxing match—and no one accuses us of anti-social behavior. We can harmlessly "get our aggressions out," as the psychiatrists are wont to say.

Baseball shows a close affinity to the aggressive nature of primitive man. Think of Joe Caveman basking in the sun outside his favorite grotto when a stranger heaves into sight. First Joe tosses a rock at him. If this misses and the stranger comes closer, Joe picks up a club and tries to swat him. If this fails (or if the stranger is bigger than he is), Joe runs like the dickens. At any rate, his primary activities are *throwing, swatting* and *running*—precisely the combination you have at the Yankee Stadium.

The aggressive nature of chess (often regarded as a mild, quiet game) was recognized in its earliest days among the Indian Buddhists. Believing that war was criminal, the Buddhists turned to chess as war's "moral equivalent" since it gave them a chance to attack, encircle, entrap and annihilate their opponents, without spilling blood. William the Conqueror played chess avidly when business was dull on the battlefield. So did Napoleon.

Dr. Karl Menninger, who likes chess himself, has this to say about the game: "An urbane friend who plays chess very skillfully was giving me some pointers one evening. Considering his own gentle temperament, I was surprised to hear him say, 'Perhaps you are not mean enough. You know you have to have a mean streak in you to play chess successfully.' What he meant was that one has to be ruthless and vigilant, as in all competitive contests."

Dr. Robert P. Knight, medical director of the Austen Riggs Foundation, says this of his own hobby, contract bridge: "The real bridge player takes a savage but outwardly jocular delight in squeezing the last possible defensive trick out of a doubled contract. This refined sadism provides an outlet for aggressions that is acceptable to



Play is "satisfaction guaranteed." You pick what you like, therefore you like what you pick . . .

everyone—except his opponents."

During World War II, Cordell Hull occasionally refreshed himself with a game of croquet. But the elderly statesman probably realized that there is more to play than meets the eye. He named the croquet balls Hitler and Mussolini, getting a special satisfaction each time he delivered a hard wallop.

The Menninger brothers will tell you this is a sound device for getting out the aggressions. At their Kansas clinic they have used it for neurotic patients who need plenty of release. They name golf balls after people against whom the patients' feelings are directed, and let the patients go out and wallop them to their hearts' content. For the same purpose they have occasionally painted a picture of a mother-in-law on a punching bag.

The growing use of play in mental therapy indicates that all of us can help resolve, on the tennis court, the golf course, or on a fishing trip, some of the inner feelings which we cannot give vent to in a business office.

For a proper work-play balance, every man ought to strive for at least four satisfying kinds of play. These should be mixed and variegated, to fill his various needs. For example, he might have a stamp collection to gratify his acquisitive instinct, carpentry to fill his creative urge, tennis to get out his aggressions, and mountain climbing to satisfy his need to dominate and excel. The more anchors we have to windward, the less likely we are to founder in a storm.

Dancing invades a hospital . . .

We Trip the Light Fantastic

Nincie Currier

THE JOY OF dancing gives freedom from tension, relaxation, exercise and pleasure, no matter what the age. To quote Havelock Ellis: "Dancing and building are the two primary and essential acts." The popularity of this weekly program on Davis Ward of the University of Virginia Hospital shows no sign of waning. Our original "learn to dance" evening has expanded to include and stimulate other interests. By introducing "features" which furnish not only enjoyment but other normal outlets for energy and emotion, we encourage adjustment to the elements of acceptable social behavior and assist in diagnosis by affording observations of play behavior. Then, too, we provide channels for expression of hostility and aggression in non-destructive ways.

We have taught many to dance including cripples, amputees and partial paralytics. This activity re-establishes self-confidence in some, and in others creates a good level of interest. We vary the straight ballroom dancing with grand marches using simple or intricate figures according to the group. We intersperse the program with a variety of Paul Jones and novel means of partner exchange to keep the entire group active. If we have "wall flowers" it is because physically or mentally they are not "quite ready" and so theirs is a passive participation—but participation nevertheless.

We began when we were fortunate in obtaining the services of a professional dance instructor and of a talented hospital secretary who offered instruction in tap, ballet and novelty steps. Such enthusiasm and therapeutic results were derived that we decided to continue these weekly sessions as a recreational activity. This form of recreation provides a challenging project of socializing influences, a release and contentment, and an awareness of responsibility.

I shall tell briefly of several of our numerous variety evenings with dancing as the main theme. We think that these ideas may be of value to others because of the small expense involved, and the simplicity of their preparation.

Fiesta on Davis Ward

The patients decorated and arranged a large solarium in typical night club fashion with tables, shaded lights, flowers and cigarette girls wearing paper aprons and carrying decorated trays. The

master of ceremonies was well-suited to his role. Special piano and vocal numbers, specialty rhumbas and a variety of skits made the evening a huge success. Gingerale and sandwiches were served by order. Everyone danced.

Gay Nineties

Old well-worn and well-loved "Mellerdrammer" and "Can't Pay the Rent" skits were hilariously presented. A take-off on the Corbett-Willard fight was the highlight of the evening. During the dance intermission we sang such tunes as "When Francis Dances With Me," "Sidewalks of New York," "The Band Played On," "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie," "Bicycle Built for Two" and "Sweet Rosie O'Grady." The program was enhanced by the appropriate and colorful decorations.

Circus Day

The patients made illustrated posters which were placed in elevators and on bulletin boards in approved circus fashion. Admission was an "animal tear" (a silhouette torn from dark paper). Skill turned out as varied a menagerie as ever Noah put in his ark. Colorful silhouettes were pinned to a screen and later judged, the winners receiving peanuts. Pennants and streamers announcing the main events hung over improvised tents. These included fortune telling, a mighty muscle man, ring toss for lollipops, and several mysterious shows in humorous vein. The traditional popcorn and lemonade were consumed as an elimination dance progressed. Winners were presented with the usual circus dolls, these made by the patients. As one patient wrote in our hospital news, "The happy lot of people were loathe to leave, but grateful to the staff for considering social enjoyment in addition to physical welfare. This circus will long and happily be remembered."

Easter Parade

To the tune of "The Easter Parade" the gayest spring dance began with a grand march by the men, each modeling a masterpiece in hat design. Ever since Eve, the women have loved to adorn themselves, but this time they created the concoctions and adorned the men. For the first dance, the man claimed the lady to whom his hat belonged. The making of the interesting bonnets was a fine project. Smash hits winning the prizes of miniature Easter baskets and dainty lapel flowers included a startling paper cup and ribbon bonnet, a green and crimson foil styled as a flower pot, a construction-paper sunbonnet, a decorated victrola record which was disguised as a collegiate platter replete with tassels, a scarf and lamp shade combination, a huge knit yellow chick nestled in green finger painted grass. First prize was awarded the wearer of "The Egg and I." This stunning creation was made of an egg doll face perched on pink and blue felt and tied with streamers of blue.

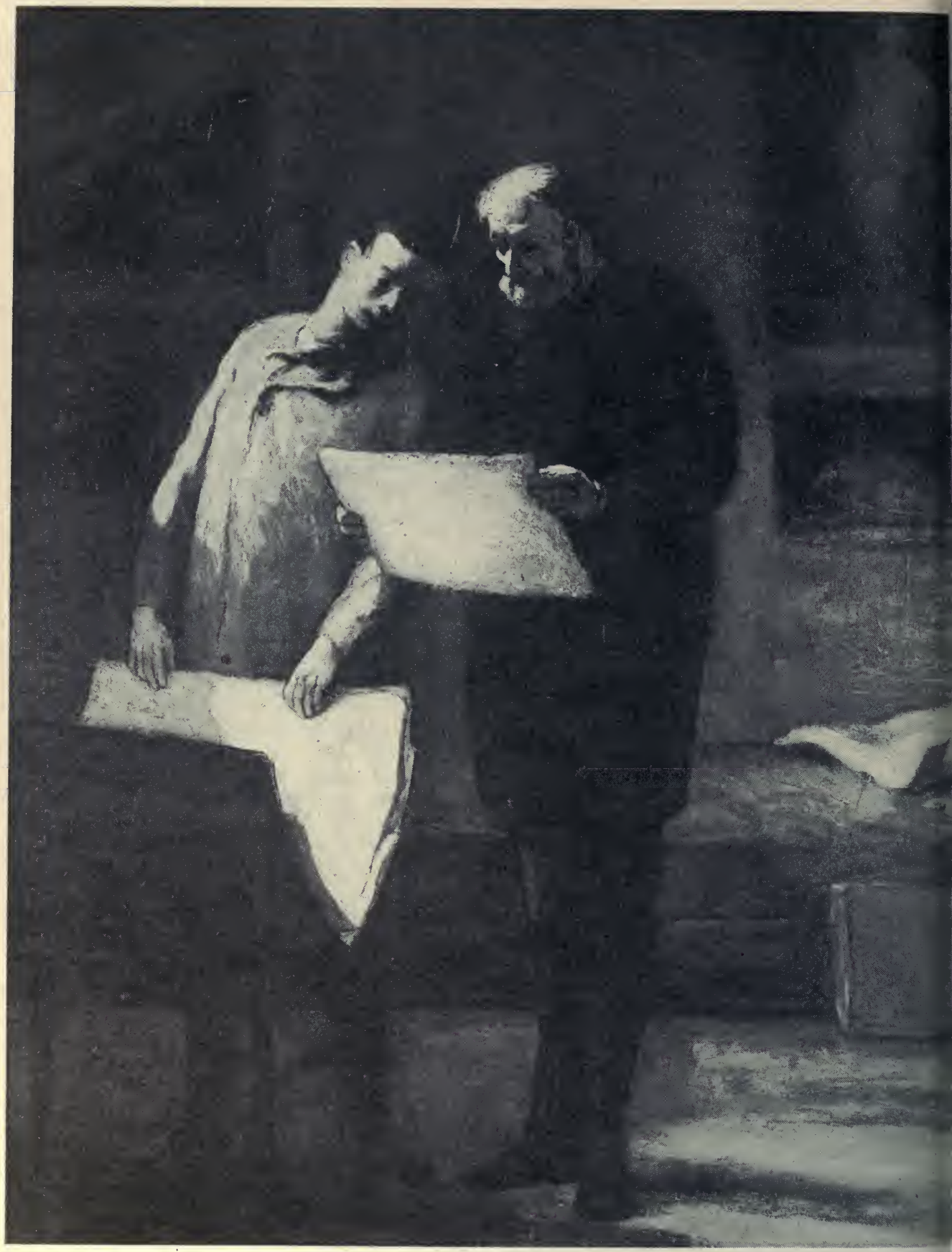
Ride Your Hobby Horse to the Dance

Posters announced our hobby show. We decided to combine a hobby show with a dance night to further develop an appreciation of, and to stimulate a participation in, our arts and crafts project. There is a tremendous surge of interest in the arts and crafts and this gave us an opportunity, between dances, to get ideas for ourselves as well as to admire the creative work on display. Almost every acceptable type of handcraft was presented. There were beautiful designs in wood, metal, pottery and leather which showed work habits well established. There were effective charcoals, finger paintings, water colors, oils and other media paying tribute to art through contentment of self-expression. The articles were useful as well as ornamental. Sculpture ran from soap and clay to that in more permanent materials.

Wearing o' the Green

If life is prosaic, it was livened on St. Patrick's Day with the wearing o' the green. This was used in ties and shamrocks for the lapels of the men, and in aprons and bows for the girls. We used the "paper tear" in a different way this time, holding a folded paper behind the back and tearing an original design appropriate to the day. Decorations had been made in keeping with the occasion, and hand sketched pictures depicting song titles were guessed. These also were made by the patients. A brief outline of the life of St. Patrick and customs of Ireland were given in questionnaire style, and a contest held in the dancing of a "jig."

On other dance evenings we have had interesting intermissions of play reviews, brief sketches and recordings of operas, tall tale contests, favorite poems of each one present, home talent in skits and musical entertainments and origins of customs. We also have had evenings when we danced on our tiled roof and discussed the constellations and their stories. In addition to the value of the dance, music plays an important part in program, enlarging the zone in which staff and patients can work and play together. Through our varied offerings, many expressions of talent have resulted in new and closer friendships.



Advice to a Young Artist, Honoré Daumier (1808-1879)
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. (Oil on canvas)

Oil Painting*

Why not try it yourself?

Florence Anderson

MANY WOULD-BE ARTISTS are intimidated by the thought of painting in oil. An oil painting to them means a canvas as big as the living room wall, depicting elaborate scenes or figures and surrounded by a massive gilt frame. Actually, an oil painting can be of any size and portray the simplest subject matter.

Paint what you see about you—your friend's new hat, your mother's old wooden bowl, your child's worn shoes, some apples, oranges and bananas. Paint an apple tree when it is strutting with its April bouquet of blossoms; paint your family—they are usually willing and long suffering subjects; paint your hopes, your joys, your heartaches and your dreams. A paint brush or palette knife will carry you away from a hundred cares of the day into a vibrantly glowing world of color and form. It is a world you should not miss and *a little courage mixed with paint* may even result in producing a masterpiece, who knows? You'll be surprised to see what happens!

Painting is not difficult, and whether you make it your hobby or your vocation, it is something you can enjoy as long as you have strength enough to hold a brush! One of the world's most famous painters, Renoir, even painted masterpieces when he was so crippled with arthritis that he not only could not hold a brush, but had to have it strapped to his hand.

Before putting paint on your canvas, outline your drawing in charcoal or pencil. Some painters with more assurance use a brush and paint thinned with turpentine for their original drawing. Many prefer to do this sketching in a violet or reddish color which gives vitality to the outline.

If the drawing goes wrong, a little turpentine on a paint rag will clean off the canvas for a fresh start. If you use charcoal, it may be wiped from the canvas with a dry cloth or cleansing tissue. Whatever medium is used for the outline, it will soon be covered by paint.

Painting Tools

Essentials for your painting are the following: tubes of oil paints; several bristle brushes from one-quarter to three-quarters inches wide; a palette; either canvas boards or canvas stretched on stretcher strips; a palette knife and a little turpentine. The turpentine may be placed in a small tin cup which fits on the palette. All art stores and most paint shops carry this equipment.

If you have no easel, prop your canvas board or canvas in a chair. Some beginners even set the chair upside down, using its legs as a rest for the canvas.

Paint boxes are handy to carry for out-of-door sketching. A large shoe box, however, will serve the same purpose.

The Paints

The following tubes of paint, which sell for about fifty cents each, are a good selection for beginners: cadmium red medium, cadmium red light, cadmium yellow medium, cadmium yellow pale, ultramarine blue, cerulean blue, vert emeraude and zinc white. In addition, you will need, especially for life painting, yellow ochre light and burnt sienna.

Some painters also include ivory black. Others depend on a mixture of ultramarine blue and cad-

mium red for a very dark color. If you use black, do so sparingly.

At first you could confine your colors to: cadmium red medium, ultramarine blue, cadmium yellow medium, yellow ochre light and zinc white. Squeeze a small blob of each on your palette.

Ways of Painting

There are no set rules in painting. Each artist has his own technique and you will discover yours as you try to describe with paint your impression of the thing you are observing. A popular technique with many beginners is to paint directly, without underpainting—that is, to brush the paint into the canvas without preliminaries, placing the darker tones on first. After the darks, the middle tones are placed, leaving the lightest areas (except the background) to the last.

Another technique in direct painting is to place the colors of the middle tones on first, the darks next and the lights last.

Other painters fill in the outlines on the canvas with underpainting (turpentine mixed with paint). This underpainting approximates the color of the object or area to be painted, but it is a little lighter in tone. On this background, which helps to hold the colors together, the colors are then painted in without thinning. When just starting, it is better not to do underpainting. Simply take your paint brush, dip it into the paints and begin.

Use only a few colors at first. Practice mixing these on your palette to get any color you wish. The important ones are, of course, the primaries: red, yellow and blue which, when mixed with each other and when mixed with white, will produce a wide variety of different colors.

It is good to use a large canvas. Since many paint boxes carry twelve-inch by sixteen-inch canvas boards, this is a convenient size for out-of-door sketches. Other popular sizes are sixteen-inch by twenty-inch and eighteen-inch by twenty-four-inch.

In order to get the feel of the paint, sketch with the brush on large sheets of paper, and paint on cardboard before trying it on canvas. Even newsprint paper (which is usually available in large pads at any art store), although it won't absorb the paint, will be suitable for practice purposes.

Some painters use a palette knife instead of a brush. This is a more bold technique but is not recommended for the beginner who needs to get the feel of the paint in the brush stroke. When you're in a daring mood, however, take the knife and slap the paint on with it. You can even use your thumb!

Get a few friends together to paint with you and share the expense of an instructor or life model. Working with others in a group gives you a better perspective on your own work. You will soon realize that everyone has the same painting problems and you will be helped by the criticism and stimulus which you receive from the group.

Painting Out-of-Doors

When painting in the open, do not place on your canvas everything you see, but select some objects and omit others in order to have a unified picture and to emphasize the point of interest. When the wind starts to blow and your canvas is jittery on the easel, it's a good idea to find a big stone and tie a rope around it, hanging it to the center of the easel as an anchor. This will hold the easel steady.

No matter how isolated a spot you may have selected, you will soon be discovered by a child, a cow or ten people and two dogs! They will have great interest in your work and will ask you many questions. Especially will they want to know if you sell any of the stuff! Some may even tell you that you're making a mistake to put on that shade of green. Be nonchalant!

One painter, who was surrounded by a crowd, took off his cap, held it out to the crowd and said, "Help a poor painter." He was soon alone.

Painting Pointers

If possible, use a different brush for each color so that you won't muddy your work. When using the same brush for different colors, clean it by wiping it with a rag, dipping it into turpentine and wiping it again with the rag.

Some artists do not use linseed oil when painting. Some believe that the addition of more oil to the paint may affect the lasting value of the colors. Linseed oil also thins the paint.

Don't be skimpy with your paint; use plenty of it. Let the brush strokes be visible on the canvas. Painters sometimes say, "Starve the stomach, but feed the palette!"

Paint things which interest you, for this will give spark and life to your painting. Concentrate so that you won't even want to whistle, and won't hear the dinner bell!

Paint an object the way it feels. If it's soft, show softness with your brush. If it's hard and large, use hard and large strokes. If it's delicate

and dainty, let your brush transfer those qualities to your painting.

Have your brush strokes show the contour, shape, roundness or sharpness of the object. Try painting a picture of an egg, showing its lights and darks, roundness and smoothness. It is said that if you can paint an egg, you can paint anything.

When you are finished, clean your brushes by dipping them into turpentine and then washing them with lukewarm water and soap. Scrape the paint from your palette with the palette knife. Clean the knife with turpentine.

Your painting will require several days or weeks in which to dry, depending on the thickness of the paint. After six months, you might brush mastic varnish over your painting. This is not absolutely necessary but will help to preserve the colors and give a finished look to your picture.

Framing the Masterpiece

A frame placed around the completed oil painting helps you to see its errors and your achievement! Have several frames handy in the sizes of the canvas boards you use most frequently. Give your paintings a chance to hang on the wall. In this way you'll see where they might have been improved, and you will be surprised at your own progress.

It's not necessary to purchase expensive frames. Buy them in raw wood at an art store, and rub them with Casein mixed with water, or some other similar preparation. Casein dries immediately. Oil paint may also be rubbed into the frame to get the desired tone. In general, light toned frames several inches wide are most satisfactory.

Stimulators and Resources

Get in the habit of going to art galleries whenever you are in a large city. A good way to learn is to observe the work of many painters, both the modern and old masters. Study the composition, the brush strokes, the color. See how the painter conveyed his impression to you.

Be open-minded to various types of painting. If you think that a child could have done a certain painting, it may be that you are unconsciously paying a compliment to the artist since a child's approach is often more direct, simple and imaginative than that of adults. As you paint more and more yourself, then you may be justified in walking into a gallery and murmuring, "They had a nerve to put a frame around that!"

Collect your own art prints. They may be purchased inexpensively from art museums and print concerns. Popular magazines, such as *Time, Fortune, Life,* and, of course, the art magazines, have reproductions of paintings which are interesting to study and mount in scrapbooks. Some commercial concerns are now using good paintings for advertisement purposes. This is a boon to the painter's purse.

Read books. Beautiful art books with good prints are available in any bookstore.

Suggested Reading

Anatomical Diagrams—James Dunlop, The Macmillan Company, New York.

Art Spirit, The—Robert Henri, J. B. Lippincott Company, New York.

Color and Method in Painting—As Seen in the Work of 12 American Painters—Ernest W. Watson, Watson-Guptill Publications, Incorporated, New York.

Creative Teaching in Art—Victor D'Amico, International Textbook Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Elementary Free Hand Perspective—D. M. Norton, Bridgman Publishers, Incorporated, Pelham, New York.

Experiencing American Pictures—Ralph M. Pearson, Harper & Brothers, New York.

Gist of Art—John Sloan, American Artists Group, Incorporated, New York.

Natural Way to Draw, The—K. Nicolaides, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

The following magazines:

American Artist—Watson-Guptill Publications, Incorporated, 330 West 42nd Street, New York. (This is the most useful magazine for beginners.)

Art Digest—Art Digest Incorporated, 116 East 59th Street, New York.

Art News—Art Foundation Incorporated, 136 East 57th Street, New York.

Some sources for prints:

Artext Prints, Westport, Connecticut.

Associated American Artists, Incorporated, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Chicago Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street, New York.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, New York.

National Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Editor's note—See inside back cover of this issue of RECREATION for materials on arts and crafts available from the National Recreation Association.

*From "Try It Yourself," by Florence Anderson, *The Woman's Press.* $1.00.

It's Time for Recreation

Charlie Vettiner

SURE, I KNOW that more than 70,000 spectators watched a football game up east a few weeks ago. I know that hundreds of thousands more watched other contests all over the nation and what's more, got a kick out of seeing outstanding players perform. But the thing a lot of us would like to know is, "Are these interested spectators remembering to provide the sport for the thousands of American youngsters who would like a taste of sports, but are not good enough to play ball on either a high school or college team?"

Maybe you don't know just what we are driving at so let's ask it this way: "When you sat up in the stands seeing the 'cream of the crop' perform, did it occur to you that back home on that vacant lot on the corner there are youngsters loafing around, wishing someone would lend them a ball of some kind so they could get a game going?" Now that we've raised the question, let's raise another: "Are the people of your community interested in Future America or do you live in a place where all they do is 'cuss the kids out' for getting into trouble?" Every grown man, who was a boy once, knows that if you give those kids a chance to play the same game you paid plenty to see the experts play, they'd be O.K.

It's time for recreation in your community! The place you live in is either guilty or not guilty of seeing that boys and girls, too, are provided recreation facilities which will furnish an outlet for the vigorous, normal energies which flow constantly from our youth. Don't point to the high school teams of your town and say, "We've done our part for our young people. Look at the team we have." Brother, when you do that you are hedging on your responsibility to the hundreds of other children who want to play and are wistfully looking to you, wondering why you don't see to it that a recreation program is started for them.

Here's a picture that was painted in a small town just this week. Dusk was settling over a vacant lot where about forty boys were playing with a

football in a dangerous and disorganized manner. By actual count, fourteen men passed that eager band of aspirants to future football fame. None of the fourteen seemed interested in them, but then came number fifteen. Seeing the youngsters trying to play a game they knew nothing about he stopped, talked to them for a while and soon was a part of their game, showing them fundamentals and supervising their play.

That's the sort of thing that the nationally known Jefferson County, Kentucky, recreation program does. It moves in on every vacant lot and school ground in the county, placing trained supervisors in strategic areas to conduct football clinics and other athletic clinics in their respective seasons, so kids, fourteen years of age and under, can have sports as a recreational outlet by actually engaging in them, rather than wistfully watching high powered teams from grandstands and wishing they could perform, too.

Don't misunderstand and think that athletics compose the entire program of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, because they are only a small part of it—but a very popular part. Ask the parents of the boys who play in those recreation sports' clinics each Saturday morning and they'll tell you that the clinics are filling the young people's need in a safe, sane manner.

The next time you thrill to those highly skilled performers on the grid, the diamond and the hardwood, ask yourself if it isn't time your town remembered that little boys are eager to play, too. Remember that those little fellows will be the stellar performers you'll be watching a decade hence. Why don't you take the lead in your town, city or county the way Max Sanders, Chester McDowell and E. P. White, Jr. did in Jefferson County and remember that "It's Time for Recreation" for future America?

Campers at municipal Camp High Sierra look across Twin Lakes to the snow fields of Mammoth Crest.

The main lodge, amid pines, is center of social recreation in this family vacation camp.

Camping in Southern California

The interesting story of the development of camping in this part of the country is told by Dr. Philip Seman, Honorary Chairman, Chicago Recreation Commission.

THE CAMPING MOVEMENT in the United States has been gathering impetus during the last half century; but nowhere has it gained more widespread interest and participation than in Southern California.

The Department of Playgrounds and Recreation in Los Angeles first became interested in the possibilities of camping as a public recreational activity more than thirty-five years ago. The record indicates that the first camp was established on the beach at Corona del Mar and consisted of a temporary collection of tents designed primarily to handle the outings of boys' and girls' groups. However, the idea immediately proved popular and the department in the first year tried to meet the demand by supplying outings for whole families. The following year (1912) the camp was moved from the beach to a location up in San Gabriel Canyon. This, too, was a temporary arrangement. However, the record further tells us that for two years this camp flourished and families found great joy in the outings offered.

In 1914, thirty-four years ago, the department's first permanent camp was established. A site was provided in the San Bernardino National Forest at Seeley Flat. This beautifully wooded area, seventy-five miles east of Los Angeles, provided an ideal location for the establishment of a recreation service which since has been enjoyed by thousands of persons.

Along meandering Seeley Creek and in an area which once saw the excitement of a miniature Gold Rush during the days of '49, a picturesque camp was constructed. Permanent rustic cottages, each designed to accommodate a few individuals or a family group, were built; kitchens, a large rambling dining room, showers, an outdoor campfire circle, and a recreation lodge building were erected. Structures were placed amid the pine and incense cedars in such a way as to preserve the natural beauty of the location. Accommodations provided for approximately two hundred and fifty guests. At some distance away, in a sunny spot, a swimming pool was built.

For many years Camp Seeley flourished as a camp where individuals might enjoy a grand vacation at a very small cost, the fees being based upon a non-profit plan of operation. Organized recreational activities were provided—camp games and sports, nature walks for children, handcraft, horseback riding, swimming, organized hikes, and other constructive daytime activities. In the evening, the campers gathered inside the lodge for many social activities.

The success of Camp Seeley led to the demand for additional facilities, and in 1918 the Los Angeles Recreation Department opened a similar vacation center at Camp Radford. Situated ninety miles east of Los Angeles, on a mountain slope commandng a sweeping vista of the upper Santa Ana River Valley, this camp had appealing beauty for those who love the rugged mountains; and as the attendance figures indicate, there are many in these parts who have abundant love for this kind of experience. Camp Radford's facilities and program were quite similar to those of Camp Seeley.

A growing interest on the part of Los Angeles residents in the High Sierra country led to the establishment of a third family vacation camp. This is located 338 miles north of Los Angeles, amid some of the most magnificant scenery to be found in the continental United States. The High Sierras at this point soar majestically to heights of 12, 13, and 14,000 feet, with their granite summits snow-capped summer and winter. The region is also intensely interesting because of its history as part of the frontier period of the nineteenth century, and abandoned gold camps and ghost towns are places of great attraction to campers, young adults as well as oldsters.

Camp High Sierra was designed as a smaller and more intimate type of family camp than either Camp Seeley or Camp Radford. The others were built to accommodate approximately 250 people at a time, while Camp High Sierra was designed for only 100 individuals. Facilities and camp activities, however, were quite similar except that the high altitude of the Mammoth Lake country, 8400 feet, made it inadvisable to build a swimming pool. Sightseeing trips to the many points of interest in the vicinity, fishing excursions, long horseback trips, and even journeys by pack train into the interior were popular added features. To aid campers in seeing all there was to see in the region, the Recreation Department provided a "rubber-neck" bus without roof or sides so that those taking the trip could be taken from place to place on half-day or one-day excursions.

In addition to the three family vacation camps in the mountains, the Recreation Department used the natural wilderness beauty of Griffith Park, right in the city, as a location for two camps for children; one a girls' camp designed originally to meet the needs of girl organizations such as the Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, Y. W. C. A., and so on. As the demand grew, however, the Recreation Department eventually found it advisable to operate its own outings, and has found that it can, in this way, serve a very large number of girls who otherwise would be unable to go on camp excursions. A boys' camp in Griffith Park flourished for many years in similar fashion to the girls' camp. During the depression period, however, the camp was loaned to the Federal Government as a haven for transient boys who at that time were flocking to Los Angeles in very large numbers. Later it became a CCC Camp, and during the war was used by the Army as a military center. Because its location is not considerd by the Recreation Department as attractive as that of the girls' camp, it will not be re-established as a boys' camp. Instead, according to the superintendent of the Recreation Department, there are plans for the construction of three new children's and youth camps in the recently acquired Hollywoodland wilderness, an addition to Griffith Park lying to the west of the older park. It is impossible to describe the natural beauty of this area. In spite of the fact that it is in the heart of the City of Los Angeles, for all intents and purposes it could be literally hundreds of miles away from "civilization."

A girls' camp in Griffith Park, in the city, meets needs of girls who otherwise would be unable to experience camping.

In latter years, the plan of operation for Camp Radford and Camp Seeley has changed. Prior to the war there was a growing demand for a camp which organizations could take over and use for their own outings. Churches, clubs, lodges, young people's organizations and other agencies appealed to the Recreation Commission for such a facility. Experimentally, Camp Radford was transformed into this type of camp. The original plan of offering outings for individuals and families was abandoned and organizations arranged to take over the camp for a week or two weeks during the season and put on their own outings, furnishing meals, staff, and recreation leadership. The role of the Recreation Department was to provide the facilities, their maintenance, and advice and counsel to the organizations in planning their programs. As we all know, during the war it became virtually impossible for individuals or families to travel any distance from home. The Office of Defense Transportation, however, authorized the provision of extra gasoline for the transportation of youth groups only to mountain vacation centers or camps.

Under these circumstances, the Recreation Department found that Camp Seeley could also be widely used only if it were placed upon an organization basis such as in effect at Camp Radford. This was done. The result was so great a demand from organizations for use of these two camps that the Recreation Commission has continued to pursue this policy even after the war. It has been found that more persons can actually be served with mountain vacations in this way than under the prior system, and the purpose of the camps can best be achieved.

Camp High Sierra, on the other hand, has been re-established since the war as a family vacation camp. Interest in the High Sierra country has mounted to unprecedented heights. Almost before Camp High Sierra opened for the season this last summer, the record shows that virtually every reservation for the entire season had been taken.

As an outgrowth of this interest in the High Sierras, the Recreation Commission of Los Angeles has, I am told, broadened its views on the possibility of a recreation service to Los Angeles residents, giving them an opportunity to visit this area. The Water and Power Department of the city owns large holdings of land throughout the region, which were acquired for the purpose of developing the supply of water for Los Angeles. The Recreation Commission and the Water and Power Commission have seen the possibility of developing some of these holdings in order to serve the recreational needs of vacation-seekers. One example of this new program is the establishment of municipal boating and fishing facilities at Crowley Lake. Crowley Lake is a large reservoir some ten miles in length and five miles in width, situated within eighteen miles of Camp High Sierra. Desiring to protect the water against pollution and yet enable anglers to use its trout-filled waters, the Water and Power Commission and the Recreation Commission agreed upon a plan of operation. Under this plan the latter has established boathouses, docks, and other public conveniences; has provided a fleet of small motor boats for fishermen to rent, and has established safety regulations and a regular lifeguard patrol on the lake. The place has quickly leaped into fame as one of the greatest trout fishing lakes in America and has amply demonstrated the efficiency of the municipal recreation program for the benefit of the residents of a large city, even when they are on vacations more than three hundred miles from home.

Even more interesting than this is the fact that California, and Los Angeles in particular, once more illustrates the possibilities of fine cooperation and coordination of public departments for the good and welfare of its citizenry, thus creating greater efficiency and economy in the conduct of its service.

Camping in one form or another under the auspices of the Los Angeles Recreation Commission is now an all year project. Lamp Clubs are organized by playground directors. The term "Lamp" is made up as follows: the letters L and A for Los Angeles, M for municipal, P for playgrounds; and there is a Lamp Club at almost every playground. Some playground directors carry on fund-raising events throughout the winter to make it possible for their groups to participate in the annual summer outing at Girls' Camp.

Beginning with October 1946, Griffith Park Girls' Camp established weekend outings for girls eight to sixteen years old who, in this picturesque mountain retreat, enjoyed complete programs of recreational activities, meals, and cabin accommodations under supervision of trained women recreation directors. Each weekend outing began on Friday after school and ended Sunday afternoon, at a nominal cost of five dollars and fifty cents.

Outside of these municipal camps, Los Angeles and Southern California offered healthful, wholesome camping opportunities through such agencies as the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves sponsored by the Y. W. C. A., Camp Max Strauss, and so on. These camps, as well as a similar number from the Southern California Camping Association, reported more than 75,000 boys and girls

At some distance away in a sunny spot, a swimming pool was constructed. Camp Seeley flourished.

last summer in the eighty-one member camps.

Where it is impossible for a girl to go away to camp for several days or weeks, the day camp provided by Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and other civic groups offers many one-day outings. Last year the Girl Scouts alone registered almost 3,000 girls in nineteen one-day camps. However, there are still 30,000 boys and girls not served by one of these camping programs.

The superintendent of San Diego County Schools tells us that the need for extending the values of camping programs to larger numbers of young people has become increasingly evident, particularly for an increase in the phases of youth programs which have a positive beneficial influence on youth in general. This problem has resulted in the meeting of several groups as representative members of the Camping Committee of the San Diego Coordinating Councils. This representative committee launched the project of obtaining a lease on a former CCC Camp in Cuyamaca State Park in San Diego County and initiated the necessary procedures for the establishment, through joint ordinance under the community recreation act of the San Diego City and County Camp Commission.

The superintendent and supervisor of recreation in Los Angeles have adopted the criteria for judging the effectiveness of a camp program, as set up by Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of Columbia University. Some of the considerations included in this criteria are: Is a youth safe? Are the health requirements for campers, counselors, cook and the whole personnel of the camp adequate? Has the camp adequate provisions to prevent or to care for possible illness or accidents? Is the physical environment and equipment adequate? Is the camp program aiding in developing hygienic habits of living? Does the camp enable the boy or girl to keep well?

Does the camp furnish favorable opportunity for developing, through satisfying practice, the qualities of a good citizen? Are the camps providing opportunities for initiative, leadership, cooperation, and intelligent obedience to authority?

Is courteous consideration of the rights and obligations of others a part of everyday living? Is there a kind of high, joyous seriousness in the spirit of the camp? Are the counselors genuine? What kind of talk goes on in camp when campers and counselors are just talking? Is the program of activities well-planned? Does the camp provide for individual differences of interest? Is there well-regulated freedom, and attractive activity free from hurry, strain, worry or envy? Can the camper get satisfaction out of worthwhile activity well done, rather than by surpassing somebody? Does the camp provide new or supplementary outdoor experiences? Does the camper have new experiences with flowers, birds, bugs, trees, mountains and the open sky? Are these experiences guided enough but not too much? Do the campers develop a larger repertory of sports in which they can participate with increasing skill and satisfaction? Is the camper helped to get out of the "dub" class and into some activity? Does the camp foster the mental and emotional attitude of seeking, knowing and understanding the beautiful? This beauty may be in generous, courteous, helpful acts; in music, dramatics, in the rising sun.

What is the spiritual attitude of the camp? Is it free from cynicism and superficial, smart sophistication? Is there a spirit of reverence for the true, the beautiful and the good? Is there serious guidance in helping the camper to think through the problems that confront him? Is the camp a happy place? Is there wholesome comradeship, free from sentimentality? Is there in everything the joy of being alive? Is there one specific person in camp responsible for the camper, asleep or awake, and who is that person?

This criteria is not complete and I am sure can easily be added to; but suffice to say that if every camp in the country could answer these questions truthfully and secure at least an eighty-five per cent average, and if every boy and girl in America could have the opportunity of camping experience under these circumstances, we would, within less than a generation, need have no fear about the devastating effects of wars or the latest of all fears —the result of atomic bombs in future wars—for there would be none.

Don't Poison Yourself

Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, prominent editor writes in observance of Brotherhood Week—February 22 to 29, 1948. Brotherhood Week was established by the National Conference of Christians and Jews to promote justice, understanding, amity and cooperation among those of different faiths and nationalities.

IT IS CURIOUS that most worthy people who have been attacking racial prejudice in this country have not used one argument which history has again and again proved true. They think only of the victim of racial prejudice, his sufferings, his wrongs, and the damage done to his dignity as a man. They forget what happens psychologically to the prejudiced man or woman.

The abolitionists before the Civil War were equally narrow sighted. They talked only of the harm done to the Negro by slavery. They said little or nothing of the moral damage to the white man who owned him. It was easy for the South to point out that the Negro slave was at least better off than he or his parents had been in savagery in Africa; and that freedom for many slaves might prove a doubtful blessing.

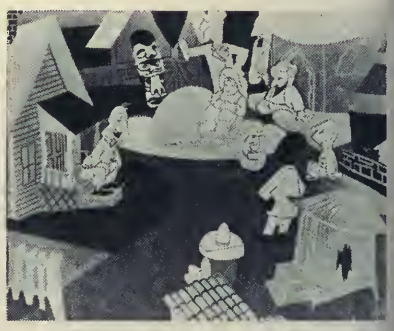
What may have been the deepest curse of slavery was seldom mentioned in the North, although enlightened Southern leaders had been aware of it for a century. It was the subtle corruption of the owners of slaves by irresponsible hands over human beings. It was the cheap superiority of the poor white, who had been ruined by slavery, and had only his hate and contempt for an oppressed race to keep up his self-respect. For there is no snake in the breast more dangerous to the man who carries it, than unreasoning hate and nursed contempt. It is the most poisonous kind of compensation for failure or for lack of self-confidence. Despise a race, or hate a race, or dislike a race, and the poison will come out like invisible boils. Whatever goes wrong irritates the haters first. The hated get the blame for everything. And a really prejudiced man becomes a center of infection. But he infests himself first.

Racial prejudice has killed the bodies of millions in the last few years. We cannot forget that. But it is still warping the spirits and cramping the minds of tens of millions of the prejudiced. They are unaware that the man who hates and despises a race or a group without discrimination, will sooner or later, though perhaps only in the secret recesses of his mind, come to hate or despise himself. He has been poisoned, though he may not guess the cause. Here is something upon which history, religion and psychology all agree.

Editor's note: See "Teamwork for a Healthy World," address by Dr. Henry S. Leiper, in December 1947 issue of RECREATION.

New Film

Brotherhood of MAN



This excellent one reel, 16 mm. cartoon motion picture in color, released by Film Alliance of America, 1600 Broadway, New York City, wittily tells the important story of the inherent equality of men whatever their race or color. In it, Henry, (the average white man), dreams of the peoples of the world. He wakes up to find "One World" of different peoples—Chinese, Eskimo, Indians, Europeans and others—in his own backyard. He dashes out to welcome them, but his suspicion and doubt hold him back. Each of the One World citizens has a little green doubter inside him, too. So what started out as a round of handshakes, winds up disastrously. Finally, however, Henry is shown that only color and a few other "frills" distinguish the three basic races. Everyone shakes hands and agrees that "All we need is a little brotherhood and equality for all."

The Divisive Factor

Digest of a talk given to the American Sociological Society by Marie Merrill, formerly Director of the Community Center Department, Board of Education, Chicago

TAGORE DEFINES SOCIETY as a "natural regulation of human relationships so that men can develop ideals of life in cooperation with each other." People do not like to be alone. They do not like to think alone. Take, for instance, the man you know who wants to think so differently from other folks, to be independent. Actually, he is the one who is constantly trying to get other people to think as he does; only his idea of getting together is one of uniformity rather than unity. As long as he remains aloof, he is a lonely man; human nature is such that we can find complete satisfaction only through sharing with others.

As a child I wondered, as I suppose most children do, why history was nearly all a study of how people fought each other. I wished I could write a history of how people lived and worked together. However, I find that we are too often concerned with the "uniters," at the expense of becoming unfamiliar with the dividing factors which create problems in society. It is necessary to take a look at these "dividers," both common and special, in order that we may circumvent them. Life at its best is not simple; but here we are, and we must learn to get along together.

Close contact with many different sections of a large city gives one an opportunity to know community life, how it organizes and disbands, how community projects work and how they fail. My days as Director of Community Centers in Chicago have helped me see some of the why's of success, failure and difficulties.

In some communities there are natural dividers such as railroad tracks. In such cases, the group on each side holds together in some ways but does not always pull with the other. It would be well if the tracks served as the tongue of a wagon between a team of horses. Usually they do not. Often one side has advantages or conditions which make it seem superior to the other side. Do you remember the comment Will Rogers made about a town? "You see," he said, "the south side of the tracks looks like it has most money, but it only owes the most."

One day a neighbor came to the settlement house as the proud bearer of the news of a local man long ailing. I asked her what his illness really was. "Well," she said, "it's like this. If he'd a been one of the folks over by the lake, he'd a died of tuberculosis; but bein' poor and over this way, he died of just plain whiskey."

In some localities, the divisive factor takes the form of gangs; in another, it may take the form of organizations. Such gangs and organizations are self-centered in their interests, resorting either to machine guns or to polite warfare to settle their differences. Sometimes the machine gun method seems the neater. Isn't it strange the way people trust lots of folks individually but suspect them collectively?

There too often is the organization that has a definite idea of community program which it is unable to carry out; but which it does not intend to allow any other group to undertake either. Such an organization may have as its work local improvement, boosting business, educational work or such; but under no circumstances will it allow another organization to go ahead and put in the new street lights. Often, too, one of these organizations will refuse to cooperate with others on a community council for fear of losing its "individuality."

On the other hand, two active and opposing groups may be a good thing if the welfare of the community is the first concern of each. Methods, or attitudes, may be the divisive factor. A pressure cooker should be used properly, in order to obtain satisfactory results!

It is interesting and heartening to see groups uniting to defend the district as a whole. During

the days when I acted as head worker of a settlement house, its constituents were divided by standards of interests and living which were not due to economic conditions, but to attitudes. It took three years of effort and the cooperation of many, but we finally succeeded in changing the attitude of one whole group so that no longer did the youngsters from S. Street stand outside the windows during a party and spit at the boys from H. Street as they came within range.

A divisive factor found in our cosmopolitan cities and towns is often those people with the background of an early life in another country. It is difficult for them to adjust to our way of life, and hard for us to understand their point of view on many things; and within these nationality groups, themselves, we find further division. We need to have patience and to give real thought to the problems involved. We need to try to understand, and have respect for, each others cultural patterns, to learn from each other, to find some common denominator which will enable us to work and play together.

Then there is conflict between the older folks and the young folks with ideas still in the process of formation—conflicts on standards of morals and ethics. Many of these divisives show up in leisure time activities and interests. Activities and interests may not coincide because of the difference between what young people would like to do and what activities are offered to them by their elders. (They should help in planning their own program.) This difference, added to the lack of well thought out standards, increases problems and may lead to creating or increasing delinquency.

Again, conditions in a community can change greatly without our being aware of what is happening. A district changes from a stable, home-loving American-born group to a mixture of several newly arrived nationalities; another changes from a homogeneous group to apartment house families who have the habit of moving every year —and the local council operating the community centers for these districts wonders why the unity of community interests seems to be disappearing. The community council has not seen the developing of divisive factors. We need to study our communities, know their changing needs and the reasons for them in order to foresee and avoid problems wherever possible and maintain a common unity.

All groups have something to offer, all have something to get. Let's watch out for these dividing factors, and pool our best for the good of the community as a whole.

Swimming Pool

Chlorine vs. Bromine

FOR MANY YEARS chlorination has been the generally accepted method of disinfection for swimming pools. During the war, however, chlorine was difficult to obtain, and attempts were made to find some equally efficient substitute. Of the various processes tried, the use of bromine seemed to be the most successful. These experiments have raised the question as to which of these, chlorine, or bromine, is the better solution to the problem, not only from the purification angle, but also as to cost, equipment needed, and the effect upon pool patrons as to odor and irritation of the mucous membranes.

Upon instituting inquiries as to the relative merits of these two disinfectants, the National Recreation Association has discovered that, to date, there has been surprisingly little published authentic data on the use of bromine. Illinois is the only state reporting its considerable use, while the state of Michigan has made some comparative studies of the use of the two chemicals. Before quoting the information acquired from these states, we would like to point out that we have been cautioned to keep an open mind on the subject and await additional data on the successful use of bromine before drawing conclusions and making any special recommendations regarding any advantages it may have over chlorine.

According to Mr. C. W. Klassen, Chief, Division of Sanitary Engineering, State Department of Health, Springfield, Illinois, the department policy for disinfection of pools is as follows:

*The Illinois Department of Public Health approves the process of bromination for the disinfection of swimming pool water. At the same time it is realized that the process has not reached a full stage of development. Additional bacteriological studies are needed. Better equipment for feeding bromine should be developed, with the main aims of greater safety to prevent burns, and more accuracy in bromine dosage and control tests.

It should be noted that the only water disinfection

*Quoted by permission of State Department of Health, Illinois, from "The New Swimming Holes," department periodical published October 1947.

process which has been approved for a considerable number of years, chlorination has in the past eight years been greatly developed because of recognition of "breakpoint" and the differences between "free" and "combined" chlorine residuals.

Approval of bromination does not alter any department policies in regard to chlorination. Either disinfection process, or a combination of the two, may be used and should be provided at every swimming pool. No pool water disinfection process other than bromination or chlorination is approved.

In May 1947 this department mailed questionnaires on bromine to fifty-three swimming pools in Illinois which had used, or were using, bromine. Replies from twenty-four indoor pools and twenty outdoor pools—a total of forty-four—were tabulated. Some of the replies are quoted:

Years' Experience with Bromine?

Average time—3.5 years (or outdoor swimming season)

Disinfection Equipment Used Before Bromine?

Gas chlorinator	19
Salt chlorinator	7
Hypo-chlorite by hand or with feeder	10
Ultra-violet	2
None	2
No answer	4
TOTAL	44

Reason for Change to Bromine?

Try to eliminate eye or skin irritation or odors	4
Greater safety or convenience	6
Eliminate chlorinator repair expense	3
Difficulty in maintaining chlorine residual	5
Chlorine difficult to obtain (during war)	14
Try to obtain better results	9
Could not obtain a chlorinator or parts	3
To replace disapproved equipment	5
Using both chlorine and bromine	2
No answer	4
TOTAL	55

(Greater because of multiple answers)

Odor Complaints Before Bromine?

Yes	17
No	18
No answer	9
TOTAL	44

Eye or Skin Irritation Complaints Before Bromine?

Yes	28
No	9
No answer	7
TOTAL	44

Odor or Irritation Complaints Since Using Bromine?

Yes	8
No	36
TOTAL	44

Prefer Bromine to Previous Disinfectant?

Yes	31
No	6
No answer	7
TOTAL	44

Reasons Why Bromine Superior to Previous Disinfectant?

Bromine equipment inexpensive	1
Bromine safer to handle	8
Less eye irritation	20
Bromine equipment requires less attention	22
Bromine maintained more constant residual	10
No heavy chlorine tanks to move	1
Bromine equipment cleaner than chlorine equipment	1
Bromination process costs less	6
Less throat and ear infection	1
Filter media cleaner	3
Better bacteriological results	5
No bad odors	12
Less algae trouble	5
Less corrosion	2
Pool water clearer	3

Reasons Why Previous Disinfectant Superior to Bromine?

Bromine more expensive	3
Expensive to heat larger amounts of fresh water introduced by brominator	1
Could not obtain a bromine residual	2
Bromine equipment needs more attention	2
Believe chlorine and bromine to be equal	1
Prefer ultra-violet	1
No answer	5

Bromine Treatment Economy?

Bromine treatment costs *more*	12
Bromine treatment costs *less*	15
No conclusive answer	17
TOTAL	44

NOTE: Several operators mentioned that it *depended on how much bromine was to be used,* since the bromine is four to seven times the cost per pound of pure chlorine, but the bromination equipment and maintenance costs are small compared to similar costs on equipment for feeding pure chlorine.

Has Bromine Equipment Been Easy to Use and Trouble Free?

Yes	36
No	6
No answer	2
TOTAL	44

Any Accidents or Burns from Bromine?

Yes (burns on the hand; 5 of these still use bromine)	6
No	37
No answer	1
TOTAL	44

Did Bromine Cause Any Corrosion?

Yes	3
No	41
TOTAL	44

Did Previous Disinfection Treatment Cause Any Corrosion?

Yes	15
No	16
No answer	13
TOTAL	44

Are You Still Using Bromine?

Yes	39
No	5
TOTAL	44

Additional ("Pro" or "Con" Bromine) Remarks

None	23
Very satisfied with bromine after 7 years use.	1
Prefer "chlorine plus bromine" treatment	4
Very pleased with bromine	11
Bromination equipment should be improved	3
Could get no residual using bromine alone	2
TOTAL	44

Regarding the studies made in Michigan, we quote from "A Comparative Study of Chlorine and Bromine for Swimming Pool Disinfection"* by Dr. W. L. Mallman, Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, Michigan State College, and Mr. T. L. Vander Velde, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Michigan Department of Health:

During the war when a scarcity of chlorine became imminent, bromine was suggested as a satisfactory substitute and a number of pools, particularly in Illinois, were treated routinely. Bromine has not been used in any pool in Michigan to date, but because favorable reports have been received, the writers believed that it would be well to determine its effectiveness under supervision. Accordingly, tests were made at the men's pool in Jenison Field House, Michigan State College, which is conveniently located and could be kept under close observation.

Jenison Field House Swimming Pool

The Jenison Field House swimming pool at Michigan State College has a capacity of 170,000 gallons. It is rectangular in shape, being seventy-five feet long and forty-two feet wide. The depth is four feet at the shallow end and ten and a half feet at its deepest part.

The water is recirculated by drawing from the bottom of the deep end of the pool. This water flows by gravity to an over-and-under baffle mixing chamber. All make-up water, alum, and chlorine or bromine are added at the entrance to the mixing chamber. The water then flows through open rapid sand filters. There are three filters, each five feet by eight feet. A 360 G.M.P. pump then sends water through a heat exchanger and back into the pool through inlets spaced twenty feet apart around the outside of the pool. The above design permits a complete pool turnover every eight hours. The recirculating system is operated continuously twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

*Quoted by permission of Mr. T. L. Vander Velde.

Equipment

The bromine purchased for this experiment was supplied in a 250 pound cylinder. The cylinder is about eighteen inches high and eighteen inches in diameter. The bromine is vaporized by heat and vacuum. The bromine gas then passes through a rota-meter which measures the quantity of the gas, and is mixed with a stream of water in a water ejector. Considerable trouble was experienced with the equipment at the beginning, but before the experiment was finished, the brominator was perfected to a point where very little maintainence was required. The machine is less than five feet high and one foot in diameter. Its bottom extends into the bromide cylinder and a flange on the machine fastens it securely to the cylinder. The cylinder and machine together, therefore, stand about five feet high.

Irritation

During this experiment, an attempt was made to determine the effect on the eyes and nose of bathers, with the use of chlorine and bromine. In a study of this type it must be recognized that irritation of the eyes varies tremendously between different individuals and it also varies to a large degree with the extent of the period of exposure to the water. pH also has some effect on irritation. Some swimmers complain of irritation in water with no chlorine or bromine residual present. The swimming coaches and the students were not notified when bromine or chlorine were being used. Reports of irritation had no logical relationship to concentrations of either chlorine or bromine. Occasional reports of irritation were received when using either bromine or chlorine, but it is the contention of the authors that this would not be attributed to the disinfectant used. It was also observed that no odor was noticeable in the pool room for the residuals carried.

Conclusions

1. Nearly the same bacteriological results were obtained when a residual of 0.5 p.p.m. of either bromine or chlorine was used.
2. It was found from routine operation that it takes about twice as much bromine by weight to carry a residual of 0.5 p.p.m. than it takes with free chlorine.
3. The streptocci index indicates the presence of mouth contamination and is a good measure of varying degrees of contamination in swimming pools.
4. Coli indices are usually zero at normal residuals of bromine or chlorine.
5. Satisfactory equipment can be developed for applying bromine to swimming pools.
6. Irritation of the eyes does not result with bromine or chlorine when used at normal concentrations.

We shall be interested in receiving any further comments or reports based on experiences, studies or experiments on this problem, and shall be glad to pass any such information on to our readers.

The instructor demonstrates skiing techniques to high school students and coaches at Winter Sports School.

State Winter Sports

In a unique venture sponsored by the New York State Public High School Association, St. Lawrence University of Canton, New York, was host to the state's First Annual Winter Sports School, December 20-23. Sixty-one high school students, coaches and community recreation leaders attended the four-day session of training in skiing, winter camping and winter recreational sports.

In two respects the venture was novel in New York State. In the first place, it represented the initial attempt to train teachers for further teaching of skiing and winter recreational activities. Secondly, it marked the first time that a standard system of instruction and practice—in the form of the New York State Unified System of Skiing—had been established and promoted in the state for any one sport.

This system of skiing, which is designed for both recreational and competitive activity, was taught by skimeister Otto Schniebs of Lake Placid and a corp of instructors which included three former St. Lawrence University ski captains and other outstanding skiers in the east.

Meanwhile, instructors of Syracuse University taught winter camping, hiking and other recreational activities to the students at the school.

Most of the practical work of the course was conducted at St. Lawrence University's 300-acre Snow Bowl in South Colton, New York, adjacent to the campus. Talks and informal discussions with movies were held in the university's beautiful Common Room in the Men's Residence.

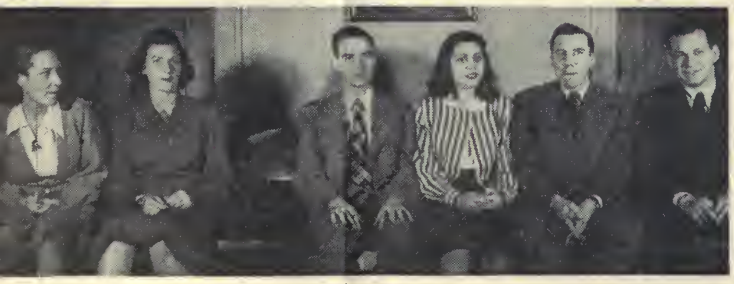
At the end of the four days, the individual students were checked-out as to their skiing proficiency and their rate of progress during the course. A certificate was later made out and sent to each student with the instructors' rating of the student's ability. All persons connected with the school judged it an outstanding success and expressed the hope that it would become an annual affair.

Dr. Joseph J. Romoda, head of the education department at St. Lawrence, acted as director of the school. He was assisted by George Krablin of the university's department of health and physical education. Among the many observers at the school were Robert Carr, head of the physical education division of the State Education Department, and members of the New York State Public High School Athletic Council.

SNIP—A "quiet mental" game in which the leader points to a player, spells a three-letter word such as "dog," counts quickly to twelve and says "Snip." Before she reaches snip, player must say three words beginning with a letter in the original word. Player might say *d*uck, *o*yster, girl.

SNAP—A mental game. Players numbered, all slap thighs, clap h snap fingers. On snap, leader calls a number and a geographical n Group again goes through rhythm. On second snap, person w number was called must call number of another and give geograp name beginning with last letter of one previously called.

PARTY



PEOPLE HAVE PLAYED social games since time immemorial, but more people than ever are playing them today. Their popularity during the war, for both the military and civilians at recreation centers for servicemen, has carried over into civilian life.

One of the secrets of a successful party is that the games appear to be spontaneous, whereas, actually they have been carefully planned. Games must be keyed to the age and interests of the group, must be changed before interest lags, and must maintain a lively pace so that the evening will hum with good spirits and gaiety. Hostesses who have attempted to get party games going, only to have them fall flat, probably failed for lack of sufficient advance plan-

MIXER—In *Human Checkers*, six persons are seated —three girls, vacant chair, three men. Players move like checkers, one at a time, in one direction, can jump only one person. Object: to get players in opposite order. Several teams can compete.

All-Year-Round!

THREESOMES—A hostess who finds women guests outnumbered by men, or vice versa, can help equalize matters in this dance. Guests form trios of two men and one woman, if men predominate. The woman stands in center of each trio and the three join hands, facing other trios in a circle. To the music of "Red River Valley," they alternate partners as indicated by a caller. This distribution insures a gay time for all.

GAMES

ning, familiarity with the games to be presented, or awkwardness in setting the mood of the party.

One sort of game should be used at the beginning of the evening to keep just-arriving guests occupied; another serves as a "mixer" and turns a roomful of strangers into a gay group; later, "quiet mental" games can be fun and successful with a group which has become acquainted and at ease.

Teaching people how to play is important. The photos shown here were taken by Paul Berg of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* at a recreation institute for recreation directors, recently sponsored by the Park and Recreation Association in St. Louis and conducted by a staff member of the National Recreation Association. Reprinted by permission, *Post-Dispatch*.

TEAM WORD GAMES—Two teams prepare for stunt game. Selected two-part words are sung in a ditty such as "Did you ever see a *horse-fly*, a *horse-fly*, etc.?" Other team comes back with another word. Examples: *peanut stand*, *cigar box*, *river bank*.

MUSICAL ROMANCE—Each player has pencil and paper. Leader at piano tells a story interspersed with passages from well-known tunes, titles of which fill in the story. Players write down titles as melodies are played. Most complete list wins.

In which the author stirs up some points that will be well for the recreation worker to remember.

Are We Fair to Our Children?

June Berg

ON THE QUESTION of the advisability of all-out competitive sports for elementary grade students it was gratifying, at an institute for the in-service training of rural and city elementary teachers on physical education in Montana, to hear the state supervisor—Mr. Carl E. Klafs—flatly say and often reiterate that highly competitive sports for under high school age are detrimental and often dangerous. Though the medical authorities have been saying this for years, the question needs to be emphasized and to be pointed up once again to physical education and recreation workers and to parents. We have a way of growing lax about what the authorities say!

Before we get into this discussion, however, let's understand what we mean by competitive sports. We refer to interschool, interplayground athletics, or to field days in which the competition involved is the sole goal, *rather than the enjoyment of the sport itself.* All activities involving big muscle action, such as running or jumping, have a multitude of values for growing boys and girls but not when the children are egged on to a point of high excitement, followed by exhaustion. When a sport has gone to the point where a child must pay in disturbed physical, mental and emotional equilibrium the slightest bit, then you are touching what we call competitive sports, as competitive sports are conducted in the majority of instances.

We don't advocate taking competition out of sports; but we are against highly competitive tournaments, particularly for pre-adolescent and early adolescent years. The least these can be is detrimental. The pressure of his classmates, his parents, and his own natural desire to win is so bitter and galling when upset by a loss that many a child's spirit is broken. As a physical education instructor myself, I have seen high school teams return from district tournaments, whipped, as guilty as if they had committed all the crimes on the calendar.

What could such an emotional upset do to a younger child's mind and personality? He is not mentally or psychologically or physiologically able to bear the stress. Here, we must take child psychology into careful consideration. The youngster becomes frustrated, embittered, the dregs of failure are hateful in his mouth; he doesn't understand how to combat this personal slap in the face, because that's the way he takes it.

This is misguided sportsmanship.

Some adults—and to adults the idea of competitiveness really belongs—will say, "Teach him to take a few knocks! Let him learn the game early so that when he comes to high school, he will really be able to play."

A car whose motor is raced when it is new, will, as a rule, never be a good car or even a fair car. A child who has received a crushing defeat when he was dead sure of victory, never forgets the sting of that defeat. When he enters high school, he may go so far as to refuse to participate in sports because he doesn't want to take that kind of blow again, no matter what his age.

At our state meeting, the supervisor went on to say that rather than teaching competitive sports, we should give young boys and girls the fundamentals of games but keep them on the learning level; that we should teach them about travelling, about passing, how to shoot a basket, until the class as a majority can do these things well. There are innumerable play and lead-up games incorporating one or more of the principles of the major sports toward which the children are heading. "Play these," said Mr. Klafs, "they will like them.

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They are within their age and physical ability range, and they will be absorbing the fine points which some day their team coaches won't have to stop and install in them." He states that a coach can easily enough and quickly enough make a teammate out of any student from a freshman on, teach him to handle the ball properly if the elementary grades have taught the child to handle himself properly.

No one who expects his sports program to be successful will say: "Take *all* competition out." Any boy or girl who practices bouncing a ball on the floor is competing—against his own fumble-fingers. But for success composed of health and child satisfaction, "Take out excessive competition at the elementary and junior high level. The children are not ready for it." Round-robin schedules of twenty basketball games among fifth to eighth graders, followed by a double elimination tournament, have left the players physically and mentally exhausted. Their emotions and mental faculties have completely blacked out. Such occurrences are not uncommon. Ask a doctor about a child's chance to recover from such black-outs. He will shake his head at the odds.

Some will say that children play major sports games on sandlots and backyards, regulation style, as tight as they can go. But in backyards there isn't that emotional strife, that do-or-die feeling inspired by spectators.

At our state meeting, one school administrator asked about the use of a county-wide standard track meet as a yearly get-acquainted event among the grade school pupils. Did the state supervisor approve it? He answered, "No. I have seen track meets where first-graders were running two and three heats of the fifty-yard dash. I have seen the high-jumps cripple two children because their academic teacher didn't know how to teach them to land safely. Seventh and eighth grade girls were putting the eight-pound shot."

"What would you suggest as a replacement for such a meeting? Would you cut out all track events?"

"No, I wouldn't. I would choose relays or those mass games where all visitors could play. Arrange your contestants so that each school has representatives on each team. Let them play for fun—not for 'blood.'"

On your playground or in your school or even in your own family, consider who wants the antagonism of competitive sports? *You* do; and your school board because tourneys are fine money-makers, good publicity and standard fare on the athletic menu. *Don't* give your townspeople, your student-body or playground clientele a steady diet of only tournament stuff *which requires a small percentage* of the possible *participants!* Make your program so varied that all can play. Teach the children something they can take home, something they can carry into adult life. Folk dancing, for instance, will have more persons taking part, fewer rooters on the side-lines. What is the age limit for enjoying it? I have never heard.

Each locality has its own regulations; but few school authorities or parents insist upon a pre-physical exam, or even a post until—a post mortem (as in one instance when they discovered that the child had a cardiac condition). High school, college, amateur and professional athletes are constantly under the doctor's thumb for a pulse count. Why stick a little fellow, whose heart is not even of age, under such blistering, all-out effort that he may develop a heart condition that could wheelchair him for the rest of his days? Medical authorities state that a small boy uses as much energy as a football player during the course of a day. But not—stop to think—in the same amount of time! Don't let the promoters of highly competitive sports tell you that pitting him against others his own age won't be harmful, for he is bound to attempt to put out the energy of an adult in an adult's time with a child's body mechanism.

Not only do we know a child's heart is not equipped for all-out competitive sports, but neither are his bones, particularly those of the shoulders. Collarbones can break when thudded against a football dummy. Football is among the more dangerous of all sports for men of college age; what is an immature, inexperienced boy doing with it?

"They will reach competition soon enough and have to live in it for the rest of their days. Let your children be children and play as children while children," said Mr. Klafs. I agree with him.

Dirty Dishes

Thank God for the dirty dishes
They have a story to tell
And by the stack I have
It seems we are living well.

While the people of other countries are starving
I haven't the heart to fuss
For by this stack of evidence
God's very good to us.

By Mary Stuber, Junior High school student, from 1946 Anthology of Ohio Verse.

Poetry Project . . .

(Why not a poetry project in a recreation program?)

THE STATE OF Ohio again makes an interesting and successful attempt to stimulate school children to express themselves in poetry. A new Poetry Project was recently sponsored by the State Department of Education. In six counties there were more than 300 entries. Montgomery County alone had 843 entries.

Forty-eight counties accepted the state's invitation to organize a county poetry committee with an able chairman to promote the project in the schools. The three winning poems from each of these counties (one poem from elementary schools, one from junior high schools and one from senior high schools) were judged by a local judging committee and automatically accepted for publication in the *Annual Anthology of Ohio Verse.* Poems from the fifteen counties remaining, that wanted to cooperate but had no county poetry committees, were selected by the State Judges' Committee.

It is possible that next year the elementary school poems will be classified according to grade to prevent first graders from having to compete with sixth graders. Neither of the following poems were printed in the Anthology but they were so interesting, we publish them here:

Spring

(By a first grader)

The grass is green
The sky is blue
The earth is fresh
I feel like new.

The Sailor's Pants

(By a fifth grader)

The sailor's pants show every movement
There isn't any room for improvement
In fact I have the word of the tailor
There's hardly room enough for the sailor.

This is a project in which English teachers and other teachers, the poets of various communities, parents, and citizens of promotional media are all cooperating. It is genuinely fine recreation and its sponsorship by the State Department of Education seems quite logical.

The Curtain Goes Up— For Youngsters

FOUR YEARS AGO, the Footlight Players of Charleston, South Carolina, added to their yearly schedule of activities the project of producing three plays each season for children. The project was undertaken at the request of the Central Council of the Charleston Parent-Teachers Association and has succeeded through the cooperation and collaboration of the Players and the Council. It has had the enthusiastic support and help of the schools, both public and private, and of music and dancing teachers.

The plays are for the entertainment of children, but not necessarily performed entirely by them. Adults, teen-age boys and girls and youngsters are cast as the script requires. Every effort is made to give an opportunity to all young people in the city to try out for parts and to avail themselves of the training in preparing, rehearsing and presenting the series. It is the wish of the Council and the Players to discover and develop native talent.

Too high a tribute cannot be paid to the actors and actresses for their interest, their untiring efforts to please the children and to give their finest performances, rehearsing long hours and travelling, rain or shine, to give a play and to offer the truth, sincerity and human understanding required by the young playgoers. Footlight Players receive no radio or press raves or reviews. There aren't even programs to give them credit—the children can't read, being too young. Their reward, however, is of the highest: they have won the admiration and love of their audiences.

World at Play

4-H Awards — The United States Rubber Company has agreed to provide awards in a National 4-H Recreation and Rural Arts Program, which is just now being offered to State Extension Services throughout the United States. Coincidental with the inauguration of this program, the State 4-H Club Leaders voted to set up a National 4-H Recreation Committee to evaluate and make suggestions for a long-time recreation program.

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Recreation Institute — Sponsoring agencies of the Great Lakes Park Training Institute have scheduled the topics of public relations and park and recreation administration for their second annual institute to be held again at Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana, the week of February 23 to 27 inclusive. The Institute is conducted by the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation of Indiana University with the various state park departments and municipal park associations of the midwest, the American Institute of Park Executives and the National Conference on State Parks as co-sponsors.

•

What Does Recreation Mean to You?—This question was asked by Henry H. Lewis and Glenn B. Sanberg in their article "Recreation in Our Church" which appeared in the November *Highroad,* a periodical prepared by the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church in Nashville, Tennessee. Here is the authors' list of some of the objectives of *good recreation*:

1. Must be creative—re-creation, not wreck-reation.
2. Must develop interests, attitudes, and appreciations—more than just games, crafts, athletics, etc.
3. Must be cooperative, not competitive!
4. Must develop personality, character, wider horizons.
5. Must develop self-expression—an emotional outlet.
6. Must give a feeling of security—of "belonging" to your group.
7. Must break down barriers between individuals.

•

Watch the Birdie!—Photography as a hobby is encouraged and well-supported by the Recreation Department of San Francisco, California. The Department's Photography Center provides twenty enlargers, six contact printers, automatic washers, automatic driers, floodlights, chemicals for

printing and enlarging and other photographic equipment for its adults and high school boys and girls. During the year lectures, exhibits and competitions are held and from time to time, some of San Francisco's leading photographers offer a few "pointers" to the amateur photographers at the Center. In addition, the Recreation Department's directors are always ready to assist and advise those who desire help.

•

Looking Things Over—The Playground and Recreation Department of Lexington, Kentucky, took inventory recently and decided just what it can and will do, should and would do, and what it has done in the past. Under "This We Can and Will Do," the Recreation Department listed, among its ten recommendations, the building of a volley ball court and bound ball court closer to the playground area at Castlewood; repairing and painting bleachers on the softball diamond at the same park, and roofing the pavilion at Woodland playground. Included under "This We Should Do" were suggestions for installing new drinking fountains at each park and playground and purchasing new playground apparatus for each park and playground (approximately $2,200). Wishful thinking—"This We Would Like to Do"—contained hopeful plans for the constructing of a wading pool at Woodland Park, building bleacher seats at the softball diamond at the park so that it might be possible to charge a small admission for exhibition games, and twelve other items.

A City of Action—Los Angeles, California, has been making several important advances in the postwar expansion and development of its municipal system of recreation and parks. The City Recreation and Park Commission has approved an agreement which proposes that the state of California buy virtually all remaining, privately-owned beach frontage in the Venice-Del Rey area—totalling about two miles—and turn this over to the city, on a long-term lease basis, for municipal operation and development. The Commission has also accepted a deed to seventy acres in the San Fernando valley—bought with $62,500 in funds contributed by local residents and $50,000 granted by the state—and is planning its development as a district recreation and park facility. In addition, the Recreation and Park Commission has authorized negotiations with the City Airport Commission to acquire a thirty-acre tract for district recreation purposes, and is making plans for a municipal tennis stadium with a capacity of 4,000 seats.

•

Your Garden in February—There may still be snow on the ground—and probably more to come—but the National Garden Institute of New York suggests that you start your outdoor gardening now by doing the following things:

Finish pruning shrubs, fruit and other trees—it's well to wait until heavy freezing is over before pruning grapes, roses and other vines and shrubs. Cuttings of flowering shrubs with buds may be forced indoors in water.

Drain and fill in ruts in driveways with gravel or cinders. Fill holes in lawn with top soil.

Look over all plantings carefully for scale insects, galls and insect nests.

Build or repair coldframes and hotbeds. As the sun becomes warmer, start some early seed plantings in coldframes or hotbeds outdoors.

Spade the vegetable garden as soon as the ground thaws and is dry enough to work without "puddling."

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We Can Dream—Imagine two miles of ocean beach, cocoanut palm trees as leafy shades, clean, white sand, acres of landscaped picnic and play areas. This is Florida's most recent Utopia—Crandon Park in Dade County. The Park and its Rickenbacker Causeway, formally opened in November, are provided for the citizens of today—and tomorrow. Plans for the development of needed facilities for this recreation haven are still on the draftsman's table, but eventually major features to be installed will include: archery and driving ranges, eighteen hole golf course and club house, shuffleboard courts, horseshoe lanes, table tennis, softball and baseball diamonds, pre-school play areas, a riding academy, miniature railway and marinas for power and sail boats.

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Folk Festival—If you are interested in participating in the 14th Annual National Folk Festival, April 7-10 inclusive, St. Louis, Missouri, write to Sarah Gertrude Knott, Director, National Folk Festival, Room 320, 511 Locust Street, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

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Calling All Cars—WANTED by the Los Angeles Police Department—man or woman to play an instrument in the new Deputy Auxiliary Police Band. SUSPECT must be between twelve and twenty years of age, have ability and talent with a band instrument that he or she would like to use in the Los Angeles Number 1 Youth Activities Program. REWARD—furtherance of musical education, public appearances, parades, football games, beach trips, mountain trips, good times as a member of the band.

This clever plea was issued in October as a regular Police Bulletin, complete with fingerprints belonging to the ten fingers needed to play an instrument.

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Recognition for distinguished work in health, physical education and recreation awarded by the American Academy of Physical Education

Yearly Awards

The American Academy of Physical Education, which was established in 1926, and is a restrictive member organization comprised of those who have made distinguished contributions to the field of health, physical education and recreation, provides recognition of achievements in these areas through the form of an award. Every effort is made to select the outstanding contribution in the field of research, publications, administration, creative work and operating programs. The awards are made annually by a majority vote of active members of the Academy.

Recommendations must be submitted prior to February 15 for consideration during that calendar year. They may be made by any recognized organization and institution concerned with physical education and/or by members of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and fellows of the American Academy of Physical Education, Commissioners of Education, State Directors, and other persons in official capacity associated with the field of physical education and its related areas. They may be sent to any member of the Awards Committee of the American Academy of Physical Education.

Regulations:

1. *Administrative Award.* This award is designed to recognize one or more individuals who have projected and carried out with success an outstanding administrative task in physical education.

Recommendations will consider projects which have been consummated not earlier than two years preceding the date of award. Such recommendations should describe in sufficient detail the nature of the task, what it involved, how and when it was carried out, and its peculiar contribution in methods, approach and outcomes. Supplemental materials such as reports or printed "write ups" should be forwarded to the committee.

2. *Program Citations Award.* The Academy of Physical Education will from time to time recognize high-grade programs in physical education and its related fields through citations which are designed to honor organizations and institutions rather than individuals.

Recommendations for such citations will be considered by the committee in the form of a preliminary description and evaluation of the outstanding program. The committee will then make its own investigation and evaluation. Consideration will be given to programs which have been in operation not less than one year. Programs will be cited for the specific years in which they have been operated in accord with a high level of professional standards.

3. *Creative Award.* This is to provide recognition of outstanding contributions made by creative work, the impact of which is significant and definable. Distinguished creative effort does not have to be couched in any specific form as long as it contributes to the growth and development of the profession of physical education and related areas. It may take any form of representation, art forms, music, dance, invention, etc., as long as the work is notable for its excellence and importance.

Recommendations for this award shall include as complete a description as possible of the creative work; its outstanding characteristics; its contribution to the profession; whatever tangible evidence as can be obtained; and names of references with whom the committee may correspond. The committee will consider projects for this award which have been consummated or have been in operation *not less than one year* and not more than five years prior to the date of consideration.

4. *Publication Award.* An award shall be made for a publication considered to be an outstanding contribution to the literature in physical education and areas related to physical education.

It shall be made for a new and complete publication dealing with a unified body of subject matter. (Reprints, magazines, annual reports of conference meetings, individual articles included in larger publications, and the like are excluded.) The publication must be in the form of a book or mono-

graph. (Posters, charts, and similar publications are excluded.) The publication must be printed. (Off-set, multigraphed, mimeographed, and similar publications are excluded.) It must be issued (date marked) *at least one year* before it is considered for an award, and must be issued not more than three years. The publication may deal with any phase (or phases) of the subject (or subjects) covered. (The only exception is research reports which are subject to consideration for the Research Award.) One person cannot be considered for two awards at one time.

The principal grounds for making the award shall be the content subject matter covered, and the character of treatment (scholarship, etc.). If the format of the book warrants it, the author and the publisher shall receive a copy of the award.

Normally it shall be the practice to make one award annually. If conditions warrant doing so, however, more than one award may be given, or no award need be given. The award shall be memorialized in the form of a suitably inscribed certificate, one copy being presented to the author. In the case of joint authorship, each author shall be given a copy. In the case of publications prepared under organization sponsorship without specific authorship, a certificate shall be presented to the sponsoring organization.

5. *Research Award.* This is designed to give recognition to outstanding contributions through research. The research must have been published and digests or reprints submitted for consideration. It must have appeared in print during the current calendar year. It will be judged on the nature and difficulty of the problem; the organization and effectiveness of techniques and the application of the findings. Normally, it shall be the practice to make one award annually. If conditions warrant doing so, however, more than one award may be given, or no award may be given.

The committee will consider research which is brought to its attention through any recognized agency such as institutions of higher learning, social and youth agencies, commissioners of education, members of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and Fellows of the Academy of Physical Education. The Research Council of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation will cooperate with the Academy in evaluating submitted research.

Members of the Committee of Awards

Recommendations may be sent to any member of the Awards Committee of the American Academy of Physical Education:

Dr. Frank S. Lloyd, Chairman, College of the City of New York; Dr. William R. LaPorte, sub-chairman, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California; Dr. Arthur H. Steinhaus, George Williams College, Chicago 15, Illinois; Dr. Mable Lee, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska; Dr. S. C. Staley, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; Dr. D. K. Brace, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas; Dr. Peter V. Karpovich, Springfield College, Springfield 9, Massachusetts; Dr. Dorothy B. Nyswander, School of Public Health, Berkeley 4, California; Dr. Leonard Larson, New York University, Washington Square, New York 3, New York; Dr. William L. Hughes, Temple University, Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania; Dr. Elmer D. Mitchell, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Dr. Helen McKinstry, Russell Sage College, Troy, New York; Dr. Frederick W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. Laurantine Collins, Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan; Dr. Anna Schley Duggan, Box 2666, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas; Dr. V. S. Blanchard, Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan; Dr. Mabel E. Rugen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Dr. John F. Bovard, University of California, Los Angeles 24, California.

Clifford L. Weatherwax

CLIFFORD L. WEATHERWAX died in Jackson, Michigan, November 4, 1947. He had served with distinction since June 1, 1943, as Jackson's first year-round superintendent of recreation. His genial personality and his kindly ways will be greatly missed by the young people of Jackson and by the professional recreation leaders of Michigan and nearby states. The *Jackson Citizen Patriot,* in its issue of November 6, paid tribute to Mr. Weatherwax in the following words*:

"It isn't going to be easy to replace Clifford L. Weatherwax. He was that rarest of men, a worker whose heart was in his job. For him every boy and girl in Jackson was a challenge. He earnestly strove to find a place in healthy play for each of them. And he succeeded in a great way.

"Jackson's progress in public recreation during the years of Mr. Weatherwax's service as director has been a source of profound satisfaction to those thinking citizens who in the past were concerned at the weakness of this program. Working always with a restricted departmental income, Mr. Weatherwax made the most of every penny. He wanted boys and girls off the streets and engaged in clean play. He believed that the way to reduce juvenile delinquency was to provide proper outlets for youthful energy and enthusiasm.

"Jackson has lost a good citizen and an outstanding public servant. Every boy and girl and a multitude of adults have lost a fine friend."

*Reprinted by permission.

Recreation SUGGESTION BOX

Helpful hints and bits of information on this and that. Ways of doing things that have been proved through experience.

Have You Tried?—

In Special Projects — Having senior high school girls and boys act as volunteer leaders of younger groups in special recreation projects such as parties, picnics, stunts, games, festivals and the like. (Many of these young people are potential playground leaders for the future.)

We're All American Parties—Having various nationality groups in the neighborhood put on their native folk dances, display their native art, sing native songs. This sort of party is excellent for use during Brotherhood Week. (See page 522.)

Murder — Passing out slips to all of the guests present. Most of the slips are blank. However, on one is written the word "Detective"; on the second, "Assistant"; and on the third, "Murderer." If the game is to be played in one room, the lights are turned out and the players move about occupying different positions than they did before the lights were extinguished. The person who has the slip with the word "Murderer" on it must lay his hands on some individual. That person screams and falls to the floor and immediately the lights are turned on. The person holding the slip with the word "Detective" on it decides who has committed the crime. The slip with "Assistant" is used only in case the murderer has laid his hands on the person who held the slip containing word "Detective." The detective—or assistant—starts questioning the guests, one at a time, asking what they know about the crime and where they were at the time it was committed. All of the guests, with the exception of the murderer, must tell the truth. When the detective thinks he has questioned people sufficiently and collected enough evidence, he may make one accusation. The person accused then has the privilege of selecting an attorney for his defense. The group chooses a district attorney and a judge to preside over the case. A trial is then held to determine whether the person accused by the detective is guilty or not. It is sometimes advisable, if the group is very large, to select a jury. Otherwise, all people not engaged in the court are jurors.

The success of the game depends on selecting a detective and district attorney who can put questions quickly and cleverly and draw out all sorts of amusing "detective story" information.

For a shorter, though not so amusing version of the game, allow the detective three guesses as to who committed the crime, and eliminate the trial.

Sit and Sing — Having everyone leave the room except one person. He hides a coin or other object in a secluded spot, but in plain sight. Everyone is instructed to search for the coin, and when he finds it he must not disturb it, but must go to a chair, sit down and start to sing. Last person down gives a forfeit.

Free Films

The following recreation motion picture films are available, free of charge, to schools, clubs and other organizations upon request from the Fisher

60 left!

THE PLAYGROUND NOTEBOOK

1947 SUMMER EDITION

$1.00

First come—first served!

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 Fourth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

Body Division of General Motors, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan. The user pays only the nominal shipping charges to and from Detroit.

"First Century of Baseball"—The new American League sound film; narration by Ted Husing, ace sports announcer. This is a pictorial history of baseball, based upon the findings of the Mills Commission, which traces the game from its rudimentary forms to the "big league" type of games of today. The picture requires approximately forty-two minutes for a showing, is available in both 16 mm. and 35 mm. sizes. Both carry the sound track along the edge and require the use of a sound projector.

"Let's Go Fishing"—A new two-reel sound picture starring Tony Accetta, the United States professional all-around bait and fly-casting champion. Narrated by Ted Husing, this presents a comprehensive lesson in fishing and bait-casting, illustrating right and wrong methods. An entertaining film to introduce fishing to general audiences as well as to present new ideas to true disciples of Isaac Walton. Film sizes: 16 mm. and 35 mm. with sound track; showing time—sixteen minutes.

"Let's Go Fishing Again"—A new fly-casting sound movie which is a sequel to "Let's Go Fishing," and also is narrated by Ted Husing. Sizes: 16 mm. and 35 mm. with sound track; showing time—twenty minutes.

Metropolitan Miniatures

OUTSTANDING TREASURES from the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are being introduced to the nation through a new project which involves the distribution of a series of miniature color reproductions of these treasures.

The *Miniatures,* in the form of poster-stamps, come in a set which is reproduced on a large perforated sheet of paper and which includes twenty-four reproductions of paintings, sculpture and other art objects from the collections. Each picture is about two by two and a half inches in size and is as faithful a reproduction in color as modern techniques of color photography and plate making processes can provide.

The set is available for $1.00, and each purchaser sending in his subscription will receive, free of charge, an album into which the stamps may be pasted. Every miniature has its place on the album's pages, with notes on the life of the artist and the historic and artistic qualities of the object.

The *Miniatures* can be put to many uses.

Of special interest to recreation workers will be the fact that they offer interesting possibilities for the development of games involving the identification of pictures; also that they lend themselves to decorating purposes and are ideal for use on lampshades, coasters, ash trays, boxes, and so on. Art groups, craft groups, social groups, individuals—all will enjoy this beautifully colored art gallery in miniature. It will be worth your while to send for a set and look it over!

Questions About—

Puppets

***Question*—My son, age thirteen, thinks of nothing but shows, plays, puppets, settings, props, costumes. My husband and I are of absolutely no use to him so far as our knowledge goes along these lines.**

The two other children who help him are a neighbor's girl, age twelve (very artistic in puppet making and drawing), and my daughter, almost ten years old. She is a willing third person but does not have the great urge to produce plays that the other two have.

Can you help these children with pointers for home plays, specialty acts, correct procedure? Most of their work so far hinges on songs, music and tap dancing.

This is not just a passing fancy as I at first thought. They have been working at shows for four or five years and now need expert advice.

They have nearly worn out the book "Family Fun" looking for ideas.

Answer—We were very much interested in your letter because it is very unusual to find a youngster around thirteen years old who has such a concentrated interest in some one activity, and who has maintained this over such a long period of time. It sounds as though he may have a very keen dramatic sense as well as a feeling for design and production and he may very well be a candidate for good dramatic training in the future.

We have checked on our list, for your convenience, some of the material that will help him and his two small satellites.

In addition, we are sending you several free bulletins and an extra copy of a manual issued by one of the WPA projects in New York City. It is very complete and we believe that your youngster will find it fascinating to study and to try out the various types of puppets, stage productions, costumes, and the like.

Funds for Medicine

***Question*—Have you information of any city which has an unofficial fund to take care of medical expenses incurred by participants in recreation programs conducted by municipalities? Usually it is held by legal counsel that public funds may be used for this purpose, but it has been reported that there are some cities that have private funds made available to them for emergency cases.**

Answer—Such funds are often provided by proceeds of a sports day program which usually includes several ball games and is conducted on a city-wide level with preliminary advertising. The proceeds of the sale of tickets for this sports event formed the backbone of this fund in such cities as Baltimore, Maryland; Cleveland, Ohio; and we think, St. Louis, Missouri. Undoubtedly further information can be had by writing direct to the following: Mr. H. S. Callowhill, Director, Department of Public Recreation, 1129 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland; Mr. John A. Turner, Superintendent of Recreation, Department of Parks and Recreation, 330 Municipal Courts Building, St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. Floyd Rowe, Coordinator of Recreation, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.

The recreation department handles the details, office space, telephone, permits, and the like, for such groups and, in the case of Baltimore, also makes a sizable contribution to the cause.

Not similar, but of possible interest to you, is

the over-all insurance plan now working out very successfully in Wisconsin. *The Journal of Health and Physical Education* for November 1945 also carried a story about this plan which has been conducted for several years. A similar plan is in operation in several New England states, and the small fee necessary from each participant, made possible by the total enrollment of all of the youngsters in the schools, makes the group insurance plan an attractive and an efficient one.

A Summer Program

***Question*—Our community, with a population of 5500, has no supervised recreation program for children. Several women of the First Methodist Church have discussed the possibilities of a summer program for the children of our church. Our present assets consist of about 150 children between the ages of six through fifteen years, a vacant lot adjoining the church and some interested mothers who will supervise afternoon play.**

Any suggestions for recreation projects will be a definite help to us in this undertaking.

***Answer*—**We hope that you will not limit your summer recreation program to the young people of the Methodist Church only. A community of 5500 is certainly large enough to provide a rich and adequate program for everyone both young and old.

In the meantime, however, for your plan to convert a vacant lot into a children's playground to be supervised by mothers, we are sending you a number of bulletins which we know will be very helpful not only in laying out and setting up this playground, but in planning the activities. In addition to the books containing program suggestions, we call your attention to the manual *Conduct of Playgrounds* and our publication *Recreation and the Church* which should be of special interest.

Errata

In regard to the reference to the National Park Service in "Accent on Skiing" (page 495, *The Postman Brings,* January 1948 issue of RECREATION), we make the following corrections with our sincere apologies: The National Park Service, again located in Washington, D. C. rather than Chicago, announces that they no longer have a winter sports specialist and that materials on this subject are completely exhausted.

WANTED

Graduate, registered occupational therapists and trained recreation workers for assignments in Illinois state psychiatric hospitals, schools for mental defectives, children's and correctional institutions. Civil service positions, good salaries, opportunity for advancement, excellent retirement and insurance plan, maintenance available.

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Department of Public Welfare

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Springfield, Illinois

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Personalities in the Recreation News . . .

Pastor of the Valley Church

DOWN KENTUCKY WAY, Jefferson County—ever since 1944—has been building up an excellent county recreation service. One of the leading spirits behind the development and planning of the Playground and Recreation Board is its first chairman, the Reverend L. M. Sanders—pastor of the Valley Christian Church. Pastor Sanders, ever concerned with the good of the community, has a mind of his own and has accomplished much in cooperation with the good folks of the valley. The following write-up of him appeared recently in *Time* magazine*:

A Banker in the Pulpit

For the twenty-fifth time in twenty-five years, Pastor Max Sanders last week offered his resignation. If one member voted to accept it, he explained as usual, he would resign. Max Sanders is still pastor of Valley Christian Church, near Louisville, Kentucky.

He is also the president of Louisville's Stock Yards Bank. (Because it is just across the way from the Bourbon Stockyards, he likes to call it "a stinking good bank.") Sanders works hard at both jobs and feels that they go together fine. "Because I live in the same world my people do, I am closer to them," he says. "And I'm a better banker as the result of my preaching."

White-haired, wispy little Lisle Maxwell Sanders—who is often called "Mr. Kieran" for his famed look-alike—was born forty-nine years ago, the son of a Kentucky farmer and stock trader. When he was eight he went to work as an errand boy in the stockyards, and he gave up his schooling after a single semester of high school. In 1932 he joined the bank as a clerk, and has been there ever since.

Max Sanders became a Christian at a revival run by Texas Evangelist Dr. George W. Truett. When the single-room, red-brick Valley Christian Church needed a pastor, he began preaching on alternate Sundays to its congregation of eight. Since 1923 he has carried on alone, with weddings and sick calls as well as sermons. Now his congregations run to 150, out of a membership of 450.

When two couples from another congregation asked to join his church because there were two opposing factions in their own, Pastor Sanders sent them away. "Why, in my church there are seven factions," he said. "You go back and try your church for another year. If you still can't get along, then come back and you can join my church." As Sanders expected, they never returned.

Valley Christian's pastor has a direct, put-up-or-shut-up banker's approach to most problems. At the church's annual fund-raising he says: "Give what you think this church is worth to you. If you think it's worth a dime, don't let anybody talk you into giving a dollar."

Once, when someone asked whether his religion ever interfered with his banking, Sanders exploded: "Christianity isn't worth a tinker's foot if it won't work! The place to find out if Christianity works is at your desk. I apply it to life as I live it."

*Courtesy of *Time*, Copyright Time Inc., 1947.

Private Agencies Train Cooperatively

Jack P. Houlihan

POOLING THEIR LOCAL and national organization resources, twenty-two private Community Chest supported agencies working in recreation and allied fields, have launched their first joint in-service training program under the auspices of the Council of Social Agencies. Mrs. Ruth G. Ehlers of the National Recreation Association helped the series off to a good start when she directed a social recreation program at the opening session of the Washington Jewish Community Center last November. It was the first time that many of the workers in the different agencies had met as a unit, and so Mrs. Ehlers' "mixers" scored heavily, both from the training as well as the social aspects.

Coming from the staffs of Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses, Neighborhood Centers, Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, American Youth Hostels and camping groups, the leaders are sharing their experiences for the mutual benefit of all. Specialists such as those from the National Recreation Association staff, from national agency staffs and from Washington, with its many private and public agencies, contribute to the monthly sessions. The leaders attend on agency payroll time.

In addition to receiving training in actual recreational skills, the leaders are learning the philosophy of recreation and group work. Consultants to the Council's Recreation Division in setting up the training are: Dorothea Sullivan, Group Work instructor at Catholic University School of Social Work; Milo Christiansen, D. C. Superintendent of Recreation; and Charles Brightbill, National Recreation Director of the Veterans Administration.

During the December session, the theme was "Holiday Program Planning." Specialists on the program were Edmund Rosenberg of the National Red Cross, and Clarice Smith of the D. C. Recreation Department. Workshops were held on music, drama, arts and crafts, nursery activities, social recreation and game room activities.

Discussion leaders and summarizers for these workshops were representatives of the various organizations participating.

Mr. H. Lloyd Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, was a guest leader, and gave a demonstration of card tricks and games. Inasmuch as the Council of Social Agencies committee on hospital recreation is interested in selling recreation as a vital factor in patient recovery in civilian hospitals—as it has proved to be in service hospitals—Mr. Wilson's demonstration of the use of card bedside games was very helpful.

Just one big happy family, Washington's private and public recreation leaders are having a lot of fun during their on-the-job training series.

Alfred Jensen . . .

National Recreation Association's Apprentice Fellow Takes Position in Syracuse, New York

(Henry Strong Denison Fund)

MR. JENSEN GRADUATED magna cum laude from Syracuse University with special training in political science, economics, and sociology. After forty months with the Army in the Philippines, China, Formosa, and Japan, he reverted to inactive service with the status of captain.

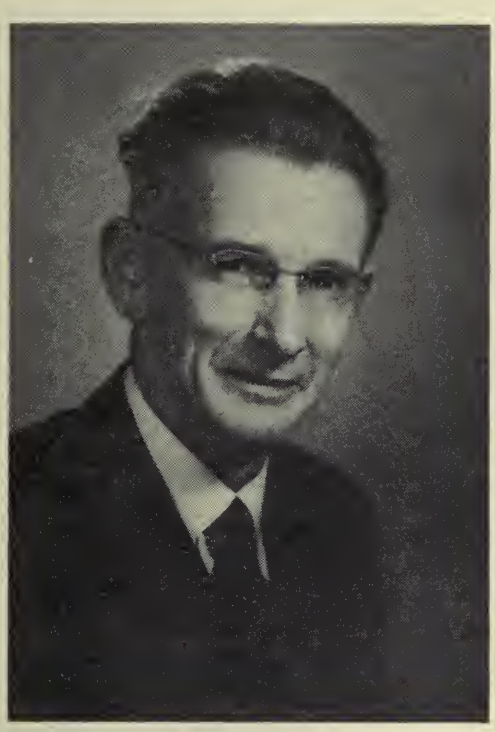
Following the war, he reentered Syracuse for graduate work toward his Master's and Ph.D. degrees in political science and government. He was granted one of the Association's Henry Strong Denison Fund Apprentice Fellowships in 1947 and was assigned to the Recreation Department in Syracuse, New York, for administrative training.

Mrs. Helena Hoyt, the local superintendent, recognized immediately his capacity for growth and increased his responsibility and assignments rapidly. A fitting climax to this very successful training experience is Mr. Jensen's appointment to the position of assistant superintendent in the Syracuse Recreation Department.

A recent letter indicates Mr. Jensen's appreciation for this training opportunity:

"My thanks go to the National Recreation Association for the subsidization and the guidance which have enabled me to obtain this position. It is definite that without your help I would never have entered the field and that with it two things have been accomplished: recreation has another trained worker, and I have a beginning for a career. I shall try to live up to the standards you have established for me. I feel that the practical training and the gradual assumption of responsibility under the apprentice system is ideal for accomplishing the development of recreation leaders."

At Headquarters . . .
George D. Butler



George D. Butler, of the National Recreation Association, flushed to the roots of his once fair, but now graying hair. He smoothed the back of his head and grinned, "Well, now, I don't know. . . ." You could see him longing for the unobtrusiveness that he has tried (though unsuccessfully) to maintain during his many and quietly efficient years with the Association. The truth of the matter is, that George Butler is shy; but his work with the Association has been such that it has drawn him into the foreground of recreation work in spite of himself.

For a good many years his major staff responsibility has been research. This is carried out in the Association through committees and individual research. Mr. Butler has worked both ways. He has been allied with a number of committees on such projects as the preparation of "Standards in Playground Apparatus," "Surfacing of Recreation Areas," "Record Keeping," "Training Experience and Compensation in Community Recreation Personnel." He has served as Chairman of a committee on Standards of Outdoor Recreation Areas in Housing Developments, at the request of the American Recreation Society; and to a number of occasions has been called to Washington as a representative of the Association to consult on recreation problems with federal planning, housing, and park authorities. For many years, too, he has been responsible for the Recreation Year Book—a report and analysis of community recreation developments throughout the country.

George Butler came to the Association soon after returning from action overseas in the first World War. A student of high standing during his undergraduate days at Yale, his studies in French had led him to be one of the first to sign up with an ambulance unit to serve with the French Army.

After twenty months overseas he returned to New Haven and his former work with the Yale Bureau of Appointments. He was a little surprised, when permanent offers began coming along, to find himself turning down an excellent banking opportunity in favor of a position with a recreation association. Although he had majored in economics, the possible scope for service in the latter undoubtedly decided him—and has been the motivating and guiding force in the performance of his work ever since.

Soon after he joined the Association staff, the Consultation and Correspondence Bureau was formed as a central clearing house for information and the answering of inquiries. George Butler was put in charge, and was instrumental in building up that now flourishing department.

In 1930, 1935 and 1940 he was assigned to direct three studies of municipal parks in the United States: the first in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, the second with National Park Service, the third with National Park Service and the American Institute of Park Executives. The published reports of these studies present a picture of the municipal and county park movement in the United States that is available from no other source.

To date, Mr. Butler, working in cooperation with his colleagues, is responsible for many carefully exact and informative published materials in the field of recreation. Several of these have become standard textbooks in universities and colleges. Among them are: "Introduction to Community Recreation," which has had nine printings and will appear in a revised edition this year; "Playgrounds—Their Operation and Administration," "Recreation Areas — Their Design and Equipment"—the third in a series, the first two being on "Play Areas" and "New Play Areas"; and "County Parks." He prepared the text for a correspondence course in Municipal Recreation Administration, published by the International City Manager's Association. For several years he has served as instructor in the course. He also has

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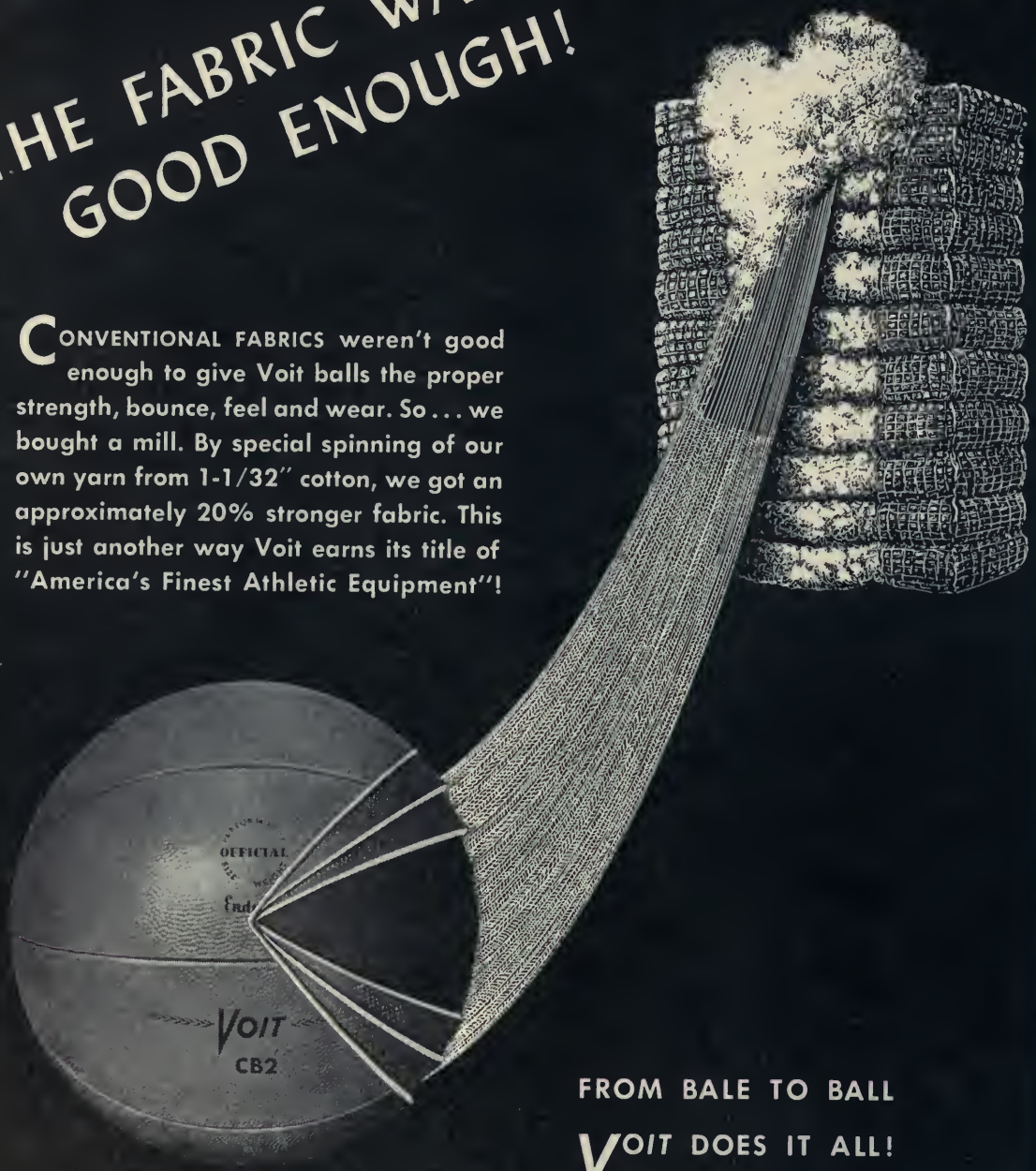

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prepared training courses for recreation leaders and has given a great deal of time and thought to the subject of standards for recreation areas; and has represented the Association on committees dealing with such varied problems as swimming pools, statistical reporting, leadership standards, recreation areas and facilities.

Quite aside from all this, George Butler achieves a home life which is described enthusiastically by his fellow workers. His is a musical family, and one of which he can justifiably be proud. His two boys are in college, one having been in the army. In his opinion, the ideal form of recreation is a vacation with his family at Friendship, on the coast of Maine.

But Mr. Butler is not swallowed up by his job and family, as evidenced by his community activities. He has served as chairman or president of such local groups as the Home-School Association, Playground Committee, Board of Adjustment and Men's Club, and is a member of the recently appointed Recreation Commission at Leonia, New Jersey. He has been a Scoutmaster, taught Sunday school, and been generally active where local interests are at stake.

Memorial to Felix M. Warburg

In memory of Felix M. Warburg, noted philanthropist, a forty-six acre tract of land in Westchester County, New York, was donated to the state park system by Mr. and Mrs. James N. Rosenberg at a simple ceremony in their home on January 13. The land, consisting of woods and fields adjoining the Taconic State Parkway near Pinesbridge Road, New Castle, is a particularly fitting memorial, as the late Mr. Warburg was an active member of the Westchester County Park Commission when the Taconic State Parkway was under construction.

Mr. Warburg's love of nature was recalled by Mr. Rosenberg, retired head of a law firm. The sixteen-year friendship between the two men proved to him that "the faith by which Mr. Warburg lived and for which he labored unceasingly was, that there is but one race: humanity." Mr. Rosenberg termed the presentation "a small gift in honor of a great man."

Mrs. Warburg, widow of the philanthropist, expressed the hope that the memorial tract would enable children to live in an atmosphere "more truly a playground," because her husband's love for country and children was as great as his love for the arts.

Mr. Warburg was chairman of the first Finance Committee of the National Recreation Association and also served as a member of the Association's Board of Directors.

Among the relatives and close friends of Mr. Warburg attending the presentation ceremony was a son, Frederick M. Warburg, who is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association.

James N. Rosenberg (front left) turns over the Felix M. Warburg memorial. Others seated: Mrs. Warburg, Francis R. Masters, chairman of Taconic State Park Commission. Standing: Gerald, Edward and Frederick, sons of Mrs. Warburg.

Authors in This Issue...

Howard Whitman—A professional newspaper man who has turned his attention to writing on American social problems. Article on page 507.

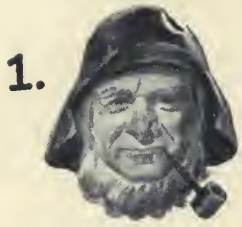
Nincie Currier—Recreation therapist, University of Virginia Hospital, University of Virginia. Article on page 510.

Florence Anderson—Author of "Try It Yourself," *The Women's Press,* $1.00. Article on page 513.

Charlie Vettiner—Director, Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board, Louisville, Kentucky. Article on page 516.

June Berg—Physical education instructor, White Sulphur Springs, Montana. Article on page 530.

Jack P. Houlihan—Secretary of Recreation and Group Work Division, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C. and editor of the American Recreation Society quarterly bulletin. Article on page 542.



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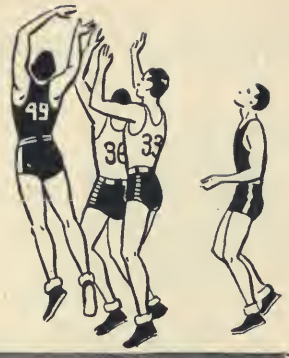
Recreation Training Institutes

February, March

HELEN DAUNCEY	Wichita Falls, Texas February 2-6	Don Greer, YMCA, 803 City National Building
	Texarkana, Texas February 9-13	Mrs. Wayne Windle, 1122 Main Street
	Austin, Texas February 16-20	B. S. Sheffield, Director of Recreation
	San Antonio, Texas February 23-27	Miss Lou Hamilton, Superintendent of Recreation
	Temple, Texas March 1-5	W. E. Routh, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation
	Houston, Texas March 15-19	A. R. Moser, Superintendent of Recreation
	Portland, Oregon March 29-31	Dorothea Lensch, Director of Recreation
RUTH EHLERS	Evansville, Indiana February 9-13	S. J. Medlicott, General Secretary, YMCA, Fifth at Vine Street
	Arlington, Virginia February 24-27	Miss Ruth Phillips, Director, Arlington Recreation Center, 3700 Lee Highway
	Maryland March 1-5	Miss Ethel Sammis, State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland
	York, Pennsylvania March 8-10	Mary Howard, Superintendent of Recreation
	Pennsylvania State College March 11-13	Fred Coombs, State College, Pennsylvania
	Richmond, Virginia March 15-19	Harold K. Jack, State Department of Education, Division of Health and Physical Education
	Pennsylvania State College March 22-31	W. R. Gordon, in charge of Rural Sociology Extension, State College
ANNE LIVINGSTON	Ft. Pierce, Florida February 2-6	Mrs. Jeanne Macaro, Director, St. Lucie County Recreation Board
	Gainesville, Florida February 9-13	Dwight Hunter, County Director of Physical Education and Recreation
	Miami, Florida February 16-27	Peter Roberts, Superintendent of Recreation
	Pensacola, Florida March 4-6	Dean B. C. Riley, University of Florida, Gainesville
	Chipley, Florida March 8-10	
	Tallahassee, Florida March 11-13	
	Live Oak, Florida March 15-17	
	Jacksonville, Florida March 18-20	
	Gainesville, Florida March 22-24	
	Orlando, Florida March 25-27	
	Lakeland, Florida March 29-31	
FRANK STAPLES	Jacksonville, Florida February 2-13	N. L. Mallison, Superintendent of Recreation
	West Palm Beach, Florida February 16-27	Ben York, Superintendent of Recreation
GRACE WALKER	Battle Creek, Michigan January 19-February 13	John Wood, Director, Hamblin Community Center, 242 Hamblin Avenue
	Newburgh, New York February 23-March 5	Glenn Hines, Community Workers Association, 191 Water Street
	Blackstone, Virginia March 8-12	Lorenzo C. White, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
	Rustburg, Virginia March 15-19	
	Gloucester, Virginia March 22-26	



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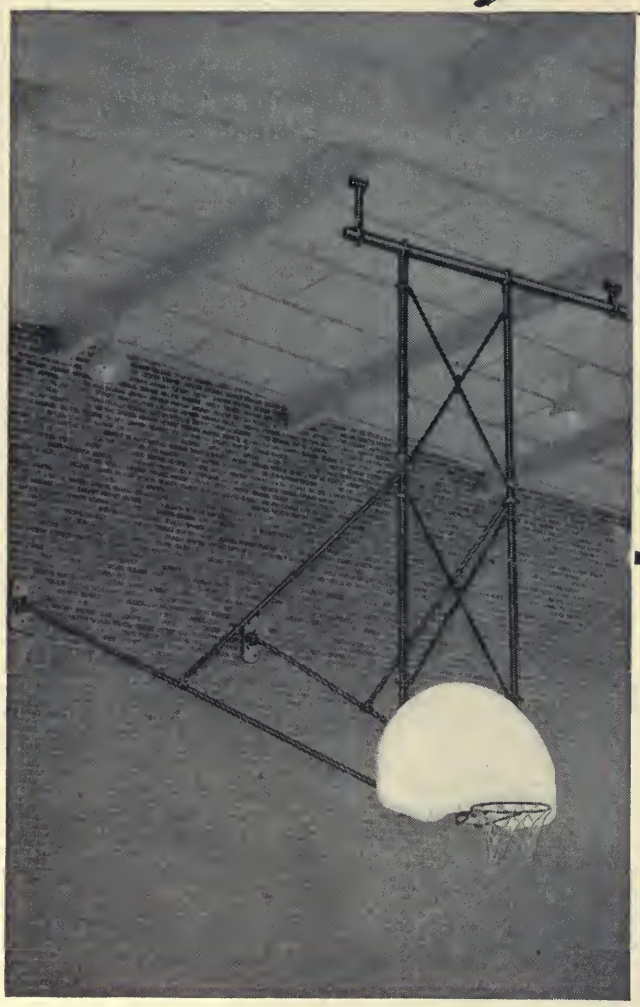

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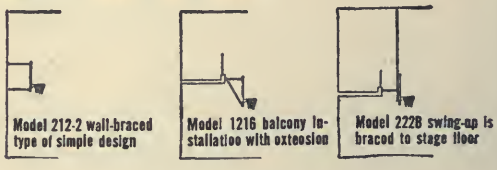

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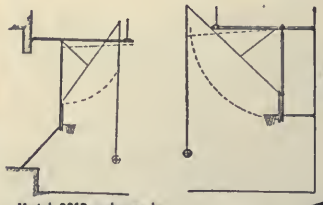
Model 1216 balcony installation with extension

Model 222B swing-up is braced to stage floor



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The extracurricular college activities, in which she was outstanding, were part of her preparation for her chosen work. Then came additional training at the National Recreation School, from which she was graduated in 1930.

Jeanne's first position was that of recreation director at Morgantown, West Virginia, where she worked until 1934 when the National Recreation Association asked her to become a member of its staff. As field secretary of Play in Institutions she traveled all over the country, visiting institutions for dependent, delinquent and handicapped children, to advise on recreation programs and train staff members. As a result of her work, thousands of children in institutions enjoyed happier, more normal lives and workers in organizations which give training through institutes gained a new conception of the importance of play for the children in their care.

War service claimed Jeanne's devotion from 1942 to 1944 when she served with the American Red Cross as assistant to the Director, Military and Naval Welfare Service, and as consultant on recreation in hospitals.

Returning to her home in Philadelphia, she became area field worker of the Philadelphia Health and Welfare Council. Here one of her chief concerns was for the recreational needs of the aged. Again in a neglected field of service she organized clubs and conducted recreation programs for older people.

As late as October 1947, Jeanne participated in the National Recreation Congress, acting as summarizer of the discussions on hospital recreation. Her death occurred on December 31.

The radiant light which was Jeanne Barnes will shine on.

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Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

Parents' Magazine, November 1947

Know Your Child Through His Play, Evelyn D. Adlerblum
How Much Extra-Curricular? Carmen Stone Allen

Journal of Sociology and Social Research, September-October 1947

Teen Centers and the Adult Community, Louise D. Yuill

Youth United for a Better Home Town, Youth Division, National Social Work Assembly, 134 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. Price, twenty cents.

Recreation Facilities: Standards, Deficiencies, Recommendations, City Plan Commission, Kansas City, Missouri. June 1947

Beach and Pool, October 1947

Organizing and Producing an Aquatic Pageant, Lillian A. C. Burke
Off-Season Protection of Pools
A Review of Swimming Pool Regulations

Bulletin, National Association of Secondary-School Principals, October 1947

Elementary and Secondary Pupil Protection Against Injuries, P. F. Neverman
State Law Creates Mutual Accident Insurance Plans, Thomas H. Pigott

Parks and Recreation, October 1947

Planning the Parks of Tomorrow, Ralph D. Cornell
The Design of Park Shelters, Cabins and Museums, H. W. Groth
India Establishing National Parks
The Maintenance Mart

Think, October 1947

The Story of Weaving, Mary Evans

Bulletin, Association of College Unions, October 1947

Union Prices and the Price Trend Last Year
Costs and the Cost Trend Last Year

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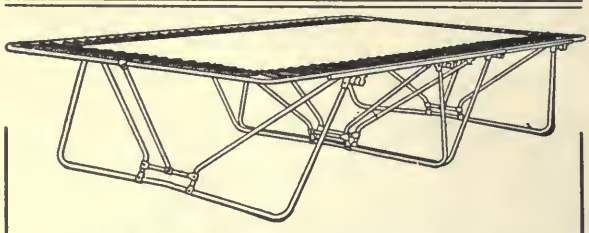
The Relationship of Physical Education to Health Education and Recreation, Gertrude E. Moulton
Play in Education, Victor E. Leonard
The Parent-Child Camp, Nathan Doscher
A Playground Project for Small Children, Norma B. Wilson

Camping Magazine, November 1947

Oregon's Self-rating Plan for Camps, Margaret Miliken
Pre-School Camping, Clara Fox
Camping Comes of Age, Howard Y. McClusky



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New Publications

Covering the Leisure Time Field

An Aid in Planning

A Guide for Planning Facilities for Athletics, Recreation, Physical and Health Education. The Athletic Institute, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois. $1.50.

THIS MATERIAL PRESENTS the results of a workshop sponsored by fourteen national agencies and attended by authorities from education, recreation, city planning and related fields. The *Guide* is designed primarily as an aid to school, park, recreation and city planning officials as well as to civic leaders interested in the development of modern facilities for athletics, recreation, physical and health education.

It carries a number of reports by workshop committees relating to community planning, outdoor and indoor facilities, swimming pools and general building features. Many of the proposals presented involve the joint acquisition and development, on a neighborhood and community basis, of properties to serve as combined school sites and recreation areas. Instead of the terminology widely adopted by recreation and planning authorities in the classification of recreation areas, a new set of titles for park-school properties is proposed.

Kingdom of Adventure: Everest

James Ramsey Ullman. William Sloane Associates, New York. $4.75.

THE STORY TO DATE of the attempts to climb twenty-nine thousand and more feet above the sea to the summit of the highest mountain known to man.

"In the early afternoon of June 8, 1924, two men crept slowly and painfully upward along a desolate skyline ridge. Below and on three sides of them were the blue depths of space. Ahead, a scant eight hundred feet above and perhaps a quarter of a mile away, the ridge ended in a steep, bleak pyramid of rock and snow. This pyramid was the summit of Everest, the highest mountain on earth.

"What those two men thought and felt—what obstacles they encountered and how they sought to overcome them—no one knows. This much, however, we do know; they were there. Two thousand feet below them on the mountainside one of their companions stood staring upward, watching. For five minutes—ten—he followed their progress; two tiny but clear-etched motes against the empty sky. Then presently the sky was no longer empty, but filled with moving mist, and he could see them only faintly through the gray pall. And soon the mist was so thick that they were blotted entirely from sight.

"That was the last ever seen of George Leigh-

Such climbing is not for amateurs; requires staunch courage and expert ice technique.

Mallory, greatest of Everest climbers, and his young companion, Andrew Irvine."

Thus opens this book of drama and mystery, a sure-fire prescription for those who enjoy good reading as a part of their leisure time recreation. Adventuring in an arm chair has rarely been more exciting than that offered by Mr. Ullman in this authentic chronicle of man's assault upon the highest summit in the world.

The author, an experienced mountaineer himself, here presents selections from the rich and varied literature written by the men who have tried to make the peak and who have recorded their experiences, triumphs and despairs. He says: "One of my most memorable boyhood experiences was my first introduction to the Everest adventure . . . And one of my most genuine adult sorrows is that that adventure is to this day, among Americans at least, so little known. . . ." As a result he has gathered together these true tales of danger, courage and beauty into a saga which provides reading of maximum intensity. It is recommended for effective transportation from the everyday cares and worries to the lofty swirling pinnacles of the Himalayas in the mysterious land that held the secrets of Shangri-La, Tibet.

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It's a Pleasure

Feeling ambitious these days? In the mood to putter around and "create"? If you've exhausted all inspiration or just don't know how to get started and on what, you'll be glad to know that the National Recreation Association has a store of material available. Here are just a few of the Association's many arts and crafts publications:

Arts and Crafts for the Recreation Leader **$1.50**
(Information about the types of arts and crafts projects suited to different age levels is supplemented by illustrated directions for making a number of articles in the various classifications.)

Arts and Crafts Material (MP 150) ..... **.15**
(Suggests many types of mediums used in craft work, giving descriptions and directions for use.)

Clay Modeling (MP 249) ..... **.10**
(Type of clay needed, equipment, procedure, projects. Also bibliography.)

Craft Projects That Can Be Made With Inexpensive and Discarded Materials. .... **.20**
(MP 256) (Suggests projects and lists materials and references for each craft.)

Cylinder Weaving (MP 260) ..... **.05**
(Complete directions for this useful craft. Weaving accomplished by using a series of small diameter cylinders as a weaving frame.)

Easter Crafts and Games (MP 299) ..... **.15**
(Suggestions for decorating Easter eggs, making centerpieces, party favors, invitations, greeting cards, and gifts. Paper crafts and printing.)

Finger Puppets (MP 322) ..... **.35**
(Construction of several types, stage and bibliography.)

Fun-to-Make Favors (MP 254) ..... **.15**
(Directions for making novel favors, place cards, and table decorations.)

Get In There and Paint, by Joseph Alger and **What About Water Colors?** by Chester G. Marsh ..... **.10**
(There's joy for the amateur in painting with oils or water colors!)

Gifts and Gadgets Made of Paper (MP 297) ..... **.15**
(Includes children's toys, closet accessories, Christmas tree decorations, and other useful items.)

Homemade Play Apparatus (MP 277) ..... **.25**
(Plans for building a sand box, three board see-saw, three swing set, horizontal ladder, horizontal bar, balance beam, volleyball post, basketball goal, jump standard, baseball backstop.)

Introducing the Snow Artist (MP 294) ..... **.05**
(Snow and ice sculpture.)

Katchina Dolls and the Indian Give Away ..... **.15**
(Materials, tools, and directions for making the dolls of the Hopi Indians. Excellent camp or playground material.)

Let's Make Things (MP 274) ..... **.35**
(A progressive party at which everyone has a chance to make amusing and interesting objects out of odds and ends.)

Make Your Own Games (MP 332) ..... **.10**
(How to make indoor and outdoor games out of cardboard and wood. Excellent for family fun. Illustrated.)

Masks—Fun to Make and Wear (MP 286) ..... **.15**
(Directions for making a variety of masks from paper plates, flat paper, sacks, papier mache, animal heads, fan masks, masks with wire eyes, and life masks. Bibliography.)

New Gadgets from an Old Felt Hat ("Make and Mend" Column, April 1943 RECREATION magazine) ..... **.25**
(Making articles from scrap felt.)

Plastics in the Craft Program (MB 1800) ..... **.05**
(A fine challenge for one's imagination!)

Simple Crafts (MP 328) ..... **.05**
(Crafts for children; includes directions for a paper barometer, pop-up cards, calendar, booklet, bookmark, and paper knife.)

"WHAT we need is a working creed in the heart of every American: I am an American, an exemplifier and a carrier of democracy. It is my business to be strong and ready to make full use of my country, of my leisure, and of myself; to be strong, to be fully competent and equipped in mind and body; to be ready for anything; to say it not with the clenched fists or the distended eyes of the fanatic, but with the laughter and high spirits of a free man."—*Roy Helton.*

RECREATION

Easter Dawns Over a Modern World

March 1948
Price 35 Cents

Contents

March 1948

What First, by Howard Braucher 553

As Spring Returns, by Muriel W. Edgerton 555

Summer Camping Values, by Bernard J. O'Shea 556

A Two-Way Street, by Robert Hutchings 559

Storytelling, by Virginia Musselman . . . 561

Joint Conference 564

You Meet Such Interesting Facts 565

Gustavus Town Kirby Honored 567

The Egg and You 569

Young Folks Make History 571

They're Nuts! by Nathan L. Mallison . . . 572

Recreation Forces Urged to Aid Citizens Food Committee 574

Woman of the Year 575

Spring Is Just Around the Corner 576

Recreation—A Basic Human Need (Recreation Commission Report, National Conference on Social Welfare Needs) 578

Next Recreation Congress 583

Elmer G. Vordenberg 586

State Recreation News Notes 587

More Play Facilities 593

Index to Volume XLI, RECREATION Magazine 596

PICTURE CREDITS: We are indebted to: Encyclopaedia Britannica Press for the illustration on page 554; Mickey Stroecker, *Detroit News*, for boy making bed photo, page 557; Gainesville, Florida, Recreation Department, 568; U.S.D.A. Extension Service, 571; *Akron Beacon Journal*, 575; American Red Cross, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter, for upper left corner, 576; Wide World Photos, Inc. for girls rope skipping, 576; Staber W. Reese, Wisconsin Conservation Department for bear and birds, 576-77; Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. for two boys rocking, 577; Chicago Board of Education for boys rollerskating, 577.

Regular Features

World at Play 581

Recreation Suggestion Box 583

Recreation Training Institutes 585

Authors in This Issue 589

Magazines and Pamphlets 593

Books Received 591

New Publications 594

The Postman Brings (This feature will be resumed in April.)

RECREATION is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America, a service organization supported by voluntary contributions, at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.; is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*. Subscription $3 a year. Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office in New York, New York, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

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Recreation

DEC 2 1949

March 1948

What First

"The most important task confronting the United States Atomic Energy Commission is to keep the country's best scientific and managerial brains at work on atomic development."

David E. Lilienthal.

THE GREAT TASK of the National Recreation Association is no different. Recreation—leisure time—abundant living activities and programs have one of the greatest contributions to make to this generation.

The contribution can affect practically every other field—religion, industry, labor, education, health, local and world government.

Strength, joy, growth for mankind depend immeasurably on the kind of brains and quality of leadership provided by the community for leisure.

With scientific knowledge of *things*, with our power with *atomic energy*, with *jet propulsion*, we neglect at our peril that which is at the center of man's own inner nature.

Man himself wants to grow, to be important, to be strong, to be joyous, when he is free just to be himself.

Billions for more knowledge of things, for science—yes. But millions also for cooperative societies and foundations of the type of the National Recreation Association, that work on the problem of the strength and happiness of the man himself, who to us, is after all, central to all this world.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

As Spring Returns

Across the frozen fields warm breezes blow;
The sleeping woods lift green arms to the sky,
And sugar-maple sap begins to flow.
A thousand streams rush swollen down the hills;
The swallows and the robins northward fly
With promises of spring and daffodils.

In happy homes the children run to see
The bright-hued eggs left by a rabbit's hand
In blithe defiance of biology.
And over all the world their elders pray
For peace and brotherhood in every land,
Their hope renewed afresh this Easter Day.

Muriel W. Edgerton

Summer Camping Values

Digest of a talk given at the Organizational Camping Panel, at the New York State Conference of Social Work in Buffalo, November 1947.

Bernard J. O'Shea

My tour of duty in the Army prompted the camping committee to suggest a mention of any instances wherein summer camping experience came to the surface during my Army life and proved of value. While I did not consciously look for such details or engage in any survey that would permit some statistics, there are certain observations which I can pass along for *you* to decide their value.

My opinion is that unquestionably those exposed to summer camping found such background decidedly of value. Observing the scene at a reception center, it would appear that few draftees or enlistees had been to summer camps or had absorbed any of the important teachings such camps furnish. Men wander about aimlessly, except where definite orders have been given for a particular job to be done. Often new soldiers seem anxious for an order to be given so that they can rush to obey—not from fear of authority but rather from a desire to be doing something. Men seek the intimacy of one other person rather than the group in order to discuss their problems, their fears and, yes, their loneliness; for not knowing how to mingle with a group, they are very much alone in the midst of many. Policing camp ground, making beds, KP duty, find the men in need of assistance on how to proceed. In the evening the lights and noise of the recreation hall attract them, and they wander in to stand and watch the activities. At times some seem to be waiting to be asked to join or participate. Often they are too bashful to perform in front of strangers and, consequently, refuse to enter these activities even when asked.

The conclusion to be drawn from this picture is, I am sure, obvious to all: "There is no substitute for experience." The new soldier, who has had a few summers at camp as a boy, possesses a great advantage. Large groups of strangers in close association hold no fears for this former camper; that situation he met in the first few days of summer camp. Sleeping in a tent or dormitory-like building is familiar—he knows how a bed should be made, where to put his clothing, how to make his existence in small confines pleasant and comfortable. The mess-kit is not an enigma but rather something he desires and needs if he is to eat properly at the open field kitchen. The recreation hall draws him not as an observer but as an eager participant. In fact, the chap with summer camping experience shortly finds himself to be somewhat of an unofficial leader in teaching others how to do the many little things that are part of any camping routine. Camping, which is living together for twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, is a unique group work activity, and there is no substitute that can produce similar important results or values. No books can teach its lessons; no Army regulation or manual can effectively order it.

In stressing the values of summer camping, it seems appropriate at this time to mention briefly the possibility of a universal military training program in this country. There is no doubt that summer camps can make a contribution in assisting future trainees to adjust themselves adequately to the type of life they may be required to undergo at an early age. I am not suggesting or advocating any specific program at this time. Certainly I would not contemplate operating a summer camp along military lines. In fact, it is my opinion that summer camps should consistently avoid rigid military procedures whenever possible. But since the adjustment values are so important for everyone, particularly for those who may in later years engage in training activities at military camps, camp directors should be conscious of such possibilities when planning a camp program.

To confirm this adjustment value to be gained from summer camping, I would like to relate what has been told to me by doctors at two neuro-psychiatric institutions under the Veterans Administration. It was the belief of those doctors that one of the basic causes of neuro-psychosis among their patients was their inability to adjust adequately to the radical change to military life. Had rapid adjustment been accomplished, it seemed conceivable to these psychiatrists that future experiences *might* not have taken the toll they did. Now I trust you will not leap to the conclusion that I advocate summer camping as a preventative or antidote for neuro-psychosis. However, if adequate adjustment is such an important factor to the existence of the new soldier, I am sure you will agree that summer camping experience could be a very positive aid to those who may later be compelled to undergo military training.

Touching further on this medical aspect, an analysis of the physical examinations given to newly inducted men clearly showed that an astounding number were not in satisfactory physical condition. I am not referring to rejections for physical disabilities but rather to tests and medical reports which established that many of the newly inducted soldiers were unable to cope physically with early vigorous training programs. There is no doubt that school systems and, to some extent, summer camps can contribute much to the improvement of the physical condition of our youth. In fact, you may recall that, in planning your summer camp programs, additional emphasis was recommended on the more vigorous exercises aimed at raising the physical standards of your campers. Knowing camp directors, I am certain you cooperated with this suggestion. However, I have recently noticed signs indicating a forgetfulness of some signal imperfections that war conditions uncovered. My reference to a physical conditioning program for summer camps is, therefore, in the nature of a reminder to camp directors not to join the ranks of those who have become negligent.

The many steps taken by the Army (duplicated, I am sure, in the Navy and Marine Corps) in the recreational field indicate the tremendous value discovered in recreation by the military authorities. At the outset, the Army organized a recreational division, the Special Services Division, which had charge of purchasing recreation equipment, disseminating material, information, supervision and advice on programs and the operating of a recreational school for officers and enlisted men. (Recently there has been a rumor from a reliable source that the Special Services Division may secure corps status, i.e., as an organization it will be on the same plane as Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, etc.) Overseas, the Army established rest area camps and found them most effective. Then there were forty Special Services Companies complete with portable recreational equipment and trained recreational officers and enlisted men to service isolated units with recreational programs. Here in this country, in addition to excellent recreational programs in Army camps, Redistribution Centers were established strategically in different parts of the country where soldiers, who had spent considerable time overseas, were permitted to stay and relax. These stations were literally vacation playgrounds or resorts offering practically every recreational

Camping, which is living together twenty-four hours a day, is a unique group experience. No substitute, nor book, can produce similar results or values.

The camper learns baffling details of how a bed should be made, where to put his clothing, how to make existence comfortable in tent or dormitory.

opportunity. These programs permitted additional millions to be exposed to leisure time activities, which fact resulted in a far greater percentage of our population becoming accustomed to, and eager for, all forms of recreation.

And where can one find a more desirable form of recreational group activity than in summer camping? It is something that all camp directors should bear in mind in planning and operating their programs. You will be dealing with a people more aware of recreation, familiar with its group work values and the proper standards that should prevail.

These experiences of so many men and women in the armed forces have increased tremendously the search for, and participation in, leisure time activities. Once exposed to the pleasures of recreation, they develop a thirst for further experiences of this type that seems to be insatiable. Recreation has truly grown up, and future planning must be undertaken with that fact clearly understood.

I have been asked if there was any one particular factor or experience in my military life that would aid me in planning and operating future summer camp programs. Oddly, the outstanding factor was one that was most apparent to me by reason of its *omission*. It was the absence of any moral or spiritual philosophy in everyday Army life. The military leaders and planners will say there was no time for the diffusion of any such philosophy—a war was being fought. True, but living together twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, for months that stretched into years, required something more than just the techniques of fighting. Just as it was essential to supply the individual soldier with all the material things required for complete existence, so also was it necessary to provide him with a spiritual and moral leadership. The Chaplains Corps were not enough; it was impossible for chaplains to reach more than a small percentage of the men within a post. A moral or spiritual philosophy should permeate the Officers Corps so they could pass along basic moral principles to the enlisted ranks during the daily routine. A soldier should not have to seek it; it should be there at all times for him to absorb, either consciously or unconsciously. As time went on, this omission became more and more obvious as a real deficiency; and I have resolved in future planning of summer camp programs to emphasize, to a greater degree, basic moral codes rather than such things as summer vacations just for sports for sport's sake or physical improvement. They are undeniably worthwhile objectives, but their value is greatly enhanced when motivated by a philosophy aimed at reaching the very character of the camper.

I bid you directors of summer camps to give some careful consideration to this thought, if you have not already done so. I am not asking for a particular spiritual philosophy but rather that the basic principles of a moral code pervade your leadership; that you stress to your campers a reason for their existence other than that which is materialistic or recreational; that you specifically recognize your position during the summer months as a foster parent and assume all the obligations that role implies. Your camp will be a much finer place, your campers potentially better citizens, and you yourselves will gain in stature.

National Negro Health Week

April 4 to 11 1948

Lunchtime is important for little tots. A balanced healthful meal should be served regularly every day.

Face and hands should be carefully washed before eating, using own towel.

A Two-Way Street

Cooperation Between Radio and Recreation

Robert Hutchings

IN DOZENS, AND even hundreds, of United States cities, radio people and recreation people are old and good friends; some of them have been working together almost since the days of crystal sets and headphones. But in other communities there is no particular cooperation between radio and recreation even today, and in these places—according to at least one distinguished radio expert—neither radio station nor recreation department is quite doing its full job.

The spokesman for the radio industry thus interested in recreation is Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, Conductor of Listener Activity of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Vice-President of the Association of Women Broadcasters. The former is the organization which last year proposed the now hotly-debated radio code of ethics. It has taken leadership in setting up local radio councils, and not long ago established, as United States radio policy, that local stations everywhere in 1948 must, in their own interest, devote more study to problems of community service and community leadership.

During the course of every year, Mrs. Lewis speaks to hundreds of program directors and station owners and encourages among them a greater interest in, and greater knowledge about, such local movements as recreation. She thinks, however, that such interest on the part of radio people can perform only half the job; that there must be also a corresponding increase in recreation's knowledge and interest in radio.

There are three general fields which radio and recreation can explore together. The first is how the radio station can best, within its program patterns, broadcast news about the recreation department; its function here is communication and interpretation—just as one of the functions of the newspaper is communication and interpretation. The second area is how the radio station can utilize the special skills and talent of a recreation department to bring its listeners better programs. And the third is how the recreation department can obtain leadership and help from radio and radio people, in the department's job of bringing the public better recreation.

When Mrs. Lewis talks to leaders in her industry, she rehearses for them the plaints about radio she hears from people outside the business: plaints about program content, about news dissemination, about commercials, about the use and misuse of music, about children's programs and about nearly everything else connected with a $196,000,000 business (1946) which has grown up in less than twenty-five years. When she talks with people outside the business, she is equally well-prepared—upon these occasions with the comments and points of view she hears from radio people about just such movements as recreation.

Perhaps the greatest problem faced by the harried radio director today, for example, is that of trying to make his friends and neighbors realize how many people actually do listen to the radio. Quoting statistics, he has found, seldom helps—he can point out over and over again that radio listeners outnumber telephone users, bathtub owners, automobile users, Republicans and Democrats combined, and practically every other division of

the human race in America which can be classified. But despite these figures, the chess lover will still insist that there is an "audience" for chess news; the president of a service club will declare fervidly that "hundreds" of housebound Rotarians want to hear his Thursday noon luncheon speaker; while the local recreation director may suggest, in his turn, an hour's visit to a handcraft workshop.

There is, of course, an audience for each of these things, as there is an audience for every other kind of special interest. By the nature of radio, however, the program director is barred from using the recreation man's great technique of departmentalizing his activities. He cannot have one microphone for quiet people who like music, another for preschool youngsters, a third for boisterous teen-agers and a fourth for older people, and have all four microphones going at once. He must appeal to one group at a time, he must see to it that the group potentially is large enough to justify the appeal, and finally that his finished program does not drive the uninterested out of their living rooms, screaming.

Mrs. Lewis emphasizes this point by saying that there is no "inside page" for a good radio station. One cannot, as one New York newspaper does, give chess players a column or so of cozy chatter about the game—chatter, which on one day this winter, actually began with this sentence: "The conclusion was 20, PxP, NxQ; 21, PAN plus K-N1; 22, R-R8 plus, KxR; now 'David' quietly stoops to pick up the stone for the sling shot with the extremely 'quiet' move of 23, P-B7."

Nor can one, for that matter, devote an hour's broadcast time to the whine of a band saw and the clatter of a hammer from some handcraft workshop in the recreation department.

Yet recreation and radio can get together; the heart of a good recreation program is people—people of all ages, people of all interests, people enjoying themselves and becoming happier and better members of their community. This can be the basis for excellent radio and already is the basis for much of it. Given a radio station interested in its community (as good radio stations must be) and a recreation department ready to accept help as well as give it, add a little talent and a little thought, and everyone will be the better off—the public, most of all.

The first step in radio, which recreation people should take according to Mrs. Lewis, is to meet their radio station personnel, preferably through one of the fifty radio councils now organized in as many towns and cities. These are associations composed of local organizations, civic, religious, educational, and radio stations which, among other functions, allocate raw radio time to local groups for important projects.

Missionary work among these councils, or among individual stations if no council is in existence, can show the radio business what the recreation department is accomplishing and why it needs help and support. It may also lead to the development of a program. Of all the people in one's community, radio people themselves are the ones best qualified to evaluate program ideas; they are also the ones, Mrs. Lewis confides, who most probably are eagerly looking for good ideas. Radio people, furthermore, should be invited to serve on recreation committees.

Although a survey is now in progress, there are few central registries for good programs which local recreation departments and radio stations can adopt ready-made for their own use. Lists of good local programs, however, can be assembled with the cooperation of a radio station manager. Existing programs often can be effectively used by the recreation department. Without specific case histories to go on, Mrs. Lewis is chary even of suggesting radio program ideas, but she imparts no particular trade secret in saying that music and children, separately or together, have never yet failed to attract a radio audience when properly presented. And if one can add local interest and local color, she feels, the recipe grows better. It is important to become familiar with radio techniques —spot announcements, quizzes, drama and so on.

In the meantime, as radio station and recreation department work out individual programs or program series together, the latter should continue its regular flow of news to the radio news desk. Any event of general interest sponsored by the department, any department campaign and all news announcements should go to the radio station as they now go to the newspapers in most communities; in this respect, the radio station is a member of the local press, with the same functions. This fact was pointed up with some force last year in the Hutchins' "Freedom of the Press" report.

In the process of developing sound relations between the radio station and the recreation department, the third area cited above by Mrs. Lewis will become apparent — the contribution which radio can make to recreation through leadership in its community, through its special talents and through its technical knowledge. Cooperation between recreation and radio cannot be a one-way street; the cultural impact of one upon the other is very great and the advantages of teamwork between them are too pressing.

Jacksonville, Ill.

The doors of the imagination must be opened . . . Chief Whirlwind Thunder tells Indian stories to an enthralled audience.

Let the children tell stories themselves. Above, proud winners of a storytelling contest on the playground.

Storytelling

Let storytelling become a part of every activity

Virginia Musselman

MANY BOOKS HAVE been written on storytelling, but in most of them it has been treated as though the telling of tales were a specific art and an activity complete in itself. So it can be, but it need not be so limited in its scope.

When we say "so-and-so is such an *interesting* person," we often mean that he or she has the ability to dramatize daily happenings, employ dialogue, reach a climax, unfold to us in a vivid and descriptive manner events and situations which we might not have been aware of, or noticed as interesting or unusual. That person is a storyteller.

In like manner, if we have any feeling for the past, and any background of knowledge or information, a fossil shell imbedded in a rock, an Indian arrowhead, a doorway, a quaint street, a strain of music, all tell a story. We are misers at heart if we hear these stories and do not pass them on to our friends and to our groups.

We do not have to be assigned to storytelling. The whole world is a vast mosaic of tales. If we drive past an apple orchard, the story of Johnny Appleseed comes to us, and in its train, the whole saga of American pioneer days. That orchard becomes not only a beautiful sight, but a symbol. We are selfish if we do not pass on that symbol to others. Too many of us hoard these symbols and cherish them close to our hearts. They are not ours alone—they belong to everyone, and must be shared in order to attain their full meaning.

So in every job we do we are surrounded by stories—sad ones, funny ones, queer ones, inspiring ones. We must learn to find and to recognize them—and we must pass them on. How poor we should be if our grandparents, our parents, our teachers and our friends had not passed on to us their stories of fact or fiction. How much richer we should be if we had heard more of these stories, and had recognized their importance. They represent our continuity with the past.

Our plea is that storytelling be not relegated to an hour a day on the playground, around a camp fire or in a clubroom, but become part of every activity that we conduct. It should be the bright pattern running through the warp of every skill taught, every activity promoted. Skilled fingers and active bodies are not enough. As everyone knows, the doors of the imagination must be

opened if the heart is to be enriched.

It is a very simple and easy task to teach a child to square knot a belt. How much more important that belt becomes if, in addition to that skill, he has also had his imagination fed with the stories of early Phoenician days when Tyrian purple was more valuable than gold and became the symbol of kings; of early shipping days when rope-making was an art; of visions of all the faraway places from which our materials come to us.

In teaching drawing, will not the story of Da Vinci and his dreams, the hardships of Van Gogh, the adventures of Gauguin in the South Seas, the travels of Rockwell Kent, all be as valuable as perspective, color harmony and balance?

Do not, then, set storytelling apart as a special art, using it only at definite intervals. To let it pervade our every activity will mean more work, more time, and more imagination on our part, but the gathering of knowledge is much more important than the gathering of facts, and results in much more permanent satisfactions.

Perhaps our fear of storytelling is the result of our thinking of it in too elaborate terms. There are times for the usual type of storytelling, but we lose a great opportunity if we leave storytelling to specific times, places, and leaders. Homer told his tales to servants and to kings; most of our knowledge of the Middle Ages comes to us from the tales of the traveling troubadours. All of our legends and tales are handed down through the ages first by word of mouth—by bards, poets, and the simple people, telling tales to their children and grandchildren as they worked and played. We are part of this long chain, carrying from one generation to the next the stories that have made life interesting and important. We are all tellers of tales, and we must make them as vivid and articulate as possible, because they are our link with the past and the future.

Any Age Is Story Age . . .

The Age of Rhymes and Rhythms (3-6 year olds)

Children from three to six years old need to feel secure in the world around them. The loss of this security may do great damage, reflected later in such traits as fear of the dark, of animals, of storms; shyness, timidity, nervousness, and sensitiveness. To tell a young child a story full of horror because it is amusing to see his face contort, his hands clench and his eyes widen, or to tell a sad story in order to see his eyes fill with tears is criminal. All too often parents and leaders commit this crime because it is flattering to see such quick response, and because they do not realize the damage they may be doing.

The young child is interested in familiar things—things he sees and hears and knows in his daily life. He is a complete realist. He is too young for make-believe. His whole being is filled with the need for absorbing all the wonders at hand. He is interested in his father and mother, the children he knows, his home, his street, his dog and cat, and any other animals or things in his environment. In telling him stories, know this environment. A city child may be more familiar with a fire engine than with a cow.

Speech is relatively new to a child, and he loves the sound of words. This age chuckles over rhymes and jingles, and they are very real to him. It is interesting that almost all of us remember our Mother Goose long after we've forgotten hundreds of other stories. The jingle, plus the familiar characters, becomes so real to us that it stays with us.

Remember that a child's span of interest is short. Do not let your stories take too long. Let the child participate in them by breaking them often with "and what do you suppose she saw?" sort of questions. This not only holds the interest, but gives the story surprise and suspense.

Let the children play-act the stories, but in their own way, with no artificial props or sets. Use them as a basis for rhythms, like running, stretching, bending, and jumping. Let them carry-over into their active play. Let them climb the jungle-gym "like Benny the Squirrel," and jump over their blocks "like the cow jumped over the moon."

Let the children tell *you* stories—what they saw, what they did, what they said. It will encourage them in developing an understanding of their environment. It will give them poise, and make speech more interesting to them.

Tell your stories in a quiet voice, but do not let your voice become monotonous. Let your whole attitude be one of good nature and humor. Avoid overstimulation in all forms. Any type of public performance tends to overstimulate this age group. If, for any reason, a demonstration becomes necessary, let their activities be group activities, not individual performances, and let them be childlike in content—not parodies of adult activities. Too often such shows are given more to please the parents than to be beneficial to the children. Children are not "little men" or "little ladies." They are not small-sized editions of adults, and should not be treated as such. Respect them for themselves. Avoid such travesties as mock weddings.

The Age of the Fairy Tale

Children above the preschool age have learned to distinguish between the real and the unreal, and can place fairies, goblins, dragons, giants, and gnomes in their proper perspective—as delightful fancies of the imagination. If they have become adjusted to their environment and feel secure in the world around them, they will no longer be disturbed by outlandish adventures and strange forms. They have reached the age of the fairy tale.

There have been a great many discussions regarding fairy stories, and contentions that they have no place in the mind of the modern child in that they do nothing toward preparing him for everyday, adult life. If we follow this theory, we shall have to eliminate most of the arts—music, sculpture, drama, painting, and much of our literature, since most of us do not use these activities in conducting our everyday, economic life.

We believe, however, that fairy tales are part of our cultural inheritance, and that children should be allowed to hear, read and enjoy them. They are logical lead-ups to the heroic and the romantic in legend, song and story. Shall we throw out the Wagnerian operas, the King Arthur stories, the Iliad and the Odyssey because they deal with supernatural beings — giants, dragons, gods, magicians, and so on?. What would our literature do without the Cinderella theme?

Once upon a time . . ! The young child loves the sound of words.

This period also offers the opportunity to introduce the children to the folk tales of other countries, to the customs of other children in other lands, and to stories of their own country. It is an excellent means of establishing interest and understanding.

Here, too, is where an appreciation of music and art may be engendered, using stories with music, or in music, such as—*Peter and the Wolf,* by Serge Prokofyev and *Adventures in a Perambulator* by Carpenter.

The pictures of Corot, Millet, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Velasquez offer wide opportunities for arousing interest and appreciation of art through storytelling. Use prints of them as adjuncts to the stories.

Here, too, can begin an interest in science and the romance of everyday life,—the answers to the "why?" of the earlier period. Oddly enough, this is a vast field often neglected by storytellers.

Do not neglect good literature. We tend to underestimate children, feeding them the boys' and girls' series books, when they can understand and love many of the real classics. The child characters of Dickens—Little Nell (*Old Curiosity Shop*), Tiny Tim (*Christmas Carol*), and David Copperfield; Maggie Tulliver cutting her hair, Maggie running away to join the gypsies, Tom and the ferrets—all from *The Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot; *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,* and Rip Van Winkle of *Washington Irving's Sketchbook; Hiawatha, Paul Revere's Ride, The Courtship of Miles Standish,* from Longfellow's poems—all of these are not beyond the childrens' ability to know and love. It is in this period that a love of good literature may be begun—a cultural force with deep implications for the rest of their lives.

The Age of Heroes, of Romance, and of Reality

These characteristics are grouped together because in most groups they run parallel with each other. The differences can be overcome by the presentation, rather than the material itself. In other words, for the younger ages in this group, the story itself may be the important thing. For the older groups, it will be the concept of the story. For example, the story of Siegfried may be presented as a fairy story, as a heroic adventure story, a story of romance, or it may be interpreted from a more intellectual point of view as a symbolic story of good versus evil, right versus wrong. This matter of presentation is a most important factor to a storyteller, and should be given great care and thought. It is the type of presentation, not the content, that should be fitted to the needs of any given group.

Hero worship is not confined to any specific age group. The preschool age looks up to its parents, its play leaders, and to other children, usually a little older. "Crushes" can be found in the next age group, idolization of baseball players, band leaders, movie stars and so on. The need to attach one's emotions to a single object has no age limit. The proper selection and interpretation of the heroic — through storytelling — can assist in supplying an outlet for this characteristic. Give your group King Arthur, Beowulf, Siegfried, Joan

of Arc, Robin Hood, the Greek heroes, our American leaders, and the great names in travel, astronomy, medicine and the other sciences — Marco Polo, Columbus, Cabot, Galileo, Pasteur, Curie, Reed, and other great heroes, living and dead.

Do not neglect the immediate environment. There is no town, or city, or section of land that has no interesting stories connected with it—whether of early settlement, or industrial growth, or of its citizenry. Look into the local history, and give your groups a knowledge of, and pride in, their birthplace. This, incidentally, can often be of great use in dramatics or pageantry as natural outgrowths of the stories.

For romance and glamour, and when feeling is near the surface, give poetry freely. Do not confine yourself to reading it—let the group read stirring portions; let them read it in chorus. Poetry was meant to be spoken, not read silently. The Psalms were shouted from hill to hill; the Travels of Ulysses were chanted in the great halls of ancient Greece. Poetry is auditory, not visual. Give them moderns as well as classics. Let them chant Vachel Lindsay's *The Congo,* and *The Calliope,* and see what excitement they can arouse. Give them Carl Sandberg, Robert Frost, Walt Whitman, Alfred Noyes, Rudyard Kipling. Let them chuckle over *The Forty Singing Seamen* and shiver over *The Highwayman.*

Introduce them to naturalists and give them plenty of stories of bird and animal life. Love of nature is one of the characteristics of the romantic period—stories of the stars, of forests, of plant life, of water, of insects. Thoreau, Burroughs, and Audubon should become real to them.

Stories of the great musicians and artists belong to this period, and should be combined with examples of their music and art, supplemented by special trips to concerts, museums or galleries.

These groups need and can absorb all the mental stimulation we can give them. What they learn and feel here will be reflected in all of their future thought and used as standards for their future work and play. Let us give them the best that we can find. Show them the beauty and wonder of the world around them, and we will help them find their place in the sun.

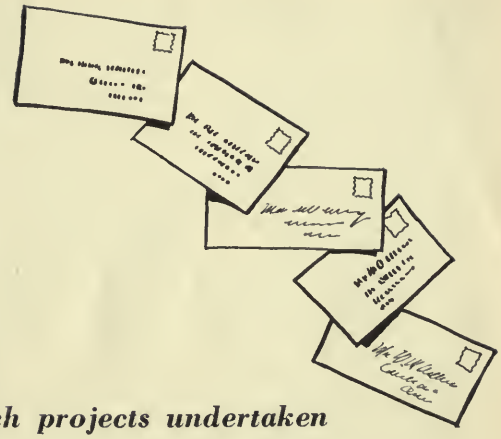
Joint Conference

UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, twenty Federal and non-governmental agencies met in Washington, on December third, for an exchange of ideas and for advice and suggestions as to the best methods for cooperating to further the development of the recreation program. This first meeting of a planned series of meetings was called primarily to discuss that phase of recreation concerned with the preservation of American beaches, wilderness areas and native landscapes. Similar meetings in the future will be held to discuss other topics and problems relating to recreation. A larger number of organizations will be invited to attend. Among those represented in December were the American Recreation Society, the American Institute of Park Executives and the National Recreation Association.

Although the conference was directed to the discussion of the conservation problems facing the recreation movement, it was informal, and numerous questions were raised for consideration. It was brought out that private organizations could best cooperate with the Federal agencies when kept informed not only of the general objectives of the Committee and its member agencies, but also of specific projects where the organizations could be of help.

Among the needs brought out were those for the preparation and distribution by the Committee of information as to what state governments are doing to bring about cooperation among state government departments active in the recreation field along the lines of the work of the Committee in the Federal area; the preparation and distribution of definitive statements of the activities services, and facilities for which each of the agencies on the Committee is responsible; and the release of all publicity and information possible by the Committee to private groups. The private groups were generous in their offers to cooperate by working through their membership to help preserve and increase the natural recreation resources of the country, and to disseminate through their publications, bulletins and otherwise, full information about the activities and plans of the Committee.

You Meet Such Interesting Facts



A summing-up of significant research projects undertaken by the National Recreation Association during the year 1947

RESEARCH HAS ALWAYS been a most important phase of the work of the National Recreation Association which has recognized the gathering, analysis and publication of information on various problems related to recreation as essential to effective work in the recreation field. Most of its significant research projects have grown out of expressed needs for information and/or guidance in various areas of work; and many have been carried on with the assistance and cooperation of committees composed of recreation executives and other qualified individuals.

Among interesting studies completed or carried on in 1947 are the following:

Recreation Year Book. Preparation involved an analysis of questionnaire reports submitted by 1790 agencies in 1530 municipalities and covering recreation services and facilities in 1743 communities. It necessitated correspondence with the cities submitting reports, a careful analysis of the information reported and a tabulation of summary data from the United States and Canada. The Year Book recording community recreation facilities, personnel, services and expenditures for 1946 was published in the June 1947 issue of RECREATION.

County Recreation. In view of the growing interest in the development of recreation programs on a county or regional basis, a rather comprehensive study was made of what county authorities and agencies are doing in the way of providing park and recreation services, facilities and programs. This involved not only considerable correspondence with county authorities but also field visits.

Introduction to Community Recreation. Work was largely completed on the revision of this volume which was originally issued in 1940 and which is now in its ninth printing. This work involved correspondence with a large number of cities, and an analysis of literature and reports of developments in the recreation field in the last few years.

Community Recreation Buildings. In order to answer more effectively inquiries on community recreation buildings and to assist in the preparation of floor plans for such buildings, considerable study was given to literature on a variety of community recreation buildings of many types, and visits were made to a number of such buildings.

College and University Courses. A brief questionnaire was sent to colleges and universities inquiring as to the types of courses they are offering in the field of recreation. The 508 replies have been analyzed and plans are being made to secure more detailed information from the seventy-eight institutions reporting majors in recreation.

Fees and Charges. Because of the current widespread interest in this subject, a sampling study, involving visits to a number of cities and questionnaires submitted to a considerable number of recreation authorities, was undertaken. A summary of the results was distributed at the meeting on fees and charges at the National Recreation Congress.

Salaries and Education of Recreation Executives. Replies to the questionnaire sent out late in 1946 were summarized and widely distributed, bringing up-to-date information on salaries of recreation executives and their educational preparation.

Community Sports Programs. Work was largely completed on the preparation for a comprehensive manual dealing with community sports programs, their organization and administration.

Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas. To replace an earlier publication which is no longer

available, and to meet the need for up-to-date information for the guidance of authorities in the preparation of long range area plans, literature relative to standards for recreation areas was analyzed. A statement setting forth up-to-date recommendations for various types of recreation areas was prepared and will soon be available.

Recreation Services of Federal Agencies. After a study of the materials issued by various federal agencies furnishing recreation services, and consultation with representatives of these agencies, a comprehensive statement was prepared and published in a special issue of RECREATION.

Services of State Governments to Communities. Information as to the nature and scope of the services rendered by the various states to local communities in developing recreation facilities and in organizing programs was assembled and a summary of the findings published in RECREATION.

Clubs in the Recreation Program. Material assembled in a special study carried on in 1946 was reviewed and issued in a publication entitled "Clubs in the Recreation Program." This contains suggestions for club organization, administration, programs and methods whereby recreation departments can foster them.

Recreation for Older People. A booklet entitled "11% Plus — Recreation for Older People" is the result of a comprehensive study of programs for this age group.

Athletic Badge Tests. A start was made in the revision of the Athletic Badge Tests which have remained unchanged for many years. A considerable number of authorities were requested to send comments and suggestions with reference to the tests.

Park and Recreation Trends. An article dealing with park and recreation trends in 1946 was prepared for the Municipal Year Book and a beginning was made in assembling similar data for an article to appear in the 1947 issue.

Where Place Recreation? Considerable time was devoted to a continuing study of the effectiveness of different forms of local recreation organization.

Recreation Needs and Resources. An attempt to appraise the adequacy of existing recreation resources and programs and to estimate what needs to be done to serve adequately the recreation needs of individuals and communities.

Recreation Buildings in Small Towns. A brief study was made of existing recreation buildings in small communities with special reference to the relationship of recreation and democracy, and a comprehensive statement was prepared for publicity use in connection with the Freedom Train.

National Recreation Congress. Suggestions sent by a large number of individuals as to desirable topics to discuss at the Recreation Congress were analyzed and incorporated in a set of suggested questions prepared for the guidance of the chairmen and panel members at the forty discussion meetings at the Congress.

Methods of Appointing Recreation Executives. An analysis of the authority responsible for the selection of the recreation executive in a large number of American cities.

Colliers Encyclopedia. Articles dealing with recreation and playgrounds were written to appear in the new edition of this encyclopedia.

Cooperative Projects. Among such projects, undertaken during the year, were: one in which assistance and advice were given to a number of graduate students in colleges and universities in the selection and development of studies in the field of recreation designed as doctor's or master's theses, and one in which suggestions were made on the editing of sections of the Proceedings of the National Conference on Facilities for Athletics, Health, Physical Education and Recreation sponsored by the Athletic Institute.

Continuous Research and Analysis. Magazines, reports, bulletins, booklets and other printed material reaching the Association in vast amounts were analyzed carefully to determine their possible value and use to the recreation movement. Out of this study, material was made available for use in RECREATION, in the various bulletin services, in the 1947 Summer Playground Notebook and in the special publications and information service. Bibliographies on various phases of recreation were revised and reissued after a considerable amount of research.

Projects for 1948

In addition to the current and continuous analysis of incoming material and the special projects that arise from time to time as the result of unanticipated needs, the following major projects are scheduled for 1948: Community Sports Programs; Introduction to Community Recreation; Community Recreation Buildings; Recreation Courses in Colleges and Universities; Athletic Badge Tests; Park and Recreation Trends; Recreation Needs and Resources; Salaries; Recreation Leadership Standards; State Recreation Legislation relating to (a) Enabling Acts, (b) State Services; Planning and Financing Recreation Areas and Facilities in Cities over 500,000.

Gustavus Town Kirby Honored

On January 22nd, Gustavus Town Kirby was given a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. The dinner was sponsored by a group of twenty-eight organizations with which Mr. Kirby has been officially identified, under the leadership of the Boys' Athletic League which he has served for many years as honorary president. Planned for his birthday, the affair took on the color and warmth of a birthday party. Two hundred friends enjoyed the festivities but no one more than the honored guest, who took special joy in blowing out the seventy-four candles on his birthday cake.

Dr. William E. Stevenson, President of Oberlin College, served as toastmaster. Seventeen warm and sincere tributes were paid Mr. Kirby by those at the speakers' table—including representatives of many of the sponsoring groups.

A statement on the printed program said, in part: "Few indeed have competed longer or in more sports than has Mr. Kirby. He has followed the maxim that it is better to compete and lose than merely to stand on the sidelines and cheer. In school and at Columbia he ran the four-forty and half mile, played football and baseball and captained the fencing team that won the intercollegiate championship. He has sailed boats to victories, ridden his horses over the jumps in many a show and followed the hounds in his own Westchester County, at Camden, South Carolina and in England and Italy. Always has he been prominent in the administrative field. Probably by reason of his own sports participation he, more than most, has brought to his many administrative positions that knowledge of the rules of competition, of sport for sport's sake, that makes for fairness, positiveness and success."

Mr. Kirby was presented with the Boys' Exposition Gold Medal. Quoting from the citation accompanying this award: "For your unselfish service in furthering the best interests of boys, as evidenced by your leadership in promoting the Olympic Games and thereby setting a high example for all boys to the best in sportsmanship." The citation also mentioned, among other connections, Mr. Kirby's long service as treasurer of the National Recreation Association.

Representing the National Recreation Association, as one of the sponsoring organizations at the speakers' table, Otto T. Mallery of the Association's board said that Mr. Kirby, as treasurer, had handled many millions of dollars for the Association. "Money goes further and accomplishes more in the National Recreation Association," said Mr. Mallery, "than in any other organization with which I am familiar. Mr. Kirby, as a quarter-mile runner, might have run away with the cash but preferred to do his running unencumbered! As a member of the Board of Directors for many years, he participated in pioneering decisions. There were years in which playgrounds were few and far between and the public understanding of their need was meager. The original movement for the wiser use of leisure time by adults was at first ridiculed, and years were required before the right use of leisure was generally recognized as an important national asset. In this movement, and in many important decisions of the board, Mr. Kirby participated. He was always full of ideas, all of them enthusiastically presented. His enthusiasm and unceasing helpfulness through the years made him many friends, none of whom were lost. That is why so many friends are here tonight to celebrate his birthday and to honor him."

What can they be searching for?

The Egg and You

LONG LIVE SIR Bunny and the whole festive tradition of Easter—new bonnets, gay finery to be paraded on the Avenue; the Easter eggs so dressed up that no self-respecting hen would ever own them; soft, cuddly yellow chicks; the flowers that bloom in the spring. Easter just seems to bring out the artistry in all of us.

One of the most pleasant rituals of the holiday is the disguising of the common egg. This custom had its origin thousands of years ago—it is older than the Christian religion itself. The oldest written records trace the "Easter" egg back to some 5,000 years before Christ when the ancient Parsees exchanged colored eggs at their New Year's festivals held in the early spring to celebrate the beginning of the new year. As Easter came at the same time, the practice was adopted by the Christians and continued in popular favor until the colored egg today is symbolic of Easter.

Since it takes all kinds of eggs to make an Easter basket, you'd better gather them together and we'll go to work right away.

First, to turn a hen's egg into a "bunny" egg, you may do one of two things. Either prick a tiny hole in each end of the egg with a large needle and blow out the inside or boil it for fifteen minutes. Eggs must be white and smooth; brown eggs or rough eggs will not take either color or wax. If you are designing your eggs for temporary use only, and would like to use them in a salad, use the boil method by all means. If yours is to be a keepsake egg, blow it and it is good indefinitely.

Some people prefer to add two tablespoons of salt to the boiling water to prevent the eggs from cracking.

Second, for eggs colored to perfection, use the harmless pure food dyes on the market during the Easter season. Directions will be on the package.

Last, and one of the most important steps, is the actual designing of those eggs. Of course, a basket of eggs decorated in a rainbow of colors will be very attractive, but if you want that "special" look, here are a few suggestions* you may follow —and do give the youngsters a chance, too.

Easter Greeting—Stick a bunny seal from a package of assorted Easter seals (you will find some at your local stationers) right in the center of a heavenly blue egg. The Easter greeting can be cut from another seal in the same package and pasted under the bunny. To make a lily arch for your bunny to walk under, cut individual lilies from a lily cluster seal, and arrange in an arch.

Initialled Egg—Color this egg with orange egg dye. When dry, paste a strip of white lacy ribbon around it and decorate with little yellow rosettes and tiny green leaves. Make rosettes by rolling a two inch wide strip of yellow crepe paper up on itself to a thickness of a quarter of an inch. Then slice roll into quarter of an inch wide slices. Press thumb down on slices to make rosettes. Paste twisted crepe paper (made by pulling a one half inch wide strip of crepe paper through a twister, giving an added twist as you pull) to form desired initial on front of egg.

Make It Personal—Cover an egg with delicate pink crepe paper by winding it with a one half inch wide strip of crepe paper cut across the fold—just as you would wind a bandage, pasting it to hold. Trim with turquoise crepe paper cut in one half inch wide strips and braided by pasting ends of two strips together and folding one strip over the other. Paste braid to egg. Write name by pasting turquoise crepe paper twist in place as you did for initialled egg.

Another way of putting names (or designs) on eggs is to write or draw the pattern on the egg shell with a piece of beeswax. Then leave the eggs in vinegar for two or three hours. The vinegar eats away the part of the shell which is not protected by the wax, and will leave an engraved or raised design on the egg.

Illusion — This one certainly looks good enough to eat! A heavenly blue egg (wrapped in azure blue crepe paper) and "frosted" with white crepe paper twist, pasted in loops.

Easter Bunny House—Dye an egg bright green and paste a roof of shining red mat stock cut in a two inch square, folded across middle, to top of egg. Cut chimney in shape of an arrow—one and a half inches long. Paste to roof. Set egg on a base made from a strip of lightweight cardboard four and a half inches long and three quarters of an inch wide; slit one half inch up at one end and one half inch down on the other—then lock together. Paste a piece of white lacy ribbon around base. Paste a rounded strip of red (can be cut from a notarial seal) for door and stick a bunny seal in doorway.

Some of your other artistic work will require a "collar" or neck ring for your Easter egg, but this is a simple task to conquer.

The Egg's Resting Place—Make a cardboard "collar" standard to keep the face in an upright position. Cardboard the weight of that used in manila folders is the most practical. Cut a circle—with a diameter of three inches—out of cardboard. In the center of it, draw a concentric circle with a diameter of one and one half inches. Cut in from the outer edge, in a straight line, to the edge of the smaller circle and cut it out. Fold the edges of the "collar" over one another until the egg will stand upright when inserted in the circular hole at the top of the standard. Staple the edges together, and decorate the standards as you desire.

If you prefer, you can make a neck ring for your gay-fashioned egg by cutting a piece of drawing paper four inches wide and two inches high. It is then folded over so that it becomes only one inch high. Next it is pasted end to end to form a ring. The pointed end of the egg is then set into the neck ring.

Humpty Dumpty — The "wall" on which Humpty sits is a piece of mailing tube one inch wide, covered with red crepe paper and marked off into bricks with white pencil. A four inch long piece of pipe cleaner, bent in the middle and pasted inside mailing tube, serves as legs, with bits of black passe partout stuck on ends for shoes. Humpty Dumpty's head is an egg, of course. His features are cut from colored seals; lashes and brows are drawn with black pencil. His belt is a strip of black passe partout with a gold signal dot for a buckle. His hat is a blue notarial seal with pie-shaped pieces cut out all around. Stick it at a jaunty angle to his head. And so you'll have put Humpty Dumpty together again—a feat that all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't duplicate.

Easter Nosegays—Dye an egg brilliant red and paste tiny nosegays here and there over it. The flowers are made by cutting little ovals of various colors of crepe paper and twisting a full twist in the middle. Paste four of these twisted petals in different colors together in center of tiny circles cut from lace paper doilies. These are pasted here and there to the egg.

Personality Eggs — It's fun to paint egg faces. Paint the features on a hard-boiled egg with ordinary water colors. Cheeks may be pink or red; hair black, brown or yellow; eyes blue or black with dark lashes. Lips, naturally, will be red. Construction paper hats, paper eyelashes or eyebrows, yarn or paper hair, perky bows or bow ties will add life to your Easter egg people.

With an extra dab of originality, you can add a touch of costume and magically turn your egg "faces" into recognizable individuals. For instance:

Uncle Sam—After drawing the outlines of his face (if in doubt, just look in your history book, at a cartoon or in any magazine or newspaper—he's a very popular fellow) with pen or ink, paste on white cotton, about one inch long, to represent hair—from one temple around the back and then to the other temple. Paste a small triangular piece of cotton on his chin for the beard. Add a star-spangled hat and collar, using the neck ring or standard as the base of the collar.

There you have your Easter eggs all ready for your holiday parties, feasts, games and egg hunts. You'll probably think of many more decorating variations as you go along—so happy inspiration and Happy Easter.

*Some of this information has been used by permission of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

Young Folks Make History

A Story of the Happy Hoboes and Sad Sacks of Indianapolis, Indiana

One cold Friday evening in the latter part of January 1945, six teen-aged boys met in a small room at Crossroads, rehabilitation center of the Marion County Society for the Crippled. All were handicapped, several of them wheel chair cases.

The idea was to form a recreation club for handicapped teen-agers. Officers were elected, and a name chosen—"The Happy Hoboes."

Despite many criticisms and protests from the fair sex, the Happy Hoboes continued a strictly male group for over a year. But in March of '46, a party was given and girls invited "just for the novelty of the thing." It was only then that the Hoboes came to the conclusion that having girls around was not so bad after all. By popular vote it was decided to accept them as members.

Naturally the girls were not so keen about being called hoboes so, with a subtle bit of sarcasm, they selected their own name, "The Sad Sacks." Everyone was happy. And in 1946 a girl was elected president of what was now the Happy Hoboes and Sad Sacks.

Expanding steadily, the group has long since outgrown the room in which it was first organized. The club now meets in Crossroads Auditorium, under the supervision of its good friends and counselors of the American Women's Voluntary Services. These meetings mean so much—and are, for many a hobo and sack, the only social life they have.

Aside from conducting the business of the organization, the meetings are social affairs. Sometimes movies are shown; occasionally interesting guests are invited for talks and demonstrations. Always there are games, music and the fun of visiting with each other.

At a recent meeting the hall was a beehive of activity. The treasurer was using an adding machine to figure up his "outstanding accounts." These amounted to $16.40 and he was "threatening" to crack down on people who failed to keep their dues paid. There was laughter, singing, and plenty of ice cold soft drinks and generous wedges of home-made cake for everybody. Children in wheel chairs were playing ping pong. All were having fun in a big way and crutches, canes, braces and wheel chairs were not permitted to interfere.

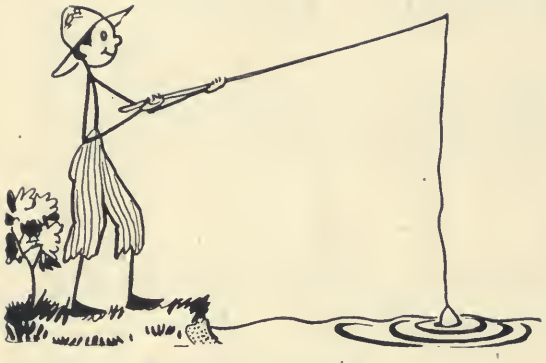
When weather permits, the members enjoy wienie roasts and other outdoor activities. Many attend the summer camp and six-week day camp conducted each year by the Marion County Society for the Crippled. At last year's summer camp, the croquet tournament was won by a boy in a wheel chair—the club's vice president.

The club has its own officers, by-laws, membership cards and the necessary entertainment and transportation committees. In this organization, the transportation committee is tremendously important as some of the members must be transported in the Crossroads station wagon, a gift of the A.W.V.S. The committee does a bang-up job with a map of the City of Indianapolis and colored markers designating the various addresses of the wheel chair cases. When necessary, the committee can get "tough." If the family has a car—no transportation is supplied for junior.

The Happy Hobo and Sad Sack Chorus meets for practice on alternate Friday nights. The chorus has acquired quite a reputation for its rendition of Stephan Foster melodies. In fact, a number of requests for out-of-town appearances have had to be turned down.

Yes, these young folks make "history" just by being members of this unique organization of handicapped children.

They're Nuts!



The Isaac Walton's and the Nimrods evidentally top the list . . .

Nathan L. Mallison

OF COURSE THEY'RE nuts. And thank God they are, because they are the sanest people in a mad world. Politely, and in a vernacular free from slang, we are referring to those hobby-riding equestrians whose avid pursuit of happiness sometimes exposes them to the ridicule of their prosaic neighbors.

"A hobby is something you go nuts about to keep from going crazy" is the way one observer defines a pastime so engrossing that it annihilates the passage of time. In recreation work, we are exposed to these beloved screwballs in such a way that their foibles become virtues and their idiosyncrasies turn to towers of strength.

Let's focus our detection apparatus on a few different species of the "nut family." The Isaac Walton's and Nimrods evidently top the list. The former group involves people who classify themselves as anything from "fishermen," who catch a mess of fish and eat them, to "scientific anglers" who regard themselves as artists in the handling of a frail fly rod.

Menke, in the *Encyclopedia of Sports** estimates there are around 12,000,000 folks who fish in the country, and cites the fact that 8,280,232 bought fishing licenses in a given fiscal year. As spenders, these rod wielders dispense an estimated ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED MILLION dollars every twelve months on their hobby. The firearms group, which includes both hunters and marksmen, is second in the group of free spenders. With about 10,000,000 in the combined group, they make an estimated annual outlay of $650,000,000 in the pursuit of happiness via the hobby route.

These unassuming ladies and gentlemen who hunt and fish seldom get eight column leads in the newspapers except in Florida, where we rate the catching of a giant blue marlin as equal to a home run in baseball. In the quiet pursuit of their pastimes, they spend a sum that far exceeds the cost of horse racing, football, baseball, dog racing, auto racing, hockey and polo. Mr. Menke is again the authority.

Not all people interested in sports or athletics are hobbiests. Most fishermen are. They seldom figure the cost, which is one mark of a real devotee. They rise at strange hours, drive to a favorite spot in the bleak, early hours, get wet and hungry, and—according to one cynic—"come home smelling of strong drink and the truth is not in them."

Golfers are usually rabid enough to be listed as "nuts." From three to six million of them are in the excavation business on the nation's fairways, depending on the year. Some play the game for twenty-five years and then find it was too difficult for them in the first place. For those who don't believe they're "nuts," let's consider the facts. This game is played on 200 acres of selected cow pasture with pedigreed grass costing a dollar a blade. Hills, lakes, sand traps, trees and other obstructions to navigation are thrown in to make the game more exasperating (and profane). Also involved are eighteen holes or tin cups sunk in superdooper grass which grows in patches called "greens." It sells for five dollars a blade. Well, sir, the object of this game is to propel a small white pellet around the course in the fewest strokes and the largest number of words. This is done with three hundred dollars worth of curious looking implements. Some people know the purpose

**New Encyclopedia of Sports*, Frank G. Menke, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York.

of these implements. They are the exceptions. Four liars, who can't add beyond eighty-seven, usually play this game together, take a shower "en quartet" and sing "Sweet Adeline" the same way before calling it a day.

Now you would think that ardent hobby riders (nuts to us) would have a wholesome respect for the spirit actuating their contemporaries in another hobby. Unfortunately, they do not, as evidenced by the following story.

A foursome of golfers were sloshing down the fairway at Ponte Vedra in what we Floridians call a cloudburst. (Californians call it a heavy dew.) Rivulets ran down their anatomies into their shoes. In nearby Pablo Creek, three equally drenched fishermen sat in an anchored rowboat. As one of them spied the golfers, he remarked to his companions, "Look at those durn fool golfers over there playing in all this rain!"

We have considered some of the cocoanut-sized members of the genus "nuts." Now, let us regard some of the filberts and hazel nuts in the family. The model plane and miniature auto builders seem to qualify as nuts of the smaller variety financially, but, as de luxe products of the first order from a standpoint of interest in their hobbies, they can't be beat. I have watched eyes go back and forth at a tennis match, but for a self-administered chiropractic adjustment to the cervical vertebrae, try following a miniature auto on a thirty-five foot line or its aerial counterpart, the control-line model plane, which invades another dimension. These little contraptions have a one-lung motor that will fit in the palm of the hand but when it "revs" up, the sound is like ten hives of agitated bees. Irate citizens (fishermen, no doubt) have protested the racket on every playground in the city. In desperation, we finally established a "hobbyland" near the incinerator. To date, the operators of the incinerator have filed no protest. A few weeks ago, I took in one of our invitation miniature auto meets. Miniature auto builders had come from as far as Illinois and New Jersey because they heard we had a fast track. They were right. The world's record was broken four times that afternoon by miniature prototypes, a foot long and powered by motors with less than a cubic inch piston displacement. In greeting the out-of-towners, I found one who was a commissioner of a large city, relaxing from the strain of politics.

Control-line model airplane flying is the newest addition to the model flying hobby. Some model flyers now fly to distant model meets in their own passenger-carrying planes. One of the men, at a recent meet of ours, was the designer of the Thomas-Morse, America's first pursuit plane in W.W.I. His son was in the same contest. The control-line flyer is as skilled as a real flyer. He can do aerobatics with this plane, and two of them sometimes stage a "dog fight" with planes missing each other by inches. The other devotees of model aeronautics are just as "nutty." Imagine spending fifty hours and fifty dollars on a plane and then having it disappear into the first fat cumulus cloud that comes along!

There are many other nuts on the hobby tree who are managing to keep rational in an unsteady world . . .

Another group of maniacs who deserve a high place in the nuts' hall of fame is the army of collectors. Names of what they collect could fill a large volume. Flags, old arms, coins, stamps, cigar bands, pictures of famous boats, old books, antique furniture—these are just a few items. One of the finest and oddest in the galaxy of collector's items is the hobby of a local citizen. When someone shows him an unexpected courtesy, he notes the incident and the name of the person on a card and files it away. He has several thousand entries and he finds the world a good one for those who look for better things.

There are many other nuts on the hobby tree who are keeping rational in an unsteady world. For twenty-eight months I rubbed shoulders with some of them who were stationed on minute islands in the Pacific. They made things with their hands. Salvaged shell cases became everything from ash trays to church candlesticks. We even had a Solomon Islands Art Show. Seabees made many a war club which they turned over to native Melanesians. The natives then paddled around the harbor in their primitive dugouts, selling the clubs to gullible sailors of the merchant marine. Maybe the craftsmen slowed up the war effort by making shell necklaces. Even if they did, they were smart, because they came home under their sea bags and not in straight jackets.

The writer of this article? He's a nut, too! He goes on long canoe cruises weekends, getting started when some folks are returning from night clubs. He also takes hundreds of pictures on these trips. Some people might think such a hobbiest is crazy. One of them once indicated that two o'clock in the morning was rather early to start on a canoe trip. We argued that it was no more peculiar than going for a horseback ride at the

same time. Our critic wanted to know who was crazy enough to do that and we told him, "Paul Revere."

In our Recreation Department in Jacksonville, we have found that a nut doesn't live just for himself. He may be critical of others' hobbies, but he is willing to share his own. His enthusiasm is catching, so he makes a top-flight volunteer, and we really use him in his chosen field. As a matter of fact, we maintain a "nut list" and when a self-starting, highpowered "no dollar a year man" is needed, a little research will turn up the right man. No professional can radiate such enthusiasm; his work pays dividends in happiness, while saving wear and tear on the director's storehouse of energy.

"An idle mind is the devil's workshop"; a thriving hobby shop is its purpose!

Recreation Forces Urged to Aid Citizens Food Committee

At a special meeting of some 100 national, recreation, education, civic, social and patriotic organizations called by Charles Luckman, Chairman of the Citizens Food Committee, the basic facts of the food situation in Europe were presented, and an urgent request made for cooperation in this emergency.

Careful consideration of the facts presented by Mr. Luckman and representatives of the Department of State, Commerce and Agriculture and visitors returning from Europe convinced us that wholehearted cooperation with the food saving program is a patriotic duty.

As a cooperating organization, the National Recreation Association urges all local recreation agencies to take such action as will help in securing a quick understanding and acceptance by the public of the President's emergency food saving program. Your local food committee can provide suggestions of ways you can help.

Saving *wheat* and *meat* now not only will help save lives in Europe, it may save the *peace*.

Recreation forces of the nation ever ready to respond to calls for help again have a chance to put their strength behind a program of tremendous importance to the country and to the world.

Now is the time, for instance, to start planning gardens. That such planning should tie-in with food conservation is obvious. Why not use this season of the year as a springboard for a lively campaign in your community?

For posters, suggestions for help in carrying out the program in your community, Peace Plate recipes, and other pertinent material, write Citizens Food Committee, Executive Office of the President, Washington 25, D. C.

"Woman of the Year"

FOR THE FIRST time in a full century of operation, the Board of Education of Akron, Ohio, has selected a woman as president. This honor and responsibility have been given to Mrs. Anne T. Case, who has a long standing record of unselfish interest and activity in Akron's civic and educational matters.

Trained in social work, Mrs. Case has been an active volunteer in many civic groups. She is an honorary member of the Akron Social Workers Club. In 1938, she was named Akron's "Woman of the Year" in a Sunday forum conducted by the *Akron Beacon Journal.* She is an ex-president of a number of local organizations, including the Young Women's Christian Association, the Council of Home and School Leagues, and the Akron and Summit County Federation of Women's Clubs. She has been a member of the Akron Recreation Commission since it was established. At the twenty-second Annual District Conference of the recreation executives of Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia, which was held in Akron in April 1946, Mrs. Case received from the mayor of the city a ten-year service award in recognition of her continuous service on the recreation commission.

Responding to a letter from Howard Braucher, congratulating her upon her selection as president of the Board of Education, Mrs. Case recently wrote: "As I read your gracious letter expressing good wishes for Akron and for me, 'memories come crowding in for recreation.' Whatever volunteer service I have been privileged to give has been rewarded a thousand-fold, for I have had the opportunity to see—firsthand—the happiness of boys and girls, interesting and wholesome channels for the energies and enthusiasm of teen-agers, and for adults, relaxation from the tensions and pressures of modern life. It is really inspiring to me that the busy President of the National Recreation Association finds time to be interested in our comings and goings in faraway Akron. Please accept my grateful appreciation."

Baseball bats are dusted off and brought into action.

Skipping rope again brings gaiety to city pavements.

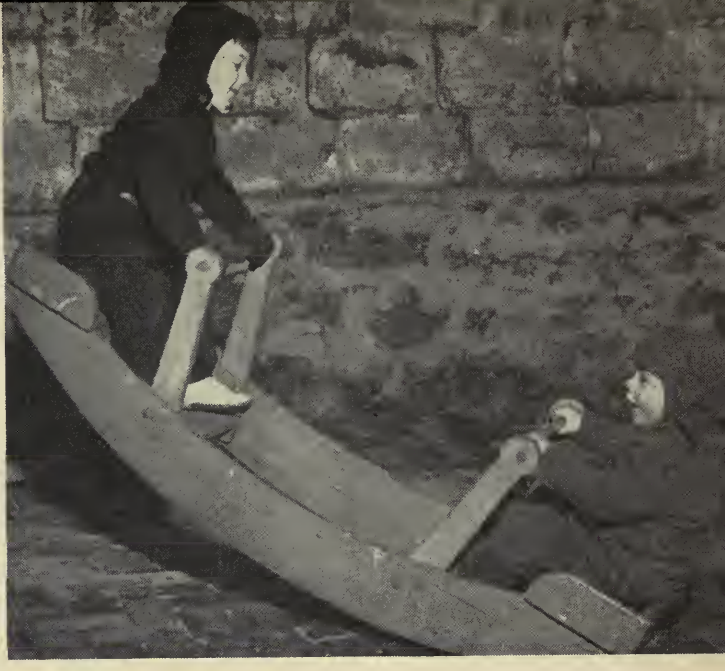
Bruin strays from his cave to sniff the sunshine.

Spring is Just Around the Corner

IT IS IN the sun, the soft air, the jaunty step, the play of children. Everyone spends longer hours out-of-doors. It is time for recreation departments to turn to the consideration of plans for parks and playgrounds, outdoor programs. Camping days are in the offing, and there is much to be done. Watch for the next issue of RECREATION—the Playground Issue—April 1948, for spring program suggestions.

Soon old-timers will move their chess to the parks.

Birds briskly take up the duties of family raising.



Outdoor play periods for tots increase in frequency.

dewalks ring to the lively sound of roller skates.

lop Scotch tournaments are the order of the day.

It would not be Spring without boys and their kites.

Recreation—A

RECREATION HAD A prominent place in the National Conference on Social Welfare Needs held in Washington, January 26 and 27, under the sponsorship of the National Social Welfare Assembly. The Assembly is a national council for cooperative planning in the social welfare field. Its membership is composed of delegates from some forty governmental and voluntary agencies and between five and six members at large chosen from among the civic leaders of American communities.

The Conference received, and approved, reports from seven commissions: recreation, education, health, housing, social security, special services for children, and youth and citizen participation. Among those who participated in the drafting of the report of the Commission on Recreation under the chairmanship of Dr. Ben Miller, Executive Secretary, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, were:

Bernice Bridges, Director, Youth Division, National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc.; Charles Brightbill, Recreation Services, Veterans Administration; E. Dana Caulkins, Superintendent of Recreation, Westchester County Recreation Commission; Milo Christiansen, Superintendent of Public Recreation, Washington, D. C.; George Dickie, Executive Secretary, Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation; John McDowell, National Federation of Settlements; Thomas Rivers, National Recreation Association; Ott Romney, Chairman, Recreation Policies Committee, University of West Virginia; Helen Rowe, Camp Fire Girls.

The report of the Conference on Social Welfare Needs states:

Recreation is *a basic human need.* It is that part of every person's life which is concerned with the pleasant and constructive use of leisure time.

Recreation contributes to the satisfaction of fundamental human appetite such as the hungers for self-expression, creativity, belonging to a group and being wanted, recognition, competition, self-protection, health and adventure. It includes those things which the individual chooses to do in his time out of school, or off the job, for the satisfaction found in the doing.

In an era of machines and high specialization, when leisure time is increasing with a startling rapidity, recreation becomes important as a means of satisfying the hunger for living a full life free from monotony. As an end in itself, it is supplemented by important social dividends. It has proved its value in building positive physical and mental health; in maintaining and restoring emotional balance; in protecting children from injury and death caused by playing in unsafe places; and in helping to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Recreation activities also afford a unique opportunity for promoting appreciation of other people and understanding among diverse racial and cultural groups; and for education for democratic living and international cooperation.

Scope and Content of Recreation

To meet the needs of people through recreation, it is necessary to provide a wide variety of activities differing according to the interests and experience of individuals, the resources available and the community setting.

Recreation services and facilities should be provided for children, adolescents, youths, adults and the aged of all geographic areas, for both sexes, and for all cultural and racial groups.

Well-developed community recreation services provide the following opportunities:

1. *Provision for self-directed opportunities*

Places for individuals to go and equipment to use, such as libraries, museums, picnic areas, movies, golf courses, tennis courts, fishing, hunting, hiking and camping.

Programs to encourage family participation, such as hobbies, music, games in the home and facilities for the use of family groups outside the home.

2. *Provision for organized activities and hobbies, under leadership*

Opportunities are needed for participation in a wide variety of activities which, by their nature, must be organized, administered and guided, and which may require equipment. Illustrations are team games, music, arts and crafts, dances, nature study, swimming and camping.

Individuals need opportunities for group life. Experience in group association is one of the ways in which youth and young adults acquire social objectives and habits, learn to accept responsibilities, and to exercise leadership. In groups, adults achieve the satisfactions which accompany the pur-

Basic Human Need

suit of common interests, purposes, values and social action. Group association, however, requires leadership which is concerned with developing a process within the group by which decisions come about as a result of knowledge and a sharing and integration of ideas. Group life provides for the development of individuals and for desirable intergroup relations. Program activities engaged in by organized groups are considered instrumental to the achievement of the objectives for the social development of individuals and groups.

For certain individuals who are maladjusted, association in small groups can be directed so as to serve a more precise and positive social purpose, namely, socialization and guidance.

Considerable recreation is initiated and carried on by individuals and families. However, in view of the universal need and the variety of interests and activities, recreation is a concern of many sponsoring agencies including governmental, voluntary, private and commercial, which provide diversified opportunities.

Unmet Needs

Facilities—Adequate land and water space for neighborhood recreational use should be acquired and protected in the early stages of community planning. There should be full use of schools and other community buildings for recreation.

Personnel—There are not, at present, recreational leaders adequate in number and professional preparation. Needed are: a) wider applications of high standards of personal qualifications, professional education, and experience; b) adequate salaries in line with those paid in education, government, and other related fields; c) greater social and economic security including provisions for retirement and other sound personnel practices; d) qualitative and quantitative standards for professional leadership education.

Community Organization for Recreation—Correlation of tax-supported, voluntary, and commercial programs is needed to plan for use to the fullest possible extent; to correlate existing services and to create new services for unmet needs; to develop the means of support and control the standards of recreational agencies and establishments so as to assure the highest quality of service from each; to develop opportunities outside the immediate locale including national and international recreational experiences.

Underserved Groups—Included are thousands of small communities and rural areas; minority groups, such as Negroes and certain nationality groups; neighborhoods which have less service than others in the same city; girls and women who are generally less well-provided for than boys and men; special groups such as the aged, the hospitalized, and the physically and mentally handicapped.

Public Support—To provide adequate recreational opportunities to meet the needs of all our people, a great deal more financial support is essential.

Principles and Recommendations

The Commission on Recreation offers the following principles and recommendations for the consideration of communities and organizations vitally concerned with the welfare of citizens. It is recommended that the community should provide:

1. Definite provision for individuals to engage voluntarily in a wide variety of activities;
2. Equal opportunities for services and facilities in all geographical areas, for both sexes, all ages, and all cultural and racial groups;
3. Opportunities for participation throughout the entire year, and for all periods when substantial groups of the population have free time;
4. Reasonable balance between indoor and outdoor activities and between participation and passive enjoyment;
5. Definite provisions for group life and sufficient individualization in the conduct of group activities to ensure the educational values inherent in such group association;
6. A recreation coordinating and planning body related to planning for education, welfare and other services;
7. Adequate public and private finances to meet the needs of its citizens for recreation;
8. A carefully organized program of public relations to interpret the work of the agencies;
9. A definite program of study and research to keep abreast of the needs and changing conditions in the community;
10. As a part of city planning, adequate land and water should be designated to meet present and future recreational needs;

11. Maximum opportunities for the use of all schools and other community resources.

Agencies and organizations should have a carefully formulated philosophy of work, made specific in statements of objectives and goals. The personnel of the agencies should include competent, professionally educated, and well paid leadership as well as capable, trained volunteers.

Summary

Recreation is a basic human need and is a voluntary activity enjoyed during leisure time. The strain of modern living and increased leisure contribute to this need. Recreation is important as a means of self-expression and of maintenance of physical and mental health and emotional stability; and in providing opportunities for social relationships and group experiences lacking in the daily life of most people.

It is a concern of local, state and Federal government agencies, semi-public agencies supported by voluntary contributions, private clubs and organizations and commercial agencies. All must have continued and expanded support if our recreation needs are to be fully met.

Outstanding major lacks in present services:

1. Adequate recreational spaces and facilities are not available in all communities, often because of failure to acquire or set aside such space through community planning.

2. Professional personnel, adequate in number and training, are not now available to meet community needs.

3. Coordination of recreation services is often not carefully organized and administered.

4. Many community programs lack desired balance and quality.

5. Girls and women, minority, low income, rural and aged groups are sadly underserved or unequally served in many parts of the country.

6. Inadequate financial provision is almost universal.

7. Increased services are needed for those in hospitals and institutions.

Principles and Recommendations—Communities must meet the recreation needs summarized above. Among other things they should:

1. Provide a wide variety of activities.

2. Provide equal services and facilities to all geographical areas, for both sexes, for all age groups and for the different cultural and racial groups.

3. Conduct activities and operate facilities throughout the entire year and for the different periods of free time.

4. Maintain a reasonable balance between indoor and outdoor activities and between participation and passive enjoyment.

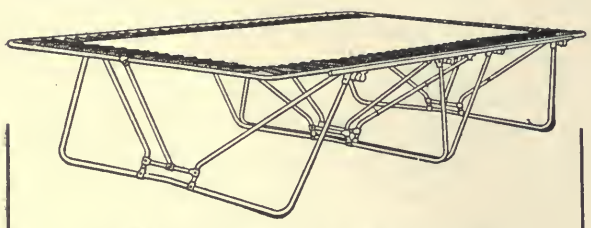
5. Make definite provision for group life and for sufficient individualization of group activities to insure their potential educational value.

6. Provide adequate public and private finances.

7. Have recreation planning bodies related to the planning for education, welfare and other community services.

8. Include recreation in all city planning and use all resources such as schools for recreation.

Recreation agencies, public and voluntary, should have carefully formulated philosophies of work, made specific in statements of aims, objectives and goals; use competent, trained and well paid professional leadership and capable, trained volunteers; develop public support through carefully organized programs of public relations; and establish definite programs of study and research to keep abreast of changing needs and conditions.



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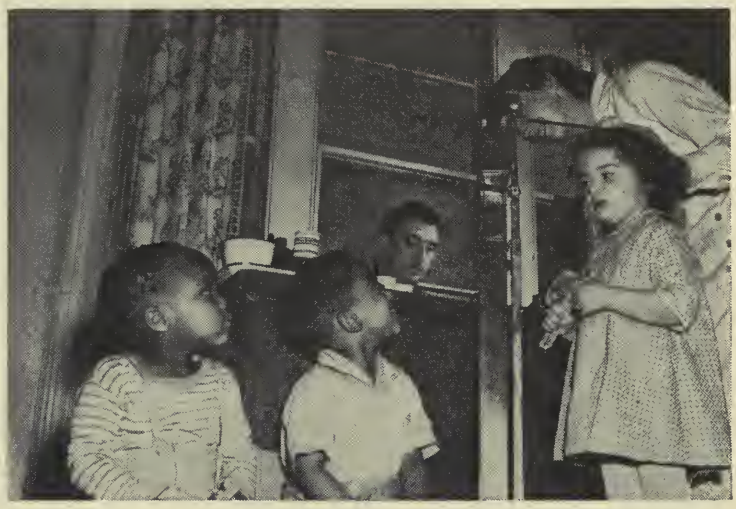
World at Play



Aim for Better Health—"A Practical Health Program for Myself and My Family: Learn What We Ought to Know — Health Education. Do What We Ought to Do—Healthful Living," is this year's objective of NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK. The thirty-fourth observance, held April 4-11, directs attention and interest to the need for practical application of health information and healthful habits to the individual and the family in the home and community. A preliminary Health Week Bulletin is available to assist community organizations in the planning of activities for a successful program. For further information on the official Health Week publications, day-by-day program schedules, the poster contest and other features, write National Negro Health Week Committee, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C. Bibliographies of resources for health materials available, free of charge, from National Recreation Association.

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Cementing Good Relations—On April 14, the Pan American Union will be fifty-eight years old. This year's birthday slogan is: "The Americas Must Serve Mankind." In conjunction with this theme, a special committee at the Pan American Union again has prepared program material that is at once informative and entertaining. The results of its labors are ready for free distribution in English, Spanish or Portuguese, but a limited supply deems it necessary that it be sent only to teachers or adult groups. Material can be obtained from the Pan American Union, Department of Information, Washington 6, D. C., and the choice includes a poster emphasizing the slogan, a booklet on "The Inter-American System," and program suggestions for observing the anniversary.

•

Training for Immediate Use — Interesting recreation leadership training institutes will be undertaken by the State College of Washington at Pullman and the University of Florida at Gainesville this spring and summer. The University of Florida's General Extension Division, under Dean B. C. Riley, has worked out a schedule of fourteen three-day institutes in as many Florida communities to help professional and lay recreation leaders with leadership techniques and program problems. Mrs. Anne Livingston of the National Recreation Association will conduct the institutes and Ralph Van Fleet, the Association's district representative, will organize them. The series began at Pensacola on March 4 and will end at Miami on April 21. For further information, send a letter to Dean Riley.

The State College of Washington is endeavoring to provide a special early summer training program compressed within the six weeks of June 14-July 23. Six separate and distinct one-week units or courses are to be given during that period, and students will be able to obtain one hour credit for each of the six courses. Miss Helen Dauncey of the National Recreation Association will conduct courses in social recreation and playground activities during the weeks of June 21 and 28. Other courses will include square and couple dancing, arts and crafts, camping, recreational sports. For information, write to Dr. Helen S. Smith, Director of Recreation Institute.

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Recreation Suggestion Box

Helpful hints and bits of information on this and that. Ways of doing things that have been proved through experience.

Rambling Theatre

The Oak Ridge Rambling Theatre of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, (a summer project), was mounted on a one and one-half ton truck, consisting of the truck bed, two sides and a tail gate. A piano was anchored to the floor at the back of the cab, and furniture and other props needed were borrowed from the playground where the show was being presented.

Upon reaching the playground, the sides on the truck were brought down, thus making a stage seventeen feet by eleven feet. During the three weeks that the theatre was in operation, four different variety shows and two plays were presented to playground audiences numbering more than 1500 children and adults. Youngsters participated in the variety shows which featured tap dancers, skits, comedy acts, and instrument solos.

Unique Apparatus

Jackson Park, Temple, Texas, uses an old army plane as playground apparatus. The plane has been made safe for boys and girls to play on by dismantling it of all of its working parts. Made of durable material, it should last a long time. See below:

A spur to the imagination, children fly many miles on this exceedingly popular piece of equipment.

More About Flag Football

Alhambra, California, has had many requests for further information regarding Flag Football, following the write-up in the Suggestion Box, November 1947 RECREATION. Mr. John G. Bucknum, of Alhambra, therefore passes on the following to those who may wish to use the game but who have not written for rules:

Instead of one red flag carried by each player, we use two white flags, one placed under the players' belt on each hip. This gives the defense a fair opportunity to reach the ball carrier's flag from any angle. We find it also removes, to a great extent, the temptation for the ball carrier to "run over" the defensive man. Since all of our games were played at night under lights, the color of the flags makes quite a difference. We found that white blends less with the players' clothing and gives the defense a better break. No flying blocks are permitted, thus leading to a screen type of blocking which removes much of the danger of injury.

Despite the fact that we had two leagues (twelve teams) playing complete rounds, there were no tie games, though many scores were 7-6, 13-12, and so on. Almost without exception, the games were evenly contested—with few teams being held scoreless and with the margin of victory seldom more than one touchdown. We plan to enlarge our Flag Football program next fall.

Next Recreation Congress

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Recreation Training Institutes

March and April

HELEN DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Houston, Texas March 15-19	A. R. Moser, Superintendent of Recreation
	Portland, Oregon March 29-31; April 5, 6	Miss Dorothea Lensch, Director of Recreation
	Eugene, Oregon April 7-9; 12, 13	Don January, Director of Recreation
	Yakima, Washington April 19-23	Howard Schaub, Director of Physical Education, Board of Education
	Tacoma, Washington April 27, 28; May 4-6	Mrs. H. S. Whitman, Council of Social Agencies
RUTH EHLERS Social Recreation	York, Pennsylvania March 8-10	Miss Mary Howard, Superintendent of Recreation
	Pennsylvania State College March 11-13	Fred Coombs, State College
	Richmond, Virginia March 15-19	Harold K. Jack, Supervisor of Health and Physical Education, Safety and Recreation, State Board of Education
	Pennsylvania March 22-26	W. R. Gordon, in charge of Rural Sociology Extension, Pennsylvania State College, State College
	Jefferson County, Kentucky March 29-April 9	Charles Vettiner, Director, County Playgrounds and Recreation, Armory Building, Sixth & Walnut Street, Louisville
	Memphis, Tennessee April 19-23	Chauncey Barbour, Recreation Department, Fair Grounds
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Chipley, Florida March 8-10 Tallahassee, Florida March 11-13 Live Oaks, Florida March 15-17 Jacksonville, Florida March 18-20 Lakeland, Florida March 22-24 Orlando, Florida March 25-27 Gainesville, Florida March 29-31 Tampa, Florida April 5-7 Punta Gorda, Florida April 8-10 Fort Pierce, Florida April 12-14 West Palm Beach, Florida April 15-17 Miami, Florida April 19-21	Dean B. C. Riley, University of Florida, Gainesville
FRANK STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Albany, New York March 15-19	Miss Kathryn Carmichael, Council of Social Agencies, 90 State Street
	Miami, Florida April 5-16	Pete Roberts, Superintendent of Recreation, Miami
	Miami Beach, Florida April 5-16	B. B. Wheeler, Superintendent of Public Recreation, Miami Beach
	Pittsfield, Massachusetts April 26-May 7	Mrs. Corinne Conte, Supervisor of Girls, 52 School Street
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Blackstone, Virginia March 8-12 Rustburg, Virginia March 15-19 Gloucester, Virginia March 22-26	Lorenzo C. White, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
	New Haven, Connecticut April 5-16	Norman Watts, Director, Dixwell Community House, 98 Dixwell Avenue

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Elmer G. Vordenberg

ELMER G. VORDENBERG, seventy-one, died January 22, 1948, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Vordenberg will be remembered by his many friends as a hard, conscientious worker in behalf of public recreation for all. His fourteen years of service with the National Recreation Association began during World War I. He established a reputation for doing outstanding work in providing recreation for servicemen.

On the great occasion of the visit of the United States naval fleet to New York in 1930, Mr. Vordenberg was selected by the Mayor's Committee of New York to work out much of the detail in connection with the program designed to meet the needs of the men in their free time. One of his prized possessions was a letter written during the fleet's visit by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, commenting on the program.

The letter said, in part: "The program is so comprehensive and so compact that it is particularly satisfactory. There is a strong feeling in the fleet that never before has a program so varied and generous, and yet so well-balanced, been arranged on the occasion of the fleet's visit. To map and to carry through so successfully such a program is a task of great magnitude, requiring much perseverance and no end of work. Your name has been given me as that of one individual who initiated the program and whose hard work was largely responsible for its emphatic success. I wish, therefore, to send you this expression of the appreciation of the Bureau of Navigation for the splendid program prepared by the Mayor's Committee of the City of New York, and in particular, for your own plans and work in behalf of the officers and men of the United States fleet."

In recent years, Mr. Vordenberg gave much of his time to recreation matters in, and near, his home city of Cincinnati.

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State Recreation News Notes

A BULLETIN HAS BEEN issued by the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation which summarizes information on cooperation of state recreation agencies in twenty-one states. Based on letters from governors, state officials and other sources, the bulletin reports that State Inter-Agency Committees on Recreation have been formed in Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. The bulletin gives names and addresses of officers of these committees and names and addresses of officers and officials of California, North Carolina and Vermont Recreation Commissions and Boards, and of the Indiana and Minnesota Advisory Recreation Committees. There are also brief reports of cooperative activities among state agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Copies of this bulletin can be obtained from George E. Dickie, Executive Secretary of the Committee, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

* * *

According to tabulations just completed by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the year ending June 30, 1947, the number of hunting licenses sold in the various states totaled 12,066,763, producing a gross revenue of $28,558,447. These are the highest totals which have ever been recorded. Michigan was the only state to have more than a million resident hunters. Colorado headed the list of states attracting non-resident hunters with 116,147. Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Michigan, New York, Washington, California and Colorado each received over a million dollars in revenue. In total number of licenses sold, Michigan continued to head the list. Other leaders were Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Colorado, Washington and Wisconsin.

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Authors in This Issue . . .

MURIEL W. EDGERTON—Library and research service, National Recreation Association. Poem on page 555.

BERNARD J. O'SHEA — Executive Secretary, Board of Directors, Catholic Youth Organization, New York. Article on page 556.

ROBERT HUTCHINGS—Of the advertising firm of J. Walter Thompson, New York, Mr. Hutchings—always interested in promoting recreation interests—was director of publicity and public relations at the 29th Recreation Congress, on a volunteer basis. Article on page 559.

VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN—Consultation and Correspondence Bureau, National Recreation Association. Article on page 561.

NATHAN L. MALLISON—Superintendent of Recreation, Jacksonville, Florida. Article on page 572.

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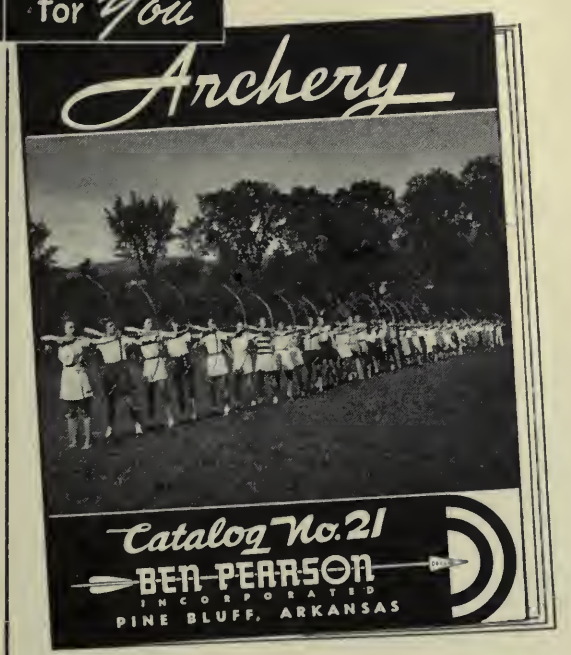

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Automatic saving is sure saving— U.S. Savings Bonds.

Contributed by this magazine in co-operation with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.

Books Received

American Way in Community Life, The, by Samuel Steinberg and Daniel C. Knowlton. D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, Massachusetts. $1.92.

. . . And Promenade All . . ., by Helen and Larry Eisenberg. Published by the authors, 2403 Branch Street, Nashville, Tennessee. $.50.

Basketball Illustrated, by Howard A. Hobson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.50.

Camping Can Be Fun, by Robert W. Weaver and Anthony F. Merrill. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00.

Conscience on Stage, by Harold Ehrensperger. Abingdon-Cokesbury, New York and Nashville, Tennessee. $2.00.

Good Times in the Rural Church, by Edward L. Schlingman. The Christian Education Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $1.25.

Rue Plays the Game, by Josephine Blackstock. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

Sing Well—Speak Well, by J. Albert Fracht and Emmett Robinson. Remsen Press Division, Brooklyn, New York. $3.75.

Town and Country Games, by Robert North. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.

Treasury of Religious Plays, selected by Thelma Brown. Association Press, New York. $3.00.

Trip Camp Book, The. Girl Scouts, National Organization, New York. $.75.

Weekly Reader Parade, The. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York. $1.50.

RECREATION THROUGH COMPETITION

A Handbook for Coordinating Community Sports Programs

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This baak will find its place in the recreatianal mavement af America. Practical and usable, it can be adapted ta a pragram far a large city as readily as ta a small village.

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"Since a large portion of the activities on the playgrounds of our country are competitive in nature, this book furnishes a practical plan for developing a worthwhile program suitable to the needs of any community in America. I heartily recommend it to all workers in the field of recreation."—Charles W. Davis, Director of Recreation, City of Berkeley, California.

"I heartily endorse RECREATION THROUGH COMPETITION as a guide in setting up an adequate community sports program, an American pattern, suitable for today's needs. The book should be on the shelf of every recreation leader in America."—Commander Glenn W. Harmeson, Navy Recreation Officer, now football coach at Wabash College.

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More Play Facilities

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL appeared in the December 17, 1947 issue of the *Akron Beacon Journal*:

Food for Spirit

This is an advertisement for an advertisement. We urge every parent to read the life insurance company's ad on page twenty-five of Monday's *Beacon Journal.*

It tells the story of a delinquent boy and parents who failed to include him in their financial budget. They made provision for his food and clothing, and his education. But they neglected to provide for his free time. They "couldn't afford" to spend anything for his hobbies or his games.

"Set aside money for these," the advertisement urges, "as you would money for your children's food—in fact, they are food for the heart and spirit."

Juvenile delinquents aren't made on street corners and dives. They're made in homes, where parents "can't afford" to spend money or time to build their children's character.

We urge every parent to read this ad. Then honestly answer this question: "Am I doing enough for MY children?"

An honest answer and an honest effort will do much to check juvenile delinquency.

Preliminary nation-wide surveys for the year 1947 indicate that because of the increase in the high cost of living, the average family spent less money on recreation. Crime among youth is reported to be on the increase. These facts present a challenge to all youth serving agencies to increase the scope of their programs for constructive recreation opportunities for the fun, health and safety of boys and girls. *More recreation facilities should be made available to supplement overcrowded playgrounds.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Are you a delinquent parent? A delinquent community? Let's take stock of ourselves!

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

Parks and Recreation, November 1947
- Florida's State Parks, Lewis G. Scoggin
- Modern Trends in Legislation and Administration, George Hjelte
- A Promotion Plan for Parks, Mrs. Max B. Kannowski
- Maintenance Mart—New Plan for Permanent Park Signs

NEA Journal, November 1947
- Producing Plays with Teen Agers, Nancy O'Neill
- The Pollution Pendulum, E. Laurence Palmer

National Parent-Teacher, November 1947
- The Way of a Child with Books, James Gray

Behavior and Attitude Guidance in Boys' Clubs, Boys' Clubs of America, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Survey Manual, Clifford M. Carey and Leslie J. Tompkins, Young Men's Christian Association, Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Price $1.50

Board and Committee Service in the Y.M.C.A., Leslie J. Tompkins, Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Price $1.00

Recreation for All, A Handbook for Leaders in Community and County-Wide Recreation, Division of Recreation, Department of Conservation, New State Office Building, Frankfort, Kentucky. September 1947

Public Management, November 1947
- Highlights of the City Managers' Conference
- Some New State Laws Affecting Cities, John C. Crowley

Safety Education, December 1947
- Safety in the Gymnasium

Journal of Health and Physical Education, November 1947
- Folk Dancing in the High School, Fred W. Franz
- The Vulnerable Age, C. L. Lowman
- Ice Skating in a Physical Education Curriculum, Nancy E. Houston

Parents' Magazine, December 1947
- Open the School Door on Saturday, Harriet Eager Davis

American City, November 1947
- Play's the Thing Again, Ronald D. Crater

Bulletin of the American Library Association, November 1947
- The Preschool Story Hour, Ethel C. Karrick

Youth Leaders' Digest, December 1947
- Of Questionable Value. Editorial

Camping Magazine, December 1947
- A Bid for Major Camping, Calvin Rutstrum
- Blueprint for Better Building, Bradford G. Sears
- "La Theme du Camp," Esther Edwards
- Sailing Can Be Safe, Reid Besserer

National Parent-Teacher, December 1947
- The Magic Called Music, Augustus D. Zanzig

Health and Physical Education, December 1947
- Beyond the Wheelchair, Leonore B. Cox
- New Horizons in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Joseph B. Wolfe, M.D.
- How We Do It

Beach and Pool, November 1947
- A Review of Swimming Pool Regulations
- Organizing and Producing an Aquatic Pageant, Lillian A. C. Burke

Parks and Recreation, December 1947
- Maintenance Mart

New Publications

Covering the Leisure Time Field

Problems of Child Delinquency

Maud A. Merrill. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. $3.50.

DR. MERRILL, PROFESSOR of Psychology at Stanford University, has written a careful and helpful analysis of the delinquent child. She offers no panacea for the prevention or cure of delinquency, but attempts to enumerate and evaluate the various factors which must be considered. She emphasizes the important part the characteristics of the individual child play in its delinquent actions. Recreation and play are considered, and stress laid on the value of play as an important compensatory function for some of the thwarted motives of children, particularly in the younger years, and its value in releasing tensions that arise in conflict situations. Dr. Merrill's original contributions are based on a five year study of cases which passed through a county juvenile court, a five year follow-up of these cases, and a control group of the same number. In spite of all the disheartening experiences in dealing with delinquency, Dr. Merrill is optimistic in her summary. "We can say, at least, in defense of children who have been delinquent that, either because of our treatment or in spite of it, eighty-two percent in our group have been found to be fair or better than fair in their adjustment five years later." Although the material in this book is not sensational, it is well-balanced and should be helpful to all who are working with children, the non-delinquent as well as the delinquent.

Folk Dances for All

Michael Herman. Barnes and Noble, New York. $1.00.

AN EXCELLENT COLLECTION of community dances from fifteen different countries, with illustrations, music, background notes and full directions, this little book has been put out as one of the Every Day Handbook Series. The dances are colorful and gay, require no special skills, and are offered for community participation rather than for presentation to audiences. The use of folk dances of other countries can bring contributions of good fellowship, goodwill and the richness of cultural heritage to both the participant and the community.

Marinas

Supplement, 1947. Charles A. Chaney. National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Incorporated, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

THIS VERY USEFUL manual is a supplement to an engineering handbook published in 1939 and prepared by the same author. It brings up-to-date developments in all phases of the design, construction and maintenance of waterfront facilities. The chapter headings indicate the wide scope of the book. They are: Preliminary Studies, Materials, Bulkhead Walls, Piers and Walks, Floating Equipment, Boat Handling Equipment, Breakwaters, Buildings, Utilities and Accessories, Management and Financial. Copies of this supplement are available, without cost, to civilian and government engineers, Federal, state, county and municipal officers, and clubs and private groups interested in marina constructions.

Adventures in Scrap Crafts

Michael C. Dark. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $4.00.

CREATING SOMETHING WORTHWHILE out of practically nothing is an exciting art. This three hundred seventy-five page book, with illustrations and helpful charts, is a "find" indeed! It delves into every phase of scrap craft, including types of materials and where to get them, tools and techniques of working with various materials, and explicit, step-by-step directions for each of these inexpensive projects.

Group Experience and Democratic Values

Grace L. Coyle. The Woman's Press, New York. $2.75.

"MUCH OF THE quality of any civilization obviously expresses itself in the way it uses its leisure time and its human resources." Thus writes Dr. Coyle, who is professor of group work in the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University—and past president of the National Conference of Social Work and of the American Association of Social Workers. In her chapter on recreation, she says, "The opportunity for friendship, for the stimulating interplay of congenial spirits, for the creative expression of powers, for the personal security and expansion of ego that arise out of belonging to a group—it is these and similar elements which make the group worker give pre-eminence to the aspect of human relations in the provision of recreation." The book is divided into three parts: 1) Leadership in Voluntary Associations; 2) Group Work in Recreation — Education Agencies; 3) Social Work and Social Action.

Equipment

A NEW AND COMPLETE manual — *Floodlighting Plans for Sports and Recreations*—which has been put out by the Illuminating Laboratory of General Electric Company in Schenectady, presents up-to-date lighting plans for: model community recreation centers; archery ranges; badminton courts; ball fields and so on. Write above address.

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Recreation

Index to Volume XLI

April 1947 — March 1948

Appreciations

	Month	Year	Page
Sibyl Baker Honored	July	1947	210
George E. Dickie	September	1947	302
Mrs. Fred R. Easterday	August	1947	254
Corinne Fonde, *Marguerite Turner*	April	1947	24
Gustavus Town Kirby Honored	March	1948	567
Alfred Jensen	February	1948	542
L. F. Kneipp of the United States Forest Service	May	1947	59
Joseph Lee Appointed to Park Board	July	1947	194
McClintock Appointed Superintendent	August	1947	246
"Miss Minnie"	July	1947	184
Quarter Century of Service, A	July	1947	209
James Edward Rogers Honored	June	1947	155
Medal Awarded to Dr. Sabin	July	1947	204
Pastor of the Valley Church (Max Sanders)	February	1948	541
Walter W. Pettit	November	1947	390
Bert Swenson	August	1947	243
Lebert H. Weir	August	1947	254
New Appointment (Sterling S. Winans)	January	1948	486
Recognition for Conrad L. Wirth	July	1947	194
Woman of the Year	March	1948	575

Art

Metropolitan Miniatures	February	1948	538
Oil Painting, *Florence Anderson*	February	1948	513
Promoting An Arts Program, *Florence Anderson*	January	1948	463
Small Town Art Exhibits, *Stanley Rough*	October	1947	319

Arts and Crafts

Arts and Crafts for All, *Anna Preston Shaffner*	August	1947	241
Building on Old Foundations, *Jean and Jess Ogden*	May	1947	54
Creative Arts in Recreation	January	1948	480
Creative Crafts Craze, *David J. DuBois*	January	1948	471
Fly-Tying for Recreation, *Walter S. Nichols*	April	1947	27
Let Them Learn With Their Hands, *O. K. Armstrong*	September	1947	270

Book Reviews

(See page 600)

Camping and Hiking

Camping in Southern California, *Dr. Philip L. Seman*	February	1948	518
Children Take the Trails, *C. Hensley Jackson*	September	1947	267
Summer Camping Values, *Bernard J. O'Shea*	March	1948	556

Clubs

	Month	Year	Page
Skating Clubs in High School and College, *Roland C. Geist*	January	1948	482

Community Center Activities

Community Becomes Acquainted, A	November	1947	369
Community Center	July	1947	179
Failure to Success, *Beatrice Kealing*	July	1947	181
Old Home Day	July	1947	178
Recreation Center Pays Dividends, *Elmer Ingalls*	October	1947	335
USO Reconverts	October	1947	340

Community Centers and Recreation Buildings

Community Houses in Small Towns	December	1947	439

Convention Reports

Conference Report	July	1947	190
Joint Conference	March	1948	564
Recreation—A Basic Human Need	March	1948	578

Dancing

Children in Illinois Like to Dance!, *Ray O. Duncan*	July	1947	189
Community Square Dance, *Ralph Trembley*	October	1947	344
Folk Dancing in the High School, *Fred W. Franz*	October	1947	341
Random Comments on Square Dancing	November	1947	386
Swinging on Down, *Bertha Holck*	August	1947	244

Day Camping

Magic Carpet, *Elwood G. Mitchell*	July	1947	173
Day Camps in St. Louis, *Lucile Smith Friedli*	April	1947	16
Detroit's Day Camp, *Jim Schultheis*	April	1947	20

Drama

Attention, Children's Theatres!	May	1947	82
Curtain Goes Up—For Youngsters, The	February	1948	532
Drama in the Recreation Program	January	1948	476
Dramatics on a Shoestring, *George A. Lepper*	January	1948	485
Little Theatres Form State Body	December	1947	430
Padua Hills—Theater in Action, *Dr. Philip L. Seman*	May	1947	74
Run-Away Sled, The	November	1947	377

Editorials

Eight Words, *Howard Braucher*	December	1947	409
Last Will, A, *Williston Fish*	April	1947	1
Letter from President Truman	October	1947	313

	Month	Year	Page
ghting Up the Ordinary Hours of the Day, *Howard Braucher*..	February	1948	505
rd God of All, *Howard Braucher*	June	1947	105
emories for Recreation, *Howard Braucher*	January	1948	457
rs. Thomas A. Edison, *Howard Braucher*	November	1947	361
ultiple Use, *Howard Braucher*..	August	1947	217
n Planning Together, *Howard Braucher*	September	1947	265
creation Worker, A, *Howard Braucher*	July	1947	169
ealth of the World, *Howard Braucher*	May	1947	49
hat First, *Howard Braucher*....	March	1948	553

Games, Athletics and Sports

ution: Bicycles Ahead, *Walter H. Zimmerman*.....	August	1947	238
hanges in the 1948 Rules for Softball	December	1947	420
A Free-For-All" Becomes a Sport, *Lee Lindberg*.....	December	1947	443
oin' Fishin', Camper?, *Harlan Metcalf*	May	1947	63
arty Games	February	1948	528
ftball Rules	May	1947	76

Gardening

ardening as Recreation.....	August	1947	258

Hobbies

hey're Nuts!, *Nathan L. Mallison*	March	1948	572

Holidays and Special Day Celebrations

s Spring Returns, *Muriel W. Edgerton*.....	March	1948	555
hristmas Carol Caravan.....	November	1947	363
hristmas in the Olden Time, *Sir Walter Scott*.....	December	1947	411
gg and You, The.....	March	1948	569
or Christmas	December	1947	425
allowe'en Shenanigans			
Rewards in Kind, *Joe T. Leszycnski*.....	September	1947	273
Mayor Takes a Hand, The, *R. B. McClintock*.....	September	1947	274
Passaic Takes the "Mischief" Out of "Mischief Night," *Beatrice Klughaupt*	September	1947	276
Sports Not Spooks.....	September	1947	277
Mardi Gras!, *John Alexander*...	September	1947	278
arvest Festival	September	1947	293
akland's Christmas Pageant, *Louise Jorgensen*	November	1947	374
uiz-mas Greetings	December	1947	425
own Dresses Up, A, *John P. Fern*	November	1947	373
ales Plays Again, *P. M. Rupert*	August	1947	252

Home Play

o Trouble At All, *Catherine P. Weikart*.....	April	1947	34

Interviews

ntroducing . . . E. T. Attwell....	November	1947	399
t Headquarters . . . George D. Butler	February	1948	543
n the Field . . . Arthur H. Jones.	December	1947	447
Introducing . . . C. E. Reed.....	October	1947	351
At Headquarters . . . Willard C. Sutherland	January	1948	499

Juvenile Delinquency

County Fights Delinquency.....	July	1947	196
Occupation Soldiers Sound Off—On Juvenile Delinquency, *Marie Lomas*	August	1947	249
Playgrounds or Reformatories....	May	1947	69
Recreation Can Help.....	September	1947	281
Recreation for Youth.....	May	1947	97
Rural Aspects	July	1947	195

Layout, Equipment and Facilities

Fast Planning for More Basketball	November	1947	381
Local Skating Rink, The.....	January	1948	487

Leadership and Training

Community Contacts	October	1947	322
Preparation for Recreation Leadership, *C. F. Weckwerth*.....	November	1947	368

Memorials

Jeanne H. Barnes.....	February	1948	549
Nathan D. Bill Dies.....	September	1947	309
George W. Ehler.....	April	1947	47
Frederick Noble Evans.....	April	1947	43
Paul P. Harris	April	1947	42
Recreation Worker Dies (Howard R. Knight).....	November	1947	388
Fiorello H. LaGuardia, *Howard Braucher*	October	1947	334
Hugh McK. Landon.....	May	1947	76
Wilbert E. Longfellow.....	May	1947	66
R. Tait McKenzie Memorial.....	January	1948	479
Robert K. Murray.....	January	1948	490
James S. Plant.....	October	1947	352
Elmer G. Vordenberg	March	1948	586
Memorial to Felix M. Warburg...	February	1948	545
Clifford L. Weatherwax.....	February	1948	536
Charles S. Weston.....	December	1947	454
John Gilbert Winant.....	December	1947	412

Movies

Movie Clubs in England.....	August	1947	248
Movies of Recreation, *Harold Hainfeld*	July	1947	208
New Films Available.....	January	1948	466
New Film—Brotherhood of Man..	February	1948	522

Miscellaneous

All in a Day's Work.....	July	1947	182
American Institute Park Executives	December	1947	453
Children First, *Ivan B. O'Lane*...	October	1947	326
Department of Misinformation....	April	1947	19
Don't Poison Yourself, *Dr. Henry Seidel Canby*.....	February	1948	522
Home for the Admiral, A.....	October	1947	336
How One Newspaper Serves Its Community	December	1947	436
Industrial Recreation and Community Relations, *Clayton L. Perreault*.....	December	1947	445

	Month	Year	Page
Interracial Program	January	1948	489
Kids Form PAC, Score Victory..	April	1947	15
Playground Patter, *Pearl H. Welch*	August	1947	224
Postman Brings, The	November	1947	394
	December	1947	451
	January	1948	494
	February	1948	539
Private Agencies Train Cooperatively, *Jack P. Houlihan*	February	1948	542
RECREATION—Bird's-Eye View	April	1947	3
Recreation Flying Center, *L. E. H. Petersen*	September	1947	292
Recreation Suggestion Box	January	1948	491
	February	1948	537
	March	1948	583
Recreation Forces Urged to Aid Citizen's Food Committee	March	1948	574
Return to the Fair	November	1947	400
Simple Formula, A, *Ralph C. Taylor*	November	1947	389
Simple Rules for Good Pictures..	December	1947	426
Spring Is Just Around the Corner	March	1948	576
Winning Spirit	April	1947	8
Yearly Awards	February	1948	535
Youth Groups in Germany, *Mrs. Aksel K. Nielsen*	November	1947	396

Music

Allentown Popularizes Opera, *Irene D. Welty*	November	1947	387
Festival of American Song, *Alan Jenkins and William H. Jackson*	September	1947	283
Grand Opera — Wilmington Style, *M. T. Clemons*	July	1947	171
Let's Think in Terms of People, *Dr. Harry Wilson*	January	1948	461
Music and Recreation, *Amy Elizabeth Jensen*	July	1947	202
Music in the Air, *Helen Ladd*	May	1947	78
Music in the Library, *Katherine Conger*	August	1947	231
Singing Yorkshiremen, The, *Lawrence and Sylvia Martin*	May	1947	51
"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"	August	1947	233

National Joseph Lee Day

For Joseph Lee	May	1947	58

National Recreation Congress

Message to the 29th Recreation Congress, A, *The Honorable Julius A. Krug*	November	1947	376
1947 Recreation Congress, The	December	1947	432
Recreation Congress Dates Announced	May	1947	93
Recreation Goes Forward	November	1947	384
29th National Recreation Congress	August	1947	235
	September	1947	282
	October	1947	321
Next Recreation Congress	March	1948	583

Nature Activities

Conservation Clubs, *Ed Adams and Earl Wallace*	May	1947	84
Conservation in a Dual Role, *Pat Dawson*	November	1947	371
Fun with a Microscope, *Joseph D. Owens*	August	1947	234
Future Foresters, *F. J. Pipal*	May	1947	72

Parks

Expand the Use of Park Areas	January	1948	467

Philosophy of Recreation and Leisure

Has Frivolity a Place in Life?, *Archdeacon A. P. Gower-Rees*	July	1947	212
Australians Really Play, *George M. Gloss*	May	1947	60
Competition and/or Cooperation?	May	1947	71
Divisive Factor, The, *Marie Merrill*	February	1948	523
It's Time for Recreation, *Charlie Vettiner*	February	1948	516
Looking Forward Backward, *Corinne Fonde*	July	1947	186
Man Does Not Live By Bread Alone, *Dr. Dwayne Orton*	January	1948	459
Play As You Go, *Howard Whitman*	February	1948	507
Recreation and the Atomic Age, *William F. Russell*	December	1947	421
Recreation Board Preserves Its Identity, A, *Walter H. Hellmann*	August	1947	229
Recreation: The Public's Responsibility to the Public, *Albert West*	August	1947	219
Teamwork for a Healthy World, *Dr. Henry S. Leiper*	December	1947	417

Playgrounds and the Playground Program

Playgrounds 1946	April	1947	5
Rec-Riesta, *Carol Pulcifer*	April	1947	22

Programs in Action

Achievement Record, *John J. Ward*	May	1947	57
All-Round and Year-Round, *Ruth Brock*	November	1947	392
Combined Operations, *Robert L. Horney*	May	1947	88
County Helps, The	October	1947	352
Poetry Project	February	1948	532
Recreation County-wide, *John Fern*	October	1947	323
Roadside Developments in Texas, *Jac L. Gubbels*	August	1947	236
St. Louis Sells Recreation, *J. A. Turner*	August	1947	251
Story of Sportest, The, *R. A. Bratton*	April	1947	9

Publicity

Aids for Your Program	May	1947	56
Decatur Picture Story, *Mary Graham Andrews*	November	1947	365
It's a Pleasure	February	1948	Cov.
Now Off the Press	April	1947	40
Program Material for Christmas and the New Year	November	1947	Cov.
Simple Rules for Good Pictures...	December	1947	426
Strike Two!	July	1947	184

Radio

Box Top Broadcasters, *Cliff Kerby*	October	1947	339
Recreation Travels the Airwaves..	October	1947	332
Two-Way Street, A, *Robert Hutchings*	March	1948	559
"What Other Schools Don't Have," *Jean and Jess Ogden*	December	1947	429

Recreation for Servicemen

	Month	Year	Page
Haven, The, *Keith Walker*	August	1947	226
Seamen Are People, *Gwyn Campbell*	August	1947	239
Special Services in the Veterans Administration, *F. R. Kerr*	August	1947	221
Stateside Recreation Atmosphere for Occupation Forces, *Arthur Mayer*	September	1947	300

Recreation in Communities

Dads Lend a Hand, *Matt F. Antonovich*	October	1947	331
Outline of Procedure for Establishing a Community Recreation Program	July	1947	185
Recreation Comes to Somerville, *C. Palmer Bateman*	October	1947	337
Recreational Growing Pains, *Rebecca F. Gross*	October	1947	315
These Dads Got Busy, *C. Hensley Jackson*	July	1947	175

Regular Monthly Features

Books Received
Magazines and Pamphlets
New Publications
Recreation Training Institutes
World at Play

Rural Recreation

Paradise	April	1947	11

Safety

Are We Fair to Our Children?, *June Berg*	February	1948	530
Safety in Winter Skiing	January	1948	502
Safety Tips for Huntsmen	September	1947	286
To Shoot with Safety, *Virgil C. Knowles*	April	1947	13

Schools and Recreation

Park-School Plan, *Robert E. Everly*	July	1947	192
PT As You Like It, *Robert J. Kane*	July	1947	188

Services Available from N.R.A.

Place of the National Recreation Association in Recent Year-Round Developments, The	August	1947	230
Services Made Available Through the National Recreation Association in 1946	June	1947	151
You Meet Such Interesting Facts	March	1948	565

Small Communities

Village Hires a Helper, A, *Russell A. Perry*	January	1948	460

Social Recreation

Community Becomes Acquainted, A	November	1947	369
Party Games	February	1948	528

Special Groups—Elderly

	Month	Year	Page
Other Half of the Playground Movement, The, *Henry S. Curtis*	August	1947	247

Special Groups—Ex-Servicemen

Veterans of Foreign Wars' Place in Community Recreation, The, *Lawrence A. Rogers*	July	1947	191

Special Groups—Handicapped

Blind Champions, *Charles Buell*	January	1948	477
Fun Is in the Mind, *Vern K. Miller*	November	1947	382
Recreation for Convalescents, *Robert L. Horney*	August	1947	256
Young Folks Make History	March	1948	571

Special Groups—Institutions

We Trip the Light Fantastic, *Nincie Currier*	February	1948	510
Working at Play, *Dorothy B. Taaffe*	December	1947	427

State Recreation

California Recreation Commission	September	1947	308
Recreation Service of State Agencies to Communities	September	1947	287
State Recreation News Notes	July	1947	180
	March	1948	587

Storytelling

Storytelling, *Virginia Musselman*	March	1948	561

Studies

Review of Swimming Pool Regulations, A	January	1948	472
Swimming Pool Disinfection Today	February	1948	524

Water Sports

Let's Go to Sea, *Stephen J. Smith*	May	1947	94
Set Your Sights for Summer, *Henry J. Bothwell*	May	1947	61

Winter Sports

Skiing a Part of School Curriculum, *Martha Mann*	December	1947	424
State Winter Sports	February	1948	527
You Can Never Tell 'Til You Try	December	1947	415

Year Book

Community Recreation in 1946	June	1947	109
Financial Summary 1946—National Recreation Association	June	1947	152
Honorary Members of the National Recreation Association	June	1947	154
Officers and Directors of the National Recreation Association	June	1947	153
Recreation Year Book, The	June	1947	107
Summary of Community Recreation, A	June	1947	108
Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1946	June	1947	120

Youth Recreation Programs

	Month	Year	Page
After School Program	October	1947	330
An Interesting Experiment, *Ephraim Epstein*	January	1948	468
Keep Fit in an Ancient Manor, *Edward J. MacDonald*	October	1947	356
London YMCA Boys' Work Council, The, *Gower H. Markle*	July	1947	199
Neighborhood House, *Delite M. Mower*	May	1947	67
Optimists and Junior Optimists, *Harold D. Morgan*	May	1947	70
"Our Share of Joy," *William M. Smith, Jr.*	October	1947	327
Program Highlights	July	1947	199
Sports for Teen-Agers, *Wynne Arnholter*	July	1947	183
Teen-Age Clubs	October	1947	346

Book Reviews

	Month	Year	Page
Acrobatics for All, *Erwin F. Beyer*	October	1947	360
Adventures in Scrap Crafts, *Michael C. Dark*	March	1948	599
America's Needs and Resources, *J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates*	September	1947	312
America's Stamps, *Maud and Miska Petersham*	October	1947	360
Aquatic Games-Pageants-Stunts	August	1947	264
Band and Orchestra Handbook	April	1947	48
Child Guidance Leaflets, *U. S. Children's Bureau*	November	1947	408
Community Wise, *Edna H. Porter*	October	1947	360
Cooperative Process Among National Social Agencies, The, *Ray Johns*	July	1947	216
Dance Rhythm Music, *Sally Baker Hewitt*	August	1947	264
Designs for Outdoor Living, *Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin*	January	1948	504
Fireside Book of Folk Songs, *Margaret Bradford Boni*	January	1948	503
Floodlighting Plans for Sports and Recreation	March	1948	600
Folk Dances for All, *Michael Herman*	March	1948	599
Footnotes on Nature, *John Kieran*	January	1948	503
Forced Checkers, *Anker Jensen*	May	1947	104
Fun at the Playground, Bernice *Frissell and Mary Friebels*	April	1947	48
Fun in Swimming, *Bernice Frissell and Mary Friebels*	April	1947	48
Group Experience and Democratic Values, *Grace L. Coyle*	March	1948	600
Group Process in Administration, *Harleigh B. Trecker*	April	1947	48
Guide for Planning Facilities for Athletics, Recreation, Physical and Health Education, A	February	1948	551
Handbook of Games, *Neva L. Boyd*	June	1947	167
Horizon Club Program Book	August	1947	264
Juvenile Delinquency—Practical Prevention, *Ben Solomon*	September	1947	312
Kingdom of Adventure: Everest, *James Ramsey Ullman*	February	1948	551
Layout, Building Designs and Equipment for YMCA Camps, *National Board, Young Men's Christian Association Press*	May	1947	104
Leadership for Horizon Club, *Camp Fire Girls*	January	1948	504
Learn Checkers Fast, *Tommie Wiswell*	May	1947	104
Leonard's Guide to the History of Physical Education, *Fred Eugene Leonard*	July	1947	216
Let's Adventure in Friendliness—For Juniors, *The Girls' Friendly Society*	May	1947	104
Let's Adventure in Friendliness—For Teen-Agers, *The Girls' Friendly Society*	May	1947	104
Maintenance Costs of Public Tennis Courts, *Laurie Davidson Cox and Rhodell E. Owens*	May	1947	104
Marinas, *Charles A. Chaney*	March	1948	599
Methods in Physical Education, *Hilda Clute Kozman, Rosalind Cassidy, and Chester O. Jackson*	January	1948	503
More Fun with Puzzles, *Joseph Leeming*	November	1947	408
Music Education Source Book, The Music Educator's National Conference, *Hazel Nohavec Morgan*	December	1947	456
New Encyclopedia of Sports, *Frank G. Menke*	January	1948	503
Party Table, The, *Margaret Powers*	August	1947	264
Plants—A Guide to Plant Hobbies, *Herbert S. Zim*	January	1948	503
Playmaking with Children, *Winifred Ward*	December	1947	456
Problems of Child Delinquency, *Maud A. Merrill*	March	1948	599
Public Agency—Council Relationships, *Community Chests and Councils, Inc.*	June	1947	167
Radio Plays for Children, selected and arranged by *Katherine Williams Watson*	November	1947	408
River of the Sun, *Rose Calom*	April	1947	48
Sacred Choruses for Women's or Girl's Voices, compiled and arranged by *Hugh Ross*	October	1947	360
Sing in Praise, *Opal Wheeler*	April	1947	48
Social Work Year Book 1947, *Russell Sage Foundation*	June	1947	167
Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual, 1947	January	1948	504
Teen Centers—Some Special Problems	June	1947	167
This Is Photography, *Thomas H. Miller and Wyatt Brummitt*	October	1947	360
Treasury of Play Ideas for Tiny Tots, A, *Caroline Horowitz*	June	1947	167
1946 Yearbook, Park and Recreation Progress, *National Conference on State Parks*	January	1948	504
YMCA and Public Recreation, Informal Education and Leisure-Time Programs, The, *Helen E. Davis*	August	1947	264
Your Community—Its Provision for Health, Education, Safety and Welfare, *Joanna C. Colcord*	June	1947	167
Your Manners Are Showing, *Betty Betz*	April	1947	48
Youth After Conflict, *Goodwin Watson*	January	1948	504

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